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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire

Archæological Society

FOR 1881-82.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol & Gloucestershire

Archaeological Society

FOR 1881-82.

Edited by SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., &c.

VOL. VI.

BRISTOL:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY C. T. JEFFERIES AND SONS,
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The Council of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society desires that it should be distinctly understood that the Council is not responsible for any statements made, or opinions expressed, in the Transactions of the Society. The Authors are alone responsible for their several Papers and Communications, and the Editor for the Notices on Books.

1396866

CONTENTS OF VOLUME VI.

	PAGE
Transactions at Chepstow	1-50
Transactions at Micheldean	261-268
Transactions at Berkeley	306-309
Transactions at Gloucester	333-344
Transactions at Staunton and Newland	357-366
Chepstow Castle. By G. T. Clark, F.S.A.	51-74
On a Roman Ring. By the Rev. John James, M.A., Oxon. ...	75-79
The Cistercians. By the Right Rev. E. Twells, D.D.	80-87
The Architectural History of Tintern Abbey. By Thomas Blashill	88-106
On Roman Coins found in the Forest of Dean. By Mary E. Bagnall-Oakeley	107-122
The History of the Manors of Dean Magna and Abenhall, &c. By Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., &c.	123-209
Roman Remains in Lydney Park. By the Rev. Canon Scarth, M.A.	210-221
Notes of Ancient British Forest Life—Material and other. By John Bellows	222-229
The Churches of St. Michael and All Angels, Mitcheldean; St. Michael, Abenhall; and St. Æthelbert, Little Dean. By J. H. Middleton, F.S.A.	269-279
Flaxley Abbey—The existing Remains. By J. H. Middleton, F.S.A.	280-283
Flaxley Grange. By W. C. Heane	284-305
Wanswell Court, and its Occupants for seven centuries. By J. H. Cooke, F.S.A.	310-323
Slymbridge Church. By Rev. William Bazeley, M.A. ...	324-332
Remarks on Skeletons found at Gloucester in 1881. By John Bellows	345-348
Remarks on the same Skeletons. By John Beddoe, M.D., F.R.S.	349-352
Remarks on a Collection of Skulls in a Vault under the Church of Micheldean. By John Beddoe, M.D., F.R.S....	353-355

Notices of Recent Archæological Publications:—

Bristol Past and Present. By J. F. Nicholls, F.S.A., and John Taylor	230-238
Scotland in Early Christian Times. By Joseph Anderson ...	238-250
Monumental Inscriptions in the Cathedral Church of Hereford. By the Rev. Francis T. Havergall	250-251
An Index to the Wills and Inventories in the Court of Probate at Chester, A.D. 1621-1650. By J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A.	252-253

PAGE

Malvern Chase. Edited by Rev. W. Symonds 253

Christian Thought, illustrated by Christian Art. By Rev. Willis Probyn-Nevins 253-254

A Description of the Monument and Effigies in Porlock Church, Somerset. By Maria Halliday 367-368

The Register Book of Christenings, Weddings, and Burials, within the Parish of Prestbury, in the County of Chester, 1560-1636 Edited by James Croston, F.S.A. 368

Cheshire and Lancashire Funeral Certificates, A.D. 1600-1676. Edited by John Paul Rylands, F.S.A.. 368-369

Announcements :—

Archæological Handbook of the County of Gloucester. By G. B. Witts 370

The Lincolnshire Survey, temp. Henry I. 370

In Memorias :—

Robert William Eyton 258-259

Joseph Lemuel Chester 371

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

		PAGE
Plate I.	[1]Plan of Chepstow Castle	to face 51
Plate II.	Leaden Tablet found at Lydney	to face 76
Fig. 1	Roman Ring	78
Fig. 2	Ground Plan of Tintern Abbey	92
Plate III.	[2]Plan of the Abbey Church, Tintern	to follow 106
Plate IV.	[2]Details of the Church	to follow 106
Plate V.	[2]Section of the Nave, looking South	to follow 106
Plate VI.	[2]View of the Church from N.E.	to follow 106
Plates VII. and VIII.	Monumental Brasses at Micheldean	to face 131
	[3]Arms of M. W. Wemyss-Colchester, Esq. ...	to face 189
Plate IX.	Plan of Roman Station, Lydney Park	to face 212
Fig. 3	[4]View of St. Werburgh's Church, Bristol ...	to face 234
Fig. 4	[4]View of Old Houses, Bristol	to face 238
Figs. 5 & 6	[5]Hunterston Fibula, *illust.*	241-242
Fig. 7	[5]Fibla found at Croy, Inverness-shire, *illust.* ...	243
Figs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	[5]Sculptured Monoliths, *illust.*	244, 245, 246, 247
Fig. 13	[6]Monument of Bishop Willis in Winchester Cathedral	to face 254
Plate X.	[7]Sketch Plan of Micheldean Church	to face 269
Plate Xa.	[7]Diagram shewing arrangement of Paintings, &c.	to face 274
Plate XI.	[7]Plan shewing probable arrangement of Flaxley Abbey	to face 280
Fig. 14	View of Wanswell Court	to face 310
Fig. 15	Ground Plan of Wanswell Court	to face 318
Fig. 16	[8]View of High Meadow House	to face 360
Fig. 17	[8]Monument of John Wyrall, at Newland ...	to face 361

1 Plan kindly given by A. S. Ellis, Esq.
2 Drawings kindly given by the Author.
3 Presented by M. W. Wemyss-Colchester, Esq.
4 Blocks kindly lent by Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, Bristol.
5 Blocks kindly lent by Mr. David Douglas, Edinburgh.
6 Block kindly lent by Rev. Willis Probyn-Nevins.
7 Drawings kindly given by the author.
8 Blocks kindly lent by Messrs. Hough and Bright, Coleford.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

Page 23, note line 5, for *ancester* read *ancestor*.

,, 24, line 26, for *sections* read *section*.

,, 25, line 10, for *the Lancant* read *at Lancant*.

,, 27, line 4, for *fruit* read *fruits*.

,, 56, line 25, for *barrell* read *barrel*.

,, line 29, for *newell* read *newel*.

,, 63, line 31, for *meurtriéres* read *meutriéres*.

,, 71, line 12, for *gallent* read *gallant*.

,, 138, line 16, for *51th* read *15th*.

,, 171, note 1, line 2, for *Bap. at English Bicknor, 8th May, 1817*, read *Born 8th May, 1817. Bap. 18th June following at English Bicknor*.

,, 179 (bottom of page), add 1882, July. . .—Robert Thomas Kempthorne, clerk, was admitted to the Rectory of Abenhall, void by the cession of John William Dover, clerk, in exchange for the Rectory of Bearley, co. Warw., Dioc. Worc.

,, 184, first descent, cancel *Mon. at Micheldean*, under Thomas Baynham, and insert *Brass at Micheldean*, under each of his wives.

,, 187, third ,, in the arms of John Vaughan, for *enwrapped about the head*, read *enwrapped about the neck*.

,, 194, fourth ,, Sarah Probyn=William Hopkins, clerk, Llanvihangel ystern, Lewern, co. Mon.

,, ,, fifth ,, William Hopkins=Sarah, dau. of Walter Williams, Dingestow, co. Mon. The younger sons of William Hopkins did not assume the name of Probyn.

,, 196, first ,, Edmund Probyn had another daughter Ann, who married . . . Brigstocke, of Blaenpant, co. Cardigan.

,, 198, first ,, for *Mary, eld. dau. of William Bond*, read *eld. dau. and coh. of William Bund*.
for *Sarah, da. of John Willis*, read *Sarah, second da. of Richard Willis (eldest son of Bishop Willis), by Sarah, &c., &c., and great-granddaughter, &c.*

,, ,, third ,, It was Edmund Probyn, son of John Probyn, Dean of Llandaff, who was the vicar of Longhope, and not his son Edmund. The latter it is believed, died unmarried, and it was his younger brother Julian who married Mary Spicer.

,, 286, line 9, for *Davies* read *Davis*.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society,

1880-81.

PART I.

TRANSACTIONS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, HELD AT CHEPSTOW,

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, July 19th, 20th, & 21st.

THE Sixth Annual Meeting of this Society commenced on Tuesday, 19th July, at Chepstow, under favourable conditions, the heat of the weather, although very considerable, being tempered, in some degree, by clouds. For the accommodation of the members and visitors, a reception room and Offices of the Society were opened, at ten o'clock, at the Beaufort Arms Hotel.

The arrangements for the meeting were made by a Local Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: viz., Mr. W. Æ. SEYS, Chairman, SIR JAMES CAMPBELL, Bart., SIR T. H. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, Bart., DR. LAWRENCE, DR. YEATS, REVERENDS W. T. ALLEN, W. ARNOLD, PERCY BURD, WATKIN DAVIES, C. R. HALL, R. VAUGHAN HUGHES, W. B. OAKELEY, FIELDING PALMER, M. STEELE, J. SMITH, J. J. TROLOPE, and E. T. WILLIAMS, LIEUT.-COLONELS J. DAVIES and E. A. NOEL, MESSRS. J. L. BALDWIN, C. BATHURST, F. BLANDY, HENRY CLAY, E. CRAWSHAY, A. GALLINGA, T. GRIFFITHS, R. PALMER JENKINS, W. G. KEELING, RUSSELL J. KERR, C. E. LEWIS, E. J. LOWE, S. S. MARLING, C. T. PALMER, ALGERNON STRICKLAND, and HORACE WADDINGTON. The REV. N. SHAFTO BARTHROPP and MAJOR A. E. LAWSON LOWE acted as local Honorary Secretaries.

At noon a meeting of the Council was held in the Reception Room. At 12.30 the President and Council, followed by many members of the Society, repaired to the room appropriated during the meeting as a Temporary Museum, where they were received by the Local Committee. The Chairman, Mr. W. Æ. Seys, addressing the President, said:

"On behalf of the Local Committee, formed for making arrangements for holding this meeting, I beg most cordially to welcome you to this town and neighbourhood. We hope that you will derive so much gratification

from your visit to Chepstow, that many years may not elapse before you again visit us, and inspect the many objects of antiquity with which, though not generally known, this district abounds."

Mr. DORINGTON, having suitably replied, took the chair, and called upon the Rev. W. Bazeley to read the annual report, which was as follows :—

Among those present were the President elect (SIR JOHN MACLEAN), the President of Council (SIR WILLIAM GUISE, BART.), DR. PAINE, DR. COLLINS, MR. W. J. STANTON, M.P., REVS. PREBENDARY SCARTH, P. BURD, FIELDING PALMER, WATKIN DAVIES, J. F. GREEN, E. J. SELWYN, H. S. SLIGHT, J. EMERIS, E. TURBERVILLE WILLIAMS, W. ARNOLD, MESSRS. W. C. LUCY, J. D. T. NIBLETT, A. J. LAWRENCE, HORACE WADDINGTON, T. KERSLAKE, S. S. MARLING, F. BLANDY, J. V. NEWBERY, RUSSELL J. KERR, W. Æ. SEYS, J. F. NICHOLLS, the REV. N. SHAFTO BARTHROPP, and MAJOR A. E. LAWSON LOWE (local secretaries), MR. PALMER HALLETT, and the REV. W. BAZELEY (general secretaries), and many others.

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

The Council submits the following Report to the members of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

There are at the present time 433 annual members, and 72 life members on the Society's list, giving a total strength of 505 members.

During the past year 33 new members have been elected, whilst the Society has lost 22 members by death or resignation.

The Council regrets that it has been compelled to remove from the list of members the names of several gentlemen who have been elected, but who have never paid their entrance fee nor first subscription. It would save much unnecessary trouble and expense if subscribing members would pay their subscriptions at the commencement of each financial year, *i.e.*, on or about the 22nd of April, through their bankers. This is the plan which is followed in many societies, and is found to work well. A form will shortly be sent to each member, which, when filled up and given to his banker, will save all further trouble.

The income of the Society for the financial year, including last year's balance, is £240 12s. 2d. The expenditure amounts to £126 13s. 7d. A balance remains in hand of £113 18s. 7d. From this balance, however, must be deducted the charge for the annual volume, which is now ready for issue. Besides this balance the Society has a funded capital of £415, in consols, representing the composition fees of life members, to which sum the life subscriptions of two additional members will be added.

The Council regrets to record the great loss which the Society has sustained by the death of its honorary member—George Rolleston, M.D., F.S.A. Dr. Rolleston was born at Maltby, in Yorkshire, was educated at Gainsborough and Sheffield, and after a distinguished career at Oxford, where he obtained a First-Class in Classics, and a Fellowship at Pembroke College, he became a student of medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1857, on his return from the Crimean War, he was recalled to Oxford to

succeed Dr. Acland, as Lee's reader in Anatomy. In 1860, he was made first Linacre Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. He was the author of several works on Zoology and Archæology, and his writings appear principally in the Transactions of the Royal, Linnean, Zoological, and Odontological Societies, the Archæologia, and the Journal of the British Association.

He has taken a deep interest in the work of our own Society from the beginning, and by his presence and sympathy helped to ensure the success of its first meeting at Gloucester. He was afterwards invited to become an honorary member of the Society, and those who attended the Cirencester and Cheltenham annual meetings will remember, with lasting pleasure, the addresses which he gave on "The succession of Races in England, as illustrated by Burial Finds," and "The Skulls found at Belas Knapp."

Shortly before his death he was associated with Mr. G. Witts, in his researches in the long barrow at Brimpsfield, known as "West Tump," and was engaged in arranging and classifying the human bones discovered there, with a view to their being placed in the museum at Gloucester.

The Council also records, with regret, the death of the Rev. William Dyke, who, since the formation of the Society, has been a member of Council for East Gloucestershire.

Since the last Report of Council the 5th annual meeting of the Society has been held at Stroud, under the direction of a large and influential Local Committee. The attendance of members and their friends was larger than at any previous meeting. Whilst this fact is a proof of growing interest in the work of the Society, it must not be forgotten that the success of the Stroud meeting was largely due to the energy of the local committee, and to the attractiveness of the programme.

The remains of the Roman Villa at Woodchester are probably the finest of the kind in England. They were carefully explored by Mr. Lysons, in 1793-4, and archæologists have been made familiar with them through the magnificent folio in which he recorded the results of his researches and depicted the villa. When the proposed visit of the Society to Stroud was made known, some gentlemen residing at Woodchester and in the neighbourhood, determined, with the co-operation and approval of the vicar and churchwardens of Woodchester, to uncover the tesselated pavement of that part of the villa which lies beneath the village churchyard. The Stroud local committee thereupon generously guaranteed a large part of the necessary outlay, and thus added to the programme a treat of an exceptional kind. But Stroud is not dependent on Woodchester alone for its attractiveness to the archæologist. The centre of the Gloucestershire Clothing Trade for many centuries, it presents a mine of archæological wealth, the rich lodes of which have been reached, perhaps, but are yet comparatively unworked.

During the three days of the meeting, the members visited Minchinhampton, Woodchester, Nympsfield, Uleybury, Owlpen, Frocester, St. Leonard Stanley, Painswick, Cranham, Bisley, and Lypiatt Park, and everywhere met with a most hospitable reception.

An account of the proceedings will be found in the 5th volume of the Society's Transactions, which is now ready for delivery.

The Winter Meeting of the Society was held at Cheltenham, on the 19th of January, under the most unfavourable circumstances. The memorable snowstorm of the 18th had blocked the highways and railroads, and all but a few members were prevented from attending. This is all the more to be regretted as the local committee had made very satisfactory arrangements for the meeting, and had collected a large number of interesting objects for the inspection of the Society. An accurate description of the Temporary Museum thus formed has, however, been prepared by Mr. E. Hartland, one of the Cheltenham local committee, and will appear in the Transactions. (See p. 188.)

The Council has thought fit during the past year to issue a special appeal to the members of the Society, for donations towards a fund for the illustration of the Woodchester Pavement, and the response which has been made has enabled it to add to the 5th volume of Transactions nine chromo-lithographic illustrations of the Pavement, and two plates of some very interesting bronze and other articles found near Birdlip, in the summer of 1879.

The Council is very desirous of printing a most valuable work on Flaxley Abbey, which has been placed in its hands by the author, A. Crawley-Boevey, Esq., but a special fund will be required for the purpose. Several donations have been offered, and it is hoped that many more will be forthcoming. It will depend entirely on the amount of assistance promised whether the Council will be able to present this work to the members as a separate volume, or whether it will be issued to special subscribers only.

It is by its Transactions more than anything else, that the progress of the Society will be judged by the outer world, and its work handed down to posterity.

The Council appeals therefore to the members of the Society and to lovers of antiquity in general, for treatises relating to the Archæology of Gloucestershire.

During the past year the Council has agreed to exchange Transactions with the Royal Institution of Cornwall and the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, and has received the following works as donations to the Society's libraries:

A Notice of Viollet-le-Duc's works in connection with the Historical Monuments of France, by C. Weathered, Esq., presented by the author.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, parts V. to X., presented by the Rev. B. H. Blacker.

Iron Making in the Forest of Dean in the Olden Times, by Rev. H. G. Nicholls, and

Notes on the Abbey Church of Tewkesbury, by the Rev. J. L. Petit, presented by Sir John Maclean.

The Council has purchased a collection of Gloucestershire 16th Century Tokens, from Messrs. Golding, of Colchester. With the exception of these and an Ancient Stone, presented by Mr. Pope, of Bristol, the Society's Museum has remained in *statuo quo*.

The question of deposit of the Society's books and antiquities is one that has frequently arisen at the meetings of the Council, and has received the most careful consideration.

In June, 1879, a Council meeting was held at Bristol for the special purpose of deciding the question, and it was then agreed that the offers of temporary accommodation for a deposit of books and antiquities, made by the Council of the Museum and Library, Bristol, and the Committee of the Museum, Gloucester, in answer to an application from the Council of this Society, should both be accepted. This decision was ratified by the Society at the general meeting held at Cheltenham in the same year. A Committee of Council, consisting of Sir W. V. Guise, Bart., Dr. Caldicott, and the two General Secretaries, was appointed to draw up a scheme for the division of the books and antiquities, and the suggestions made by this Committee were as follows:—

1.—Donors of works to have the option of naming the place of deposit, *i.e.* at Bristol or Gloucester.

2.—Subject to the above provision, works which appear to have any special connection with Bristol or Gloucester, to be alloted to their respective localities.

3.—The remaining works to be divided into two equal parts and ballotted for.

4.—A Committee to be appointed to make a division of newly-acquired books once a year.

These suggestions were unanimously adopted, and the same committee was re-elected to carry them into effect. A list of the Society's books, with the place of their deposit, will be found in the 5th volume of the Society's Transactions (p. 199), and members who wish to refer to, or borrow any of them, should apply to the General Secretaries.

The few antiquities at the disposal of the Council will be allotted to Bristol and Gloucester on the same principles of division as those which have been agreed upon for the books.

The Council now appeals to the patrons and members of the Society for funds and donations of books and antiquities, to enable it to build up two Libraries and Museums, one at Bristol and the other at Gloucester, on the foundations thus laid; and it trusts that what will be lost by sub-division will be more than compensated for by a friendly rivalry on the Society's behalf between the two cities and their neighbourhoods.

The Council has adopted, as the Seal of the Society, a design by Sir John Maclean.

With regard to the internal affairs of the Society the Council has only to report the annual changes in its own composition. In the exercise of its duty of annual nomination of officers, it desires to nominate, for election, the President of Council, the Vice-Presidents, and the Secretaries, General, Sectional, and Local, at present in office, subject to the following additions or alterations. Mr. W. C. Lucy to be a Vice-President for the Gloucester centre; Mr. W. C. Leigh to be a Vice-President for the Stroud district; Mr. H. Denne to be Local Secretary for the Stroud district. The Rev. Arthur Loxley to be Local Secretary for Fairford.

The Council has to report the resignation of the Treasurer of the Society, Mr. Christopher Thomas. Mr. Thomas was prevailed upon to accept the office of Treasurer in an emergency during his Presidency at Bristol, but is now desirous, through pressure of other engagements, to be relieved of its duties. The Council has reluctantly accepted his resignation, and has expressed to him its cordial thanks for the services he has for some years kindly rendered to the Society, and for the interest which he continues to take in its welfare. It has also requested him to accept the office of Vice-President at Bristol, now vacant, an expression and request in which it believes the Society will fully concur.

It now desires to nominate, as Treasurer, in the place of Mr. Thomas, Mr. W. T. Giller, of Gloucester, who, it has every reason to believe, will prove a competent successor.

The following members of the Council proper retire this year by rotation, but are eligible for re-election : Sir John Maclean, Rev. Dr. Caldicott, Rev. Preb. Scarth, Messrs. Adlam, Crawshay, and Lang.

The Council has already referred to the death of the Rev. W. Dyke, and it has also to report the much regretted loss of the services of Mr. John Bellows, through resignation. These removals by death, resignation, and retirements, together by those caused by nomination to Vice-Presidencies, make, in all, eleven vacancies, which are required to be filled up in the following manner :—two for East Gloucestershire, two for West Gloucestershire, two for Bristol, one for Gloucester, one for Cheltenham, one for Stroud, two for the Out District. The nomination, as well as the election, to these vacancies, rests with the members of the Society.

The Council, during the year, has held eight meetings, two at Bristol, four at Gloucester, one at Cheltenham, and one at Chepstow, and desires to express its acknowledgements to his Worship, the Mayor of Gloucester, and to the Council of the Ladies' College at Cheltenham, for the accommodation afforded to it at Gloucester and Cheltenham respectively.

Mr. W. J. STANTON, M.P., moved that the report of the Council be adopted, and that the Council's nomination of officers be accepted. It was a matter for great congratulation, he said, to find the affairs of the Society in such a prosperous state, though it was very much to be regretted that there had been a loss of so many members of the Society in consequence of their not having paid their subscriptions. The suggestion contained in the report for the convenience of members in making these payments, was a very excellent one. He was quite sure that these occurrences arose through inadvertence or forgetfulness. He knew how difficult it was to remember all the different subscriptions to be made to Societies as they became due, and by the simple method which had been suggested, regularity might be secured without the least personal inconvenience to the members. He hoped those gentlemen, whose names it had become necessary to remove, might be induced to rejoin the Society. He happened to be associated with other gentlemen in the matter of the Woodchester Pavement, and he wished to call the attention of the members to the subject. A committee had been appointed, to take, or to suggest, some steps by which the Pavement should be preserved. As far as he knew, the committee had not had any meeting,

but he thought that at the annual gathering the report of the committee should be submitted to the meeting and discussed. There were great difficulties in the way of getting local committees together, and when they did get together, the suggestions made were somewhat limited. The printed Transactions of the Society were of the most valuable description, and, although one was somewhat at a loss to be able to digest the whole mass of the information contained in them, he advised the members to recollect that the more prolific the Society was the more useful it became, for a great deal of valuable knowledge, acquired at the expense of much time and labour, was in danger of dying away from sheer lack of record. Therefore he thought that the more rapidly they got their proceedings placed on record the better it would be for posterity.

The Rev. J. F. GREEN seconded the proposition, and it was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. FIELDING PALMER proposed that the following gentlemen be requested to accept the positions of members of Council proper :—Sir John Maclean, Dr. Caldicott, the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, the Rev. W. S. Symonds, Major Fisher, and Messrs. Lang, G. B. Witts, W. Æ. Seys, Granville Baker, J. B. Evans, and Christopher Bowly.

Major COWBURN seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

Sir W. V. GUISE, Bart., proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring President. He said he presumed most of those present were at the Stroud meeting of the last year, and all would have appreciated the energy and ability displayed by the President. In all Societies, both public and private, so much depended upon the leadership, that it might almost be said that the Society either progressed or receded in proportion to the activity and energy of its head. In Mr. Dorington the Society had had a most faithful, energetic, and able President, and he was sure all would regret his secession from office, which was necessitated by the constitution of the Society.

The proposition was carried by acclamation.

MR. DORINGTON expressed his thanks for the compliment paid to him, and remarked that his year of office had been a source of great pleasure to him, and had been the means of introducing him to a great many gentlemen whom he had not the pleasure of knowing previously. The year of his office as President would always be a pleasant recollection to him. Mr. Stanton had referred to the supposed neglect of the committee appointed with reference to the Woodchester Pavement, and of which he (the speaker) was a member. The fact was that there was really nothing to be done. The vicar and churchwardens of Woodchester had prudently taken the best course they could under the circumstances, and, in order to prevent anybody meddling with their Pavement, had covered it over very nicely with fine mould. They had thus again buried it quite safely until, some thirty or forty years hence, another meeting of archæologists might, perhaps, be the means of unearthing it. He had now the pleasing duty to perform of introducing the Society to their President for the present year, Sir John Maclean. They would certainly have the right man in the right place, because, from the foundation of the Society, Sir John had been their most conspicuous archæologist. They

were further indebted to him for the able editing of the Transactions of the Society, by means of which they hoped that the deeds of the Society would live after them. He had no doubt that in Sir John's hands the Society would take a fresh start, and that from his example future Presidents would take their standards.

Mr. DORINGTON then vacated the chair, which was assumed by Sir JOHN MACLEAN, who thereupon delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

It is with extreme diffidence that I address you on this occasion, for I am conscious that there are many of my hearers better qualified than myself to fill the office with which you have been pleased to honour me. Having, however, through your favour, been thus distinguished, it only remains for me to endeavour to fulfil the duty of President of this learned body to the best of my ability, lest the Society, in which I take a lively interest, should suffer from my short-comings. In accordance, therefore, with the usual practice, I presume to make an opening address, and in the performance of this duty I shall endeavour to be as practical as possible. My object will be, chiefly, to call attention to the value of archæology as the handmaid of history, and to what, in some few instances only, it has done in the elucidation of history within our own remembrance.

There was a time, not very long ago, when an antiquary was regarded as a very pedantic and ridiculous person, and when the study of antiquities was disparaged, if not wholly ignored. Within the last half century, however, a very great change has taken place, due in a large measure to the formation of the "British Archæological Association," in 1845, and her twin sister, the "Royal Archæological Institute." It is true the Society of Antiquaries had existed for some three centuries previously, and had been incorporated for one, but that learned body was not of a popular character, and was exclusive in its operations. The two younger Societies which I have named were based upon a totally different principle. Their object had been to popularise the study of archæology, and in this they have succeeded, mainly, I believe, through the itinerent character of their annual meetings. They have spread an intelligent love of antiquities very extensively throughout the kingdom, and every one of my hearers who has entered upon the study will bear witness to its fascination. What else can account for the formation of great and important local Societies, like that which I have the honour of addressing, in almost every county in England. These Societies have a two-fold duty to perform. Not only have they to explore and bring to light the hidden records of antiquity, whether Oral, Written, or Monumental, but it is also their duty to conserve the same for future generations, as far as practicable in these hurrying times of change. We should all remember that these ancient records are not ours to destroy, but that they belong to our children and children's children.

But what is Archæology? Archæology is the science of Old Things. It is not the collection of Antiquities for the purpose of placing them in a cabinet as curiosities, as was too frequently the case with antiquaries in a bye-gone age. Its objects and functions are rather to collect, to classify, and

interpret all the evidences of man's history, to study the relations of these evidences, of whatever character they may be, to the ancient condition and customs of human life, exemplifying the social state of Man from the earliest trace of human existence, through our mediæval ancestors down to modern times. It has been well described : "As the history of Man by his works—of Art by its monuments—of Culture by its manifestations—and of Civilization by its development."

There is no limit to the area of the labours of the archæologist. Wherever man has trod, he will probably have left upon the surface of the earth some record of his presence. Nor is it only on the surface we may expect to find such traces, for in the tombs of many races we find all that is known, or can be known, of their ethnology, disclosing to us their typical affinities to, or divergencies from, existing peoples, whilst their burial customs present to us some knowledge of their religious belief. These things may be thought trifles. Archæologists are not unfrequently charged by superficial and careless observers as dealing with trifles, but to the archæologist no matters are trifling which can, in any way, contribute to the establishment of a fact, or the exposure of an error. The science of archæology is based upon facts. These alone afford a solid foundation for theories, and give to archæology the system and accuracy of a scientific pursuit.

The study of Archæology may be divided into two eras—the *pre-historic* and *historic*. And I may, perhaps, in this mixed assembly, be pardoned for saying what to many is well-known, that the former is sub-divided into three periods, known as—1st. The Stone Age ; 2nd. The Bronze Age, and 3rd. The Iron Age. The first relates to a time of very remote antiquity ; how remote it is impossible to say, for we have no data upon which to form an opinion, when the use of metals was wholly unknown, and all weapons and implements were formed either of wood, stone, horn, or bone. The second relates to a time when Bronze was used for many purposes, though the earlier implements were not entirely discarded ; and the third commences after the discovery of the use of Iron, which, it would appear, was at first applied only to ornamental purposes. Professor Rolleston, whose name I cannot mention without expressing profound sorrow for the loss science in general and our Society in particular have suffered in his recent unexpected death, has given us a most interesting and valuable memoir on these three periods, to which I would refer my hearers. He says he would prefer calling the Iron Age the " 'Steel Age,' for there is no reason," he remarks, " why we should not suppose that iron, as distinct from steel, may have been in the hands of many tribes before they came into the possession of bronze ; and if iron was soft iron merely, bronze would be much more useful and trustworthy for the purposes of war and chase, for which so many ancient and modern races have chiefly lived." But I would here observe, and it is chiefly for this reason I have introduced the subject, that these periods or ages have no chronological significance, as in history, in which a period of time is understood to begin at some date and conclude at another. All that we can say of these archæological periods, or ages, is that they followed in sequence, and even in this sense they were not distinct, for they overlapped each other. If we find in any given country a tumulus containing implements of stone or bone only, without any trace or indication of metal, we may conclude, with certainty, that this tumulus is earlier in date than another tumulus *in the same*

country, in which metals are found, whilst in another country there may be found remains of a metal-using people of earlier date than the stone people of the country first mentioned. This divergence would arise from the greater or less degree of culture or civilization possessed by the two races respectively. Even now there are races of men which have not emerged from the Stone Age, and these, obviously, will never pass through the Bronze Period at all. Yea ! further, there are remote districts in our own country, and throughout the continent of Europe, notwithstanding the spread of civilization and the extraordinary facilities for intercommunication which have of late years been introduced, in which the spindle and whorle, and other primitive implements are in use. They can scarcely be distinguished from similar implements used for the same purposes by the people of the Stone Age, and are admirably adapted to the purposes to which they are applied.

We must bear in mind these circumstances in dealing with all archæological subjects, not only as relating to the pre-historic, but also to the mediæval, and even to modern, times. New fashions have been slow of introduction into remote and secluded districts. As an illustration, there were few districts more secluded than was the adjoining county of Hereford in the middle of the 17th century. At the end of the 16th century only two bridges spanned the Wye between Hay and Chepstow : viz., those at Hereford and Monmouth. Wilton Bridge, near Ross, was built in 1600. Many of the Lords of the soil had large possessions, which their ancestors had held from the time of the Norman Conquest. Much intercourse existed between them and their tenants, and again between the latter and their labourers. All lived a happy and contented life, content with that which they had, and desired no change. For when the city of Hereford attempted to obtain an Act of Parliament for opening the navigation of the Wye, the inhabitants and landholders adjoining the river objected to the introduction of luxuries as useless and injurious. They asserted that they "should derive no good at all, but rather hurt by the importation of wines, fruits, sugar, spices, and such unnecessary commodities, which are better spared than had."

From similar causes the several styles of ecclesiastical architecture in remote and secluded districts cannot be relied upon as evidences of date. Old fashions, in this as in other things, were unwillingly and slowly abandoned, and the earlier styles may frequently have continued in use in such districts long after they had been superseded elsewhere. I would urge, therefore, upon all young archæologists extreme caution and reserve, together with a careful weighing of all circumstances, before arriving at conclusions with respect to specific dates based upon archæological remains.

I referred just now to the change which, within living memory, has taken place in the appreciation of archæological studies. Allow me to give a brief retrospect of some of the discoveries which have been made during the last 30 years in the elucidation of the history, the state of art, and the degree of culture, of the great ancient eastern empires. I will first advert to the surprising discoveries of Layard at Nineveh, an account of which was published in 1849. The names of Nineveh and Assyria had been familiar to us from childhood, but we really knew little about the places themselves. The site of the city of Nineveh, "that great city," the capital of an empire renowned for its splendour and the power of its monarch, was altogether lost.

Of Assyrian art nothing was known. A short visit to the British Museum, and an inspection of the wonderful sculptures there displayed, threw a flood of light upon Assyrian history and mythology—their wars—their magnificent public festivals—their agriculture and the productions, generally, of the country. But this was not all. Layard's discoveries created an intense interest, not only among eastern scholars, but in all classes of the people. Europe was astonished at the sculptures brought home, and a strong desire was aroused to decipher the inscriptions which they bore. This, however, was no easy task, for they were written in an unknown language, in unknown characters. It was like the writing on the wall, of which it was said: "Then came all the king's wise men: but they could not read the writing, nor make known to the king the interpretation thereof." There are few difficulties, however, which skill and perseverance may not overcome. It was so in this case. By great and long-continued labours, Sir Henry Rawlinson discovered the key, and he and other eastern scholars eventually succeeded in deciphering the cunieform characters, and opening to the world lost volumes of ancient history, the existence of which was never suspected.

Layard was succeeded by other labourers in the same fruitful field, among whom I may mention Rassam, his companion at Nineveh, and the late George Smith, whose too early loss is greatly to be deplored. The latter gentleman secured tablets, containing the Assyrian account of the creation and the Noachian deluge, and the latest act of his valuable life was the acquisition for the British Museum of some 2500 dated tablets, which extend from the death of Solomon, B.C. 934, to the death of Esarhaddon, and the accession of Assurbanipal, B.C. 668. These tablets have admitted of the correction of Assyrian chronology, and afforded most valuable information as regards Hebrew History. These Assyrian researches are being still carried on, and the results published by the Society of Biblical Archæology, whose interesting little volumes, "The Records of the Past" are doubtless known to some of you who are not members of that valuable Society.

Among the most important of recent discoveries in the East is the resuscitation of the ancient empire of the Hittites, in Western Asia. Its very existence had been forgotten. Our only knowledge of it consisted in the Hittites being twice incidentally mentioned in the Old Testament, and we were apt to regard them as an obscure tribe. From the circumstance that they were not once named by any classical writer, Prof. F. Newman once brought forward these references as evidence of the unhistorical character of the passages; but the discovery of the fact of the existence of this empire 16 centuries before the Christian era, powerful enough to threaten Egypt on the one side and Assyria on the other, and to carry the arts and culture of the Euphrates to the Euxine and Ægean seas, makes the scepticism of the Professor to recoil on his own head by the undesigned confirmation of the truth of the Biblical narrative.

The two chief cities of the Hittites were Carchemish on the Euphrates, and Kadesh on the Orontes. The site of the former has been much disputed, but its real position was discovered by Mr. Skene, then British Consul at Aleppo, and this discovery was subsequently confirmed by the late Mr. George Smith. The race and language of this people cannot yet be determined, but it is believed that future researches will prove this empire to

have been of the highest antiquity, and of greater importance in the east than we can easily conjecture.

I would also remind you of the discoveries made by Mr. Wood at Ephesus. We all recollect St. Paul's visit to that city, and the success which attended his teaching in the school of one Tyrannus. We remember the tumult raised by Demetrius, the maker of shrines to Diana, fearing lest his craft should be brought into danger and be set at nought, and that the temple of the Great Goddess Diana should be despised, and her magnificence destroyed whom all Asia and the world worshipped; we recollect the enthusiasm he kindled in the populace, and how in the utmost confusion they cried out for the space of two whole hours, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." At this time the temple of Diana, or Artemis, was regarded as one of the seven Wonders of the World, not only for its external splendour—the beauty of its architecture—not only for the world-wide renown of its worship during many centuries, but becauses of the untold treasure it contained, for in the Roman times it had become a Museum, so great was the number of the precious works of art which had been there dedicated to the Great Goddess. On one of the walls of the theatre Mr. Wood found an inscription, of the time of Trajan, A.D. 104, describing in detail a number of shrines, such as might have been wrought by Demetrius and his fellow craftsmen. They were made of gold and silver, and weighed from three to seven pounds each, and represented figures of Artemis with two stags and other emblematical figures. These were voted to Artemis, and ordered to be placed in her temple.

Like Nineveh, the site of this famous temple had been lost. Travellers had long sought it in vain. It was utterly unknown until discovered by Mr. Wood in 1873. The excavations here were carried out under the directions of the Trustees of the British Museum, by means of a grant from the Public Funds. The successful result of these operations, and the European fame arising from the discovery of the temple of the Great Goddess, encouraged the Society of Antiquaries to hope, when Sir John Lubbuck brought before the Society a Paper on the Troad, embodying the result of a tour made in Asia Minor, in 1872, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might be induced to give some assistance towards an examination of the tumuli on and around the plain of Troy, many of which were the traditional burial places of the great Homeric heroes. Accordingly, an application was made, but I need scarcely say without success. Mr. Lowe reminded the Society that the great object of the excavations at Ephesus was the chance of obtaining some specimens of ancient statuary or architecture, but that in the case of the Troad he did not consider there was any chance of acquiring any possessions for the public which would repay the cost of the search.

Notwithstanding this disappointment the design proceeded under the skilful direction of M. Schliemann. His excavations commenced at a place called Hissarlik. Here he excavated to the depth of 52 feet from the surface, and found several strata of debris. The lowest stratum, which was 19 feet in thickness, contained a considerable quantity of black glazed pottery and implements of stone, bone, and ivory, spindle-whorles of clay, and fibulæ of bronze and silver. All these articles were of very early

date, but not of the rudest age of civilization. These are the remains of the city which, according to Homer, was destroyed by Herakles himself. The second stratum was 23 feet in thickness, and this Dr. Schliemann would identify with the remains of the Homeric Troy. Here were discovered what Dr. Schliemann called "The Treasure of Priam." Most conspicuous among the numerous golden ornaments are two diadems, severally identified by Mr. Gladstone with such as Homer describes Andromache to have worn. In this stratum, stone implements, flint knives and hammers, were found with bronze weapons. In the next stratum, hand-made pottery was found, but inferior in quality to that discovered in the lowest stratum. In the next stratum, or fourth city, the remains of which were 6½ feet in thickness, the implements found were chiefly of flint, and the degree of civilization indicated was lower than that of either of the preceding and older cities. This city was built of wood, and was destroyed by fire.

The discoveries made in this excavation illustrated, in a very remarkable manner, what I have before observed, that it is impossible to draw a definite line with respect to the respective periods of Stone and Bronze. Here we have an improved civilization in the second or Homeric City, but a complete decadence in the two latest, falling, indeed, to a lower scale than the first. In this excavation Dr. Schliemann secured upwards of 20,000 objects, some of them of very great intrinsic, as well as archæological, value, shewing a great contrast to the too confident prediction of Mr. Lowe.

Dr. Schliemann's excavations at Mycenæ followed those at Troy, to which they are second only in importance. Here he believes himself to have found the sepulchre of Atreus and the tombs of Agamemnon and his companions, who, on their return from Troy, were murdered by Ægisthus, his wife's paramour. In these tombs he found six bodies, literally laden with golden ornaments; "For the most part," Dr. Schliemann says, "the masses of jewels, golden diadems, crowns with foliage, large stars with leaves, girdles, shoulder-belts, breast covers, ornaments of the greaves, as well as a large number of the smaller ornaments, such as sepias, of which, for instance, 53 of natural size were found in one tomb; discs of gold, of which 701 were found in one tomb, and other costly articles too numerous to mention, all representing a very archaic ornamentation of *repousse*, or intaglio work."

The bodies were found upon a layer of pebbles. From the marks of fire on the pebbles and around the remains, and from the undisturbed state of the ashes, Dr. Schliemann concludes that the bodies had been partially burnt at the bottom of the grave. One of the bodies had the face covered with a heavy gold mask, reminding us of the burial at Birdlip, with this difference, that the mask at Mycenæ was a portrait mask of gold, whereas at Birdlip the face of the lady was covered with a common bronze bowl. Masks were not only used to cover the faces of the dead, but they were worn by the living, as shewn by various representations on works of art, and Dr. Schliemann concludes that for the production of these portrait masks a school of art must have flourished at Mycenæ for ages, and that artists by long habit had reached such a degree of skill that they could make a portrait in gold in almost no time, because in that climate the dead must have been buried on the day of death.

The great importance and value of Dr. Schliemann's labours have been very fully acknowledged by Mr. Gladstone, doubtless the greatest Homeric scholar in the world. He says: "Dr. Schliemann's discoveries afford a wonderfully precise correspondence between the facts of the poems (Homer's) and the evidence afforded by the objects Dr. Schliemann has discovered."

I have detained you so long over these wonderful discoveries that I must be very brief with respect to two or three others, scarcely less remarkable. I may just mention Mr. Saltzmann's discoveries in Rhodes, but I wish more particularly to direct your attention to the explorations of General Cesnola, in our lately-acquired possession of Cyprus. General Cesnola was American Consul at Cyprus, from 1865 to 1876, and his archæological operations extended over the whole of that period. His official position, his knowledge of the language, and his tact and judgment in dealing with the local authorities enabled him to overcome difficulties which would have baffled a less experienced excavator, and he was enabled to secure and export the rich harvest of antiquities which he had collected. I cannot detail his labours, but may mention one scene of his operations, and the result which attended them. This was at Idalion (Dali), once a retreat where the Queens of the Lusignan dynasty had their summer residence. Here he detected signs of an extensive necropolis, took on lease 30 acres of the most likely ground, and carried on a systematic exploration during nearly 20 years, examining no fewer than 15,000 tombs, which, from the character of the pottery found, he concluded were Phœnician. A large proportion of these tombs were oven-shaped cavities, cut in the earth; the sides and roofs were lined with clay mixed with triturated straw, which, from the exceeding dryness of the climate, seems to have been sufficient for sustaining the chamber. The most interesting object found in these tombs was a bronze bowl, highly ornamented, but rude in execution, and together with it a hatchet and spear-head in copper. In a stratum above these Phœnician tombs were found tombs of the Roman period, which contained gold ornaments, and some beautiful specimens of iridescent glass.

The next and last of the exploration of classical sites was that of the site of Olympia. The Plain of Olympia lies between the famous river Alpheus, which flows into the sea on the western side of the Morea, and a small tributary to the same river called Kladeos. This was one of the most celebrated spots in the ancient world, being the scene of the Olympic games. The origin of these far-famed games is buried in the mist of the most remote antiquity, a curtain which we shall not attempt to uplift, but we know that their regular and uninterrupted recurrence continued from 776 years before Christ for eleven centuries, and forms now, as it did in ancient times, the basis of Greek Chronology. The Olympic victors, as well as being awarded a crown of wild olive, were allowed to commemorate their triumphs by the erection of Bronze statues in the temple of Zeus, or Jupiter, and on the bases of these statues were inscribed, not only the names of the victors themselves, but also those of the sculptors by whom they were executed. By this means, aided by numberless other dedications, the temple of Zeus became of world-wide reputation as a great museum of art, and was visited by tourists from all parts of the Roman world. In this way it was visited by Pausanias, in the second century of our era, who

carefully described the monuments and other contents of the temple, then in perfect condition. The games were finally suppressed in A.D. 394. In the following year the Morea was occupied by Alaric and his barbarous horde of Gothic invaders, by whom all the metal statues were doubtless melted down. Olympia became deserted, and the Alpheus overflowed its banks. The lands were flooded, and the site covered with an alluvial deposit, washed down from the surrounding hills. It seemed necessary to give these few particulars, in order to apprehend the great work which is being carried on.

This was undertaken by the German Government. The operations were commenced in Oct., 1875, under the direction of Dr. Hirschfeld. The first object was the complete exploration of the Temple of Zeus. Trenches were dug all around its site, which were gradually expanded till the ruins of the temple and the margin of the ancient surface immediately environing it were laid bare. The first incidents in this excavation are thus graphically told by Dr. Hirschfeld himself. "It was long before the silent plain spoke. For many long weeks our hand-barrows carried away nothing but sand, which lay in compact masses under the thin layer of top-soil. At length, however, we were rewarded. Slowly and gradually the remains of *three* extinct races, piled one upon another, like geological strata, were rescued from their death sleep, and we could once more realise the varied and beautiful picture which the plain had presented before it was choked up with sand. At first the eye could distinguish nothing but a confused mass of fragments of columns and capitals, architraves, and blocks of stone, inscriptions, and remains of statues, terra-cottas and tiles; but it soon became evident that these fragments were not in the positions in which they had originally fallen, or been thrown down; but that they had been used in constructing huts of a barbarous kind, which had spread like cobwebs over much earlier remains. This was the uppermost or latest stratum. Under the net work of huts we arrived at the second stratum, which consisted of strong well-built walls, also of a date subsequent to the fall of the old world, since they were formed entirely of ancient materials, and are carried so close up to the temple of Zeus, that it forms the corner and *point d' appui* of a square fortress, covering an area of about 10,900 yards."

As the upper strata of soil were cleared away, the colossal ruins of the temple of Zeus were gradually disclosed, much of which had evidently never been disturbed since the earthquake by which the temple was thrown down.

In the excavations which have been made, the temple of Zeus and other temples have been fully explored. The former was of the Doric Order, and is considered to be contemporary with the Parthenon. Most of the other temples were of the same Order, but some of them were Ionic. A large number of sculptures, of the best period of Greek art, have been discovered, including works of Praxiteles, Pæonios, and Alkamenes. The latter, according to Pausanias, was reputed as only second to Phidias. No attempt has yet been made to describe the statues, generally, in detail. They are very numerous. Pausanias has noted 300, but if Pliny may be trusted they were not fewer than 3000. A large number of inscribed bases were found which agree almost exactly with Pausanias's notes, but

the statues being presumably of metal are lost. His descriptions have been found to be remarkably accurate.

This is the most extensive archæological work which has ever been undertaken. It has been carried on for five years, at an average annual expenditure of £7500. According to the convention made, all the antiquities found belong to Greece, but the exclusive right of taking casts, &c., is reserved to Germany.

Important and valuable as are these extraordinary discoveries, I am not prepared to say that they are of greater interest than the description by Dr. Keller, President of the Antiquarian Association of Zurich,[1] of the Lake Dwellings discovered in Switzerland. These latter seem to be nearer home, and to exhibit to us the mode of life of, probably, our own ancestors. As a somewhat full *notice* of Dr. Keller's work has appeared in the second volume of the Transactions of our Society, it will not be necessary that I should refer to the subject at any length. Suffice it to say that these lacustrine structures, built upon piles, in some measure resemble the Cranoges found in some of the lakes in Ireland, though they differ materially from them. The former are the usual habitations of men and their families, the latter are places of defence. Of differences in structure I shall not now say anything.

Some of the Lake Dwellings were as early as the Stone period. They contained no implement whatever of metal, nor was any trace of metal found in connection with them. But no discovery was more surprising than the textures of the fabrics, woven and platted of flax, which were found. Other dwellings were of the Bronze period, and in connection with them were discovered, implements, arms, and ornaments of that metal, some of them highly decorated. I shall abstain, however, from pursuing further this subject, referring those who desire more information upon it to Dr. Keller's superb work, edited by Mr. John Edward Lee, or to the notice of it to which I have alluded.

With respect to the ancient remains of our own country, I would say a few words. The earliest we possess are, doubtless, the Long Barrows, in which our own county of Gloucester is particularly rich. These are almost wholly on the Cotteswold Hills, and shew that these high lands were somewhat thickly populated at a very early period. Many of these barrows have been explored. The human remains found in them are of one uniform type, showing that the men by whom the barrows were constructed were of large stature with peculiar boat-shaped crania, which has procured for them from the scientists the designation of dolicho-cephalic, or long-headed men. These long barrows, though somewhat differing in type in different districts and sometimes in the same district, show that though they belonged to the same race of men they differed, perhaps considerably, in respect to age. They are found extended over a very wide area, even from the extreme north of Scotland to the south of Wales and of England, but I am not aware that a single long-barrow has been found in Devon or Cornwall. From this wide distribution, and the purity of the type of the skulls, it must, I think, be conceded that these are the remains of the aboriginal inhabitants of Britain. As to the chronological period in which this people lived we have no evidence

1 We regret to add that Dr. Keller has died since this address was set up in type.

whatever. All we know is that they were entirely ignorant of the use of metals. Their weapons, if they had weapons of war, which I think doubtful, for they would appear to have been a peaceful, harmless race, were of stone, bone, or such materials, but implements are very scantily found. This people may have been contemporary with the great empires of the east, of which I have been speaking, though very far inferior in respect to culture and civilization. But, as I have before stated, culture arises from opportunities rather than from time. Some races are still in the Stone period. These barrows would seem, however, to indicate something of the polity and religion of the people. It would appear from the vastness of the structures, from the care and skill with which they were built, and from their contents, that they were raised by the many in honour of the few; hence that the people lived under a patriarchal or tribal government, and, from the reverence shown to the bodies of the departed, that a belief was entertained in a future state of existence.

The late Professor Rolleston has pronounced this race of men not to be our ancestors. In a direct sense, this may be true, but I should hesitate to say it was wholly so. They were subdued, and doubtless to a large extent exterminated, by a smaller race of men having a very different type of skull, which has been designated *brachy-cephalic*, or round-headed. They were more advanced in civilization, at least they were acquainted with the use of metals. These were the men who made the round-barrows in which weapons and implements of bronze are found. Hence their superiority. I do not believe, as I have before observed, in conquests of complete extermination. It seems to me an unhistorical and unscientific conclusion. Some of the conquered race would escape destruction, at least some of the women would be spared, and although, probably, not in numbers sufficient, in any marked degree, to effect the type of the race, yet sufficient to render it not improbable that we may inherit some of the blood of the dolicho-cephalic men. And it may be here remarked that the skull of the principal occupant of the magnificent long-chambered barrow at West Kennet, which is certainly of a transitional character, appears to be of a hybrid form.

The round-headed men were doubtless the progenitors of the Gaelic race, who, in turn, were driven westward by an invasion of the Cymry, and forced into Ireland, whence they peopled the highlands of Scotland, whilst the Cymric people themselves suffered the same fate from the Belgæ, a teutonic race, who, according to Cæsar, came hither to plunder and invade the island, and having ended their wars settled here and began to cultivate the earth, but in their turn were expelled by the Saxons.

The religion of the Britons, I need scarcely say, was what is called Druidism, but of its precise nature we have no accurate knowledge. Cæsar gives a long description of Druidism in Gaul, saying it was derived from Britain, which was still its chief seat, and that those who desired to be accurately versed in it proceeded thither for instruction. It seems, however, to be certain that the priests, who exercised great power and authority, not only presided over the religious rites of the people, but they also exercised the Judicial Office, and determined all disputes.

I have now done with the pre-historic period, and with ancient history in distant lands. In my further remarks I shall confine myself to the early

history and antiquities of our own country, and especially that portion of it with which we are especially connected, concluding with a few observations as to our own duties, as intelligent local archæologists, in respect thereto.

As regards the Forest District, which this meeting was chiefly designed to visit, I am not aware that it contains any pre-historic remains of a definite character. We know that the primitive inhabitants of Britain chiefly inhabited the hill country, which afforded open pasture for their flocks and herds, and possibly in those early ages the forest district was too densely wooded, not only for that purpose but for convenient habitation. We have not, so far as I am aware, any tumuli, or earthworks, which can be assigned to the primitive ages. There cannot be a doubt, however, that from a very early period the Forest must have been a place of great importance on account of its valuable mines of iron, and I may here remark that a very interesting Paper was lately read before the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, by Mr. John Bellows, of Gloucester, a valued member of the Club, on the Ancient Holly Trees at the Speech House, some of which I believe to be at least 500 years old. I shall not attempt to give anything like an epitome of Mr. Bellows' Memoir ; we shall, I hope, have the advantage of meeting him there on Thursday, and of hearing him express, in his own words, his views upon the subject. I may, however, thus far remark, that Mr. Bellows is of opinion that the Speech House, which is situated on the table land on the top of a high hill, occupies the site of an ancient Druidical station, and that the Holly Trees referred to are seedlings from still more ancient trees which formed the screen of the Druids' Mystic Grove. It is remarkable that, so far as I know, no such grove of hollies is elsewhere to be found in the forest.

Mr. Bellows calls attention to many customs existing in the Forest district of a Celtic descent, and he particularly alludes to the Miners' Court which is held at the Speech House at intervals of forty days. He reminds us that the Druidical year consisted of 360 days, and that nine was a sacred number in Druidical rites. Now this periodical interval of 40 days is very unusual. It is not our conception in any way of a fractional part of a year, either quarterly or monthly, but dividing the Druidical year by 9 it gives just 40 days. Mr. Bellows further shews, from the *Carta de Foresta* of 9th Henry III. (1225), that from that date this custom has been regularly observed, which almost reaches back beyond the memory of man, which you all know, extends to 1st Richard I. (1189). Mr. Bellows also quotes Cæsar's description of a British town as consisting "only of a thick wood fortified with a ditch and rampart" to serve as a retreat against the incursions of their enemies, but there is one very important feature which he has not noticed. A Court of Justice in primitive times was never held elsewhere than in the open air, under the open vault of heaven, in some prominent spot, under a tree or on a hill, and, in heathen times, sacred places were required for the purpose in which sacrifices could be offered and the divine oracles consulted. Moreover these courts were open to the whole people of the district under its jurisdiction, that is of all free men, and they were held before a definite number of persons as free judges, such as 12, 16, or 24 ; and Mr. Bellows mentions that in the time of Edward I., a perambulation of the Forest was made by four of the King's Justices, the Chief Justice in Eyre, *nine* foresters in fee, four verderers, and 24 jurors. And we know that the "Book of Dennis," or Miners'

laws was attested by 48 free Miners. Each of these courts had its own special customs, or laws, for its guidance, and there is a remarkable similarity in the Mine Court, or Verderers' Court, still held every 40 days at the Speech House, and the ancient courts to which I have alluded, marking the former off, I conceive, as a survival of the primitive open-air assembly of the Free Miners of the Forest. In the Book of Dennis, to which I have referred, of the date of Edw. I., which we must bear in mind can scarcely be reckoned as a primitive time, for doubtless the ancient court at that date had become greatly changed, it is alluded to as the Court of the Wood at the Speech "before the Verderers and 48 Free Miners," and all cases relating to the mines were there heard and determined. There is another peculiar custom connected with this court to which Mr. Bellows has alluded as an evidence of the sacred character of the holly. Evidence is required of three witnesses swearing with a stick of holly in the hand. I cannot, however, do more than allude to the case as an ancient institution well worth further investigation, and I think it very probable that the ancient court of the mines is connected with the grove of hollies, if, as Mr. Bellows supposes, these hollies were connected with the mysterious rites of the Druids.

It is not necessary that I should do more than just allude to the Roman Conquest of Britain. That the Romans occupied the district between the Severn and the Wye is clearly established by the roads by which the district is traversed, by the coins and other articles found in the old iron workings and elsewhere, and by the remarkable remains which still exist at Lydney Park, and which, with the courteous permission of Mr. Bathurst, we hope to visit on Thursday next. Upon the Roman Villa there the Rev. Canon Scarth will read us a Paper. Roman Remains have also been found at Staunton.

But the date of the first occupation by the Romans of the district between the Severn and the Wye, has not, I believe, been definitely determined. Aulus Plautius, in A.D. 43, conquered the Dobuni, whose chief city was Cirencester, which I presume gave the Romans possession of the whole of the Severn Valley, but whatever he left unfinished Ostorius completed seven years later. The latter is said to have established the Roman stations along the Severn Valley. He invaded Siluria, by way of Caerwent, and reduced it to Roman obedience, and it was at this time, I conceive, the Forest district was occupied.

The Saxon Conquest of the district seems to be equally obscure. We are told in the Saxon Chronicle that in 577 Cuthwin and Ceawlin fought with the Brits at Deorham, and being victorious, the Romano-British cities of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath fell into the hands of the English, and according to the Welsh traditions, they pushed their conquest to the banks of the Wye. This expedition, however, must, I think, have pursued a more northernly course, for Cuthwin was slain in Cheshire. The Britons would seem still to have retained possession of the Forest district, for it is upon record[1] that in the beginning of the 7th century, Tewdric, or Theodric, King of Morganwg, a monarch renowned for his valour, ronounced the world, and became a recluse at Dyndryn (Tintern), leaving his kingdom to

1 From Merthyr Tewdric. He was accounted a Martyr, having lost his life fighting against the Pagans.

his son Mouric. Ceolwulf, who in 597 had succeeded his brother Ceolric, or Ceol, as King of the West Saxons, taking advantage of the less vigorous hand of Mouric, in about 611 crossed the Severn, and conquered the territory as far as the Wye. The cry of his people drew Theodric from his ten years seclusion, and the Pagan Saxons were driven back across the Severn, but Theodric received a wound which clove his skull, and he was buried at Mathern,[1] near Chepstow. An Oratory was erected over his grave, and this was eventually succeeded by a church dedicated to his memory. His day as *King and Martyr* was observed on 3rd January. In the 16th century his remains, exhibiting his cloven skull, were discovered in a stone coffin. At what date the West Saxons obtained possession of the district in not known, but I imagine it was to resist their crossing the Wye that the remarkable earthworks at Symond's Yat were constructed. The West Saxons, though they could not have held possession long, for it was soon afterwards included in Mercia, have left their mark in the speech of the people, in which many West-Saxon words are found. The population seems to be a mixture of Celts and West-Saxons, and many Celtic customs continue to exist. The Mercians have marked their occupation by what I regard, next to Hadrian's Wall, as the oldest *historical* monument in the kingdom, Offa's Dyke, upon which I shall have more to say to you this afternoon.

The history of the Forest of Dean has yet to be written. Very little is known of it, either in the early or mediæval period. It is a very interesting subject, and almost virgin soil, and it is to be hoped that some one will be found to cultivate it. Our first notice of it, after the Norman Conquest, is that William was hunting in the Forest of Dean, in 1069, when he heard that the Danes had sailed up the Humber. He immediately started at the head of a small body of Cavalry, and made a rapid ride to the north.

The Forest, which had originally extended from Chepstow to Gloucester, and embraced the whole area between the Severn and the Wye, had been much curtailed before this date, large tracts adjoining the rivers having been cleared and converted into manors. The forest itself is not included in the Domesday Survey. As to the king's hunting ground it was not *geldable*, and consequently there was no object in introducing it into the great Inquest. But the Manor of Dene was held by William Fitz Norman. This manor had been granted by King Edward to three thanes, free from geld, for keeping the forest, and William Fitz Norman held it by the same tenure.

I might say a great deal more respecting the forest, if I had time and you had patience to listen to me. That patience I think I have already sufficiently taxed.

In conclusion, I would venture to offer a few words of caution. Our lot is cast in times of rapid change. We have no power to stop it, and we would not if we could. It rushes onwards like the advancing tide, which we cannot arrest—but we can watch its approach—restrain its overwhelming force—and guide its course into tranquil channels. I have alluded to the progress which archæology has made within the time of the existing generation, and I have called attention to the vast and valuable increase of

1 Lappenburg, citing Cod. MS., Eccl. Cath. Landav. in Monast. Angl. t. vj., p. 1222; Godwinus de Præsul. Angl. edit., 1616, p. 619; Usher, de Primord. c. 292. Langhorne, p. 148.

historical knowledge derived from archæological discoveries. I must, however, confess that it has not been altogether gain. As the number of persons who take an interest in our ancient monuments increase, the monuments themselves gradually disappear—not altogether from natural decay—not by wanton destruction—not by injuries inflicted without evil intention by those who are ignorant of their value—but from other causes: 1st. That very progress to which I have alluded, which spares nothing which lies in its way. 2nd. Through the active though ignorant zeal of those who desire to uphold them; and 3rd. By the too lavish use of them by too earnest enquirers.

Of the first class are the ancient works of antiquity which have been destroyed in making railways and other similar works. It was only the other day that I heard that the Dock Company at Gloucester had purchased the site and ruins of Llantony Abbey for the purpose of making a dock.[1]

Of the 2nd, I may more especially allude to what is called the "restoration" of our churches. I verily believe that our ancient parish churches have suffered more within the last 30 years from miscalled "restoration" than they suffered from violence and neglect during the preceding 300 years. And what has been the cause of all this? I believe one of the chief reasons has been the hurry with which the thing has been done. There has been a perfect mania for the restoration of churches. Doubtless from past neglect a large number required very extensive repairs, and if the works had been limited to that no fault could have been found—or if the restoration had been truly such, if actually needed, instead of violent alterations and fancied improvements, no objection could have been taken. But what has generally been the course adopted? The parish of A has had its church "restored." The parish of B must not, of course, be left behind. Consequently a resolution has been adopted that the church requires restoration. An architect is called in, it matters not whether he has the slightest knowledge of ecclesiology, and I am very sorry to say few architects have, funds are raised somehow or other, the church is closed, and the whole work must be completed within the year. The architect likes a clean neat job, and he is paid by a commission on the expenditure. Everything he does not understand is swept away, even the monuments, monumental brasses, and grave-stones are cast aside to admit of the passages being all paved with Minton's tiles. In or about the time limited, everything is turned out speck and span new—the grand old oak roof is replaced by a neat one of deal—the carved bench ends are removed to make way for uniform deal seats, all the plaster is taken off the walls and the rough rubble masonry pointed, which was never done in ancient times, for if the old architects used the natural stone, either in walls or vaults, it was carefully dressed to an even surface, for the reception of colour. The mouldings are simplified by being scraped down, and even the mailed effigies of ancient knights or barons, recumbent on altar tombs, are often ruthlessly pecked over, and every characteristic destroyed, for the purpose of making everything neat and clean.

To church restorers, if there should chance to be any one here who contemplates such a work, I would say: be slow to begin and not over hasty in going on. One of the most satisfactory restorations I know of, was that

1 I am glad to say that I am informed this statement is not strictly accurate.

of a parish church in Devonshire. It was done, bit by bit, as they could obtain the money in the parish, which was chiefly collected at the offertories at the harvest festivals. All the work was done in the best manner and with the best materials, and it is no draw-back to say that the execution of the work extended over 17 years. My advice is, remember that *restoration* consists in re-placing the building in the same condition in which it was when it left the original architect's hands, and if the building be of different periods, or styles of architecture, when each particular work was executed. Remove nothing ancient from the position in which you find it, unless some other "restorer" should have been before you, and have misplaced it, and if anything, such as a rood-screen, should have been destroyed, renew it, if possible, in the same character as the original one. Do not fancy that the architect whom you employ is more skilful than his ancient brother, and therefore allow no improvements.

The extent to which so-called restorations have been carried, and the manner in which they have been executed, makes one feel sick at heart. It has now become a rare treat to find an ancient unrestored church. A Society has recently been formed for the Protection of Ancient Monuments. I am not a member of it. As regards our ancient churches, it has been formed 40 years too late. The mischief has been done and it is irreparable. But there are other monuments which require a watchful care. I am shocked to say that there is even a proposal to "restore" Stonehenge.

On the 3rd point I dare to say a few words, and I do so in the presence of some of my friends who will, I hope, forgive me. The most interesting and instructive of our ancient monuments are the pre-historic tumuli. Their exploration has added much to our knowledge of the characteristics and habits of the primitive races of this and other countries. But I would humbly ask: Have we not gained from these ancient burial places all that they can reveal to us, and is not the time come when we should restrain our hands in this direction and seek some other sources of information? Few, comparatively very few, now remain unspoiled, and these few, in my opinion, should be carefully protected and preserved as evidences for future generations. I well know how strong is the inclination, how insatiable is the desire, how fascinating the work of exploration, nevertheless I would earnestly say: Waste not! Stay your hands!

On the proposition of Mr. W. Æ. SEYS, seconded by the Rev. W. PERCY BURD, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the President for his able address.

In replying the President said he was glad to see so many members and friends present. Several circumstances had been unfavourable to the meeting. Among others, the embodiment yesterday, at Minchinhampton, of the 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment of Volunteers (the Forest Reg ment) which had withdrawn from us Sir James Campbell, Sir Thomas Crawley-Boevey, and other of the officers who desired to be present with us.

He then announced the programme for the day, and the meeting broke up. After a short interval for refreshments the whole party again assembled at

CHEPSTOW CASTLE.

Mr. G. T. CLARK, who, with extreme kindness had come down from London for the express purpose, and would return again by the first train, conducted the party over the venerable ruin, pointing out and explaining its most important features. As a memoir by Mr. Clark on this ancient border fortress will appear in the present volume, it will be unnecessary to allude to the subject further here. On the conclusion of Mr. Clark's address, the President, on behalf of the Society, very cordially thanked Mr. Clark for his interesting lecture, and for his obliging kindness in taking so long a journey, at no slight inconvenience, for the benefit of the Society.

The party then left the Castle, and entering a long train of carriages, which were in waiting at the entrance, proceeded to Sedbury Park to inspect Offa's Dyke. On reaching the lodge entrance to the Park on Buttington Hill, the President alighted and pointed out to the company that they now stood on the Dyke, and stated that, though in some places indistinct, it could be traced the whole way to a small mound on the left bank of the Wye, immediately opposite the Norman Wall of the Town of Chepstow. He also pointed out that on the south side, close to the Dyke, running parallel to it, was an ancient road, which, from its construction, was believed to be Roman.

He then conducted them along by the side of the Dyke, through the Park, to an enclosure on the eastern side, now known as "The Coombe," but which was formerly called Buttington Wood. Here the company alighted from their carriages, and the President, standing upon the Dyke, which appears here in high perfection, made the following remarks:

OFFA'S DYKE.

I presume that the oldest monument in England, of which the date is accurately known, is Hadrian's Wall (A.D. 121), and that the next earliest in date is Offa's Dyke, A.D. 779, for though the boundary dykes in Cambridgeshire, and Belgic ditches in Dorset and Wilts are of greater antiquity, we have no certain knowledge of the dates when they were respectively constructed.

Boundary lines admit of a threefold division:

1st. There are those which separated the territories of the several British tribes before the inroad of the Romans;

2nd. There are those which were made by the Romanized Britons; and

3rd. The march lines thrown up by the Saxons between the territories which they had conquered, and those which still remained under British rule.

Of this last class was Offa's Dyke.

I have been so frequently asked: What is Offa's Dyke? and who was Offa? that I may as well say at once that Offa was a powerful King of Mercia, who reigned from 755 to 794.[1] He was constantly at war, and he,

1 "His real name is said to have been Winfrith, and his father was an ealdorman called Thingfrith. Though lame, dumb, and blind from his birth, the youth acquired speed of foot, speech, and sight, when the usurper Beornred persecuted his parents, and oppressed his native land. Hence he obtained the name of the second Offa from his resemblance to his ancester, Offa, the son of Wærmund, King of Angeln, who was blind from

and his predecessor, Æthelred, went far to render the Mercian kingdom supreme throughout England. Of course he was constantly engaged in hostilities with the Britons on his borders, and to define their limits and to prevent their incursions into his own territories, he raised a bank or boundary wall between the nationalities, from the Severn Sea to the mouth of the Dee; which line the Britons were forbidden to pass under heavy penalties.

The southern portion of this dyke, or boundary, has never been satisfactorily determined. It is said to have been traced from its northern termination to Bridge Solers, on the Wye, a few miles above Hereford, where it seems to have been lost, and my object has been to trace its course, if practicable, so far as it extends through the county of Gloucester.

Of the result of these researches I propose to give a very brief account. Time will not permit me to do more. I have walked over the course of the Dyke from the Severn Cliff yonder to the Herefordshire boundary of the county of Gloucester at Bishopswood. Of the character of this great work you have a fine example before you. You will remember it was not intended for a fortification, but a boundary line, and you will take notice that it consists of a bank, with a ditch on each side, whence the material was taken for making it. This was its normal form, but of course it varies according to the nature of the ground over which it passed. It varies also in size, even where it has not been meddled with by the hand of man, and of course we must expect to find that, in the process of eleven centuries, various causes, among which agricultural operations stand foremost, have tended to its destruction; therefore, as might be expected, we find it most perfect in wooded and uncultivated lands. When most perfect it is found generally in sections about 40 feet in base, and varying from 8 to 15 feet in height.

This southern portion of the Dyke was traced by the late Mr. Ormerod, from the Severn bank yonder to a place on the left bank of the Wye, nearly opposite Tintern, called Madgetts, which Ormerod considered to be identical with the MODIETE of the Domesday Survey. You see what is the appearance of the Dyke here, and if it preserved this character throughout its course there would be no difficulty in tracing it, but such, from the vicissitudes to which I have refered, is not the case. When Ormerod wrote, some forty years ago, the place where we now stand was a wood, called Buttington Wood, and it is remarkable that the Dyke passed through another wood in Montgomeryshire of the same name. The wood, as you see, has been cleared, but the Dyke remains unchanged, and you will, doubtless, have noticed that in the Park through which we have just passed it has been altered by an escarpment on the southern side. Crossing the road by the Lodge, it passes through a farm called Pennsylvania. In the field next adjoining the road, for a distance of 100 or 200 yards, almost all of it has been carted away within living memory; nevertheless, the site can be clearly traced throughout the whole distance to a tump, or mound, partly natural and partly artificial, on the left bank of the Wye, just opposite to the Norman wall of the town of Chepstow.

his birth to his seventh year, and dumb till his thirtieth, yet, being roused by the impending shame of being excluded from the succession, through a war threatened by the King of the Saxons, suddenly acquired the use of speech and sight."—Lappenberg, History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, Thorpe's edition, Vol. I., p. 287.

I have said that the Dyke was a boundary line, and so in fact it was, though the Wye itself, from Bridge Solers to Chepstow, was the virtual boundary. The Dyke pursues its course along the crest, or on the slopes, of the hills on the left bank of the river, at a distance varying to half-a-mile, but always commanding a view of the river. Though the river was the boundary, I conceive that in the arrangement the Britons retained its exclusive use, and, of course, in their fishing operations, they might cross and recross it at pleasure, though they were prohibited from crossing the Dyke under heavy penalties. This margin, and the little peninsulas formed by the windings of the Wye, as at Lancaut, just above Chepstow, and the space cut off between the spot where we stand, and the junction of the Severn and Wye, formed neutral ground between the two nationalities, for trading or other intercourse.

It is known to most of you that the banks of the Wye are, in many places, very precipitous, rising, sometimes, by perpendicular cliffs, to a height of some 500 feet. This is the case at Tutshill, Penmoyle and Dennet Hill, also in the woods of Bicknor Court, where I live, just above Symond's Yat, called the Coldwell Rocks. Upon these precipitous cliffs I find no trace of the Dyke, and it is generally wanting in the low valleys, which it crosses, between the spurs of the hills, which valleys, at the time the Dyke was made, were doubtless impenetrable bogs. Ormerod found no traces of the Dyke, from these causes, between Chepstow and Bannagor heights, except at the isthmus of Lancaut, where it has, to some extent, been altered by fortifications thrown up by Sir John Wintour, during the Civil War.

At Madgets, the Dyke is found in a thick wood, called Caerswall-wood, =Castle-wall, locally called "Causy"-wood = Causeway, and it passes near places in the valleys below, known as Wall-hope and Wall-were. Thence its pursues its course, in good form, to the crest of the hill above Brooksweir. Through the valley opening upon Brooksweir I could not find any trace of it, but I took it up again on the other side, on St. Briavel's Common. This common, I believe, belongs to the poor of St. Briavels, and it has, to a large extent, of late years, been broken up by cottage enclosures, and the Dyke has been levelled, but the site is still distinguishable along the greater part of its course, and is known as the Devil's Rudge (ridge). At the end of the common it sweeps round the brow of the hill, by a house called Birchfield House, and continues about half-a-mile in an easterly direction, when it turns to the north, following the boundary of Victuals Grove, and crossing a small pasture field, in which it has been levelled down, is found in good form through Redhill Grove, and Mawkin's Hazels, to a black bog, in which no trace can be seen; and it is not distinguishable across Lindor's Farm, but its site is occupied by a fence, which leads in a direct line to the bottom of St. Margaret's Grove, where it is found very distinctly, as we shall see, I hope, to-morrow. Crossing the road leading from St. Briavel's to Bigsweir Bridge it pursues its course through a wood called the Fence-wood, to a small farm on the hill known as Coxbury, and passing close by the buildings, is utilized as a hedge, until it reaches Highbury, a rectangular earthwork, of which it forms the western side, and is continued to the top of the hill above Highbury Farm and Lower Redbrook, where I lose it.

Lysons, who saw the Dyke in St. Margaret's Grove, and in the Fence wood in 1831, though he did not pursue it, concluded that it must have

followed the river as far as Monmouth, and having crossed it near that town have taken a straight course through Herefordshire to Old Radnor, by way of Grosmont and Bredwardine. Its course from the north to Bridge Solers had not at that time, I suppose, been determined. The place nomenclature of the district, however, forbids us from accepting this theory.

From Redbrook to a place called "The Slaughter," a little below Symond's Yat, the county boundary is not conterminous with the river. We find the parish and manor of Dixton, which forms part of the county of Monmouth, on the left bank of the Wye, and I felt a difficulty in accounting for this fact, except upon the hypothesis that it was British ground, and accordingly I expected to find the Dyke running along the boundary line. In this, however, I have been disappointed. I cannot find any certain trace of it, and the river side I have not yet explored.

Along the precipitous cliffs extending from Hadnock through Mailscott Wood, by Symond's Yat, and through Bicknor Court Woods, I cannot discover any indication of the Dyke, probably from the same cause that there is no trace of it to be found on the cliffs in this lower district; but at the end of the precipices, immediately underneath Rosebury Topping, near the Common Grove at Bicknor, I find it again, in its usual position, overlooking the Wye, and pursuing its course through Stowfield Farm to Lydbrook, where it terminates underneath the great railway viaduct. Throughout this course it is found in several places in as perfect a condition as you now see it before you.

After crossing the road at Lydbrook, the ground has been much broken by mining operations and cottage enclosures, and I lose it for a considerable distance, but I pick it up again above Bishopswood Turnpike Gate, and carry it on along the crest of the hill to a place above the mansion house of Bishopswood, where the county of Gloucester, and my labours, ended.

I consider that the discovery of an unquestionable portion of the Dyke, extending around the outer bend of the river at Lydbrook, as of great interest, inasmuch as it establishes the fact that it did not cross the Wye, and take a course, more or less direct, through the county of Hereford, but followed the left bank of the river the whole distance through Gloucestershire, and doubtless through Herefordshire also, and I trust some antiquary of that county will undertake to carry on the exploration from where I have left it off, and endeavour to complete the whole line from Wyemouth to the Dee.

We know that Offa was more than once interrupted in the construction of the Dyke by incursions of the Britons, and I doubt if it was ever fully completed. It has often occurred to me that its condition very much resembles an unfinished modern railway. You will see some portions completed, as the Dyke appears to be here and elsewhere—other portions are only partially made—and in others, for long distances, the ground remains unbroken.

In conclusion, I must thank my friends, the Rev. William Bagnall Oakeley, and the Rev. William Taprell Allen for the assistance they have kindly rendered me in my explorations.

On the conclusion of the President's remarks on this very ancient and very interesting Historical Monument, the company re-entered their carriages

and drove to the Park House, where they had been invited by Mr. and Mrs. Marling to partake of afternoon tea. They were received with the greatest courtesy and kindness. The tables were abundantly supplied, not only with tea and its concomitants, but with wine and the choicest fruits of the season for those who preferred refreshments of that nature. Having partaken of these refreshments and strolled through the beautiful grounds, which are ornamented with some rare trees and shrubs, and examined some Norman columns, which many years ago, upon the "restoration" of the ancient Parish Church of Chepstow, had been removed and set up in his grounds by the late Mr. Ormerod, then owner of the estate, the company prepared to return to Chepstow, but before leaving, the President, on behalf of the Society, thanked Mr. and Mrs. Marling for their kind hospitality and the courteous attention which they had shown their numerous visitors.

At half-past six o'clock the Annual Dinner of the Society took place at the Beaufort Arms Hotel. It was well served by Mr. Garrett. Upwards of 100 ladies and gentlemen sat down. The President occupied the chair. After drinking the usual loyal toasts, the President gave the toast of the evening: "Success to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society," coupling therewith the name of the Rev. Prebendary Scarth. In giving this toast, the President remarked that the success of the Society almost entirely depended upon the members themselves. There is no lack, he said, of objects of archæological and historical interest in the district which the Society covers, and it is the duty of the members, and others, to study and develope them. In every parish there are a greater or less number of historical remains worthy of investigation, and he appealed to the parochial clergy, as a class of intelligent educated gentlemen who may, with interest to themselves, render important historical services. Unless they walked about their parishes with their eyes shut they could not fail to observe these remains, and what he desired is that they should note and preserve a record of them before it becomes too late.

Again, in the formation of the Society, the county had been divided into topographical districts, each with a separate organization. This division had been based upon the parliamentary division of the county. He did not say it was the best that could be devised, for he thought that instead of being included in the West Gloucestershire Division, the Forest District should have been made a separate district and have an organization of its own. It is, he said, almost entirely cut off from that part of Gloucestershire on the eastern side of the Severn, and is, in fact, more closely connected with Monmouthshire and the counties on the western side of the Wye. But this was no impediment to their working. What he desired, was to see these separate organizations a realty, working up to the General Society by making summer excursions in their separate districts. I am glad, he said, to find that the number of members in the Forest district has been much augmented, and I hope something may be done in the way I suggest in this district, and that should such meeting be arranged, we may, in our excursions, be favoured with the presence and assistance of our friends over the border. I believe that such meetings would greatly extend public interest in archæology and very largely promote the welfare and success of the Society.

The Rev. Canon Scarth, in replying, said that he thought his name must have been coupled with this toast on account of his long experience in Archæological Societies rather than for any services rendered. He could only say that he considered that this Society had already done essential service, though it was later in its foundation than that of the neighbouring county of Somerset, with which he was more officially connected.

That Society had now been established for three and thirty years, and had rendered essential services in recording objects and facts, and calling attention to places and to subjects which before were little noticed.

The Proceedings, however, of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society were, to his mind, much superior to the Somerset, being more full and comprehensive, and noticing also publications of important archæological works.

Again, the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society had two centres, from whence it collected information, whereas the Somerset had only one, and therefore much valuable information was allowed to go into other channels. He could only say, though not a resident in the county of Gloucester, he felt an equal interest with all the residents in the ancient remains in which the county abounded, and especially in the earthworks and remains of the Roman period. In these latter, the county was pre-eminent, and no villa had yet been found to equal that at Woodchester, visited last year. The beautiful pavement had been very correctly drawn and described in the late proceedings. He could only say, in returning thanks, that the best efforts of the members would always be directed to promote the work of the Society.

The President said he had one other toast which he desired to propose. It was thought by some that archæology was rather a dry subject. He did not think so, but archæologists, as well as those who joined in our excursions without much desire to be grubbing after antiquities, could not fail to be gratified that our meetings were graced by the presence of the ladies. Therefore in giving the toast which he was about to propose, he felt sure he should carry the company with him—"The Ladies," and with that toast he desired to couple the name of Mrs. Hallett.

Mrs. HALLETT, in fluent and graceful terms acknowledged the toast and the company retired for a while, when they re-assembled for the reading and discussion of papers.

The President took the chair. He said he wished to take an early opportunity of bringing under the notice of the meeting a remarkable discovery lately made near his residence, because some relics then found were deposited in the Temporary Museum, and what he was about to say might perhaps create an interest in them.

DISCOVERY OF A HIDING PLACE AT ENGLISH BICKNOR.

In the week preceding Christmas, 1880, some men, employed in levelling down a rocky bank in a steep field on the glebe of English Bicknor, discovered a cavern which had evidently been fitted up with considerable care as a place of concealment. It was oval in form, about 6 feet high, 6 feet in length, and from 4 to 5 feet in breadth, the entrance being low and narrow, allowing just sufficient room for a man to creep in. The inner end of the

cavern was in the natural rock, but the outer part was constructed of three walls about 1 foot apart and 1 foot in thickness, the spaces between them being filled up with a sort of concrete. The inner wall was built of the blue stone of the forest, worked, and laid in regular layers, probably obtained from some former building in the neighbourhood, and was roofed over by over-lapping stones after the manner of bee-hive huts. The two outer walls were of rough stone. The whole was covered with earth and sward so as to be quite concealed.

The field is not a part of the ancient glebe, but a portion of about 15 acres of land assigned by the crown to the benefice a few years ago in exchange for the relinquishment by the rector of certain rights of tithe in the Forest of Dean. Though now a field, as stated above, it was, doubtless, until recent times, a wood, so that the place of concealment would be well hidden.

The nature of the construction would show that it was not a hiding place used upon a sudden and unexpected alarm, but a carefully prepared place of retreat and concealment in times of anticipated danger extending over several days or, possibly, weeks.

The following relics were found in the cavern, all of about the time of Charles I. From their character it had been supposed that the cavern was the hiding place of some unfortunate Royalist in the time of the civil war, which raged fiercely in this district, but I am inclined to think that though this may have been the case, that the cave itself was of an earlier date, and that it was, probably, made as a hiding place in times of danger or apprehension of danger for a Recusant Popish Priest during the severe persecution of the reign of Elizabeth :—

The remains of a small knife and fork, with ivory handles, differing in pattern, the handle of the knife shewing remains of engraving, whilst that of the fork is turned, and carved with diagonal intersecting lines.

A Pewter Spoon.

A pair of Iron Nippers and an Iron Buckle.

A Tobacco Pipe.

A Tobacco Box of Iron.

A small Copper Coin, $\frac{11}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, and very thin, but in sharp and good condition. On the obverse, an imperial crown, through which are what appear to be two sceptres in saltier, and the legend within a beaded border—✠ CARO : D : G : MAG : BRI : Reverse, a crowned harp, and the continuation of the legend—FRA : ET : HIB : REX.

A small Silver Plated Pin.

Several pieces of Pottery, one the fragment of the neck of a vase, which had four handles, two plain and two of a twisted pattern.

A small piece of Leather, sanded, of the nature of sand-paper, which may have been used for cleaning arms.

These relics I have much pleasure in presenting to the Museum of the Society.

A Paper by the Right Rev. Dr. Twells, *On the Cistercian Order*, having reference to the visit of the Society to Tintern Abbey, was then, in his absence, read by the Rev. W. Bazeley. The thanks of the Society were given to Dr. Twells for his valuable contribution, which will be printed at length in the Transactions of the Society.

The next Paper was read by the Rev. John James, M.A., the title being "*On a Ring.*"

Mr. JAMES exhibited a small leaden tablet of Roman date, and said that among the carefully preserved relics of the Roman camp upon the heights of Lydney Park, in the Collection of Mr. Bathurst, scarcely one was more curious, as illustrative of Anglo-Roman manners, than this. It was found among the ruins of a temple dedicated to Nodens or Nodons, so called because he was supposed to have control over pains; or because he was believed to exercise power over knots or joints. The story of the tablet was narrated as follows:—Silvianus, one of the votaries of Nodens, had a gold ring, and this ring was lost. At any rate it was detained by one Senecianus, and Silvianus, in consequence, affixed this tablet against the wall of Noden's temple, stating his own loss and containing an imprecation upon Senecianus, praying that Nodens would not grant health to any of those bearing the name of Senecianus, until the missing ring, half of which Silvianus had given to Nodens, should be restored and brought to the temple. The ring was never brought to the temple, but after the lapse of fifteen centuries, in 1785, it had been found and identified at Silchester, bearing the name of Senicianus. The Rev. J. G. Joyce had discovered upon the ring an inscription which Senicianus, or some of his kinsfolk, appeared to have engraved upon it as a counter-charm: "May'st thou live prosperously, Senicianus!" Mr. James' remarks will be printed at length in this volume.

The Rev. PREBENDARY SCARTH remarked that the subject brought under notice was extremely interesting. The tablet was one of the kind which used, in ancient times, to be put up in temples with a view to the recovery of articles supposed to have been stolen. Many of a like kind were found in foreign countries, both in Italy and Asia, and the Islands of the Mediterranean. One found at Capua was now in the Berlin Museum; another in Portugal, which imprecated destruction upon the Thief who had stolen a lady's wardrobe, which it carefully enumerates. These were called "Imprecationes" or "Anathemæta," as well as "Definiones." He reminded the meeting of the inscribed plate of metal lately found in Bath. This inscription had been noticed in Germany, and other than English savans had tried to decipher it. A scholar of eminence, and an excellent epigraphist, by reading it backwards made it out to be an attestation of the recovery of a person by the use of Bath waters; but another professor, reading it the other way, and reversing some of the words, made out the meaning to be not at all unlike the contents of the tablet which Mr. James had exhibited; the meeting would see, therefore, how difficult it is to ascertain the true meaning of these tablets.

Mr. J. D. T. NIBLETT introduced two rings bearing the head of Charles I. They were commemorative rings, belonging to some of the speaker's ancestors, one being inscribed: "Prepared be to follow me," and

the answer given to this had been, "To follow you I'm not content until I know the way you went." Mr. Niblett did not believe that these rings had been made by order of the king and given to his friends and followers. Similar rings were possessed in this neighbourhood by Sir Thomas Crawley-Boevey, Sir Edmund Lechmere, and others, while a great many of them were known in different parts of England. His belief was that instead of being given by the king, these trinkets—all of them small-sized ladies' rings—were made by the order of loyal persons, who desired to have a memento of their lost sovereign.

Thanks were given to Mr. James, and to the speakers on this subject.

The Rev. R. Hall then read a very interesting and ingenious paper *On Local Names in the Forest District*, which we regret we are unable to print for want of space.

WEDNESDAY, 20th JULY.

A little rain which fell in the night had had the effect of laying the dust and cooling the atmosphere. At half-past nine o'clock the members and associates started from the Beaufort Arms on a carriage excursion to St. Briavels and Tintern Abbey. After crossing Chepstow Bridge, directly opposite to, and parallel with, the bridge, may be observed a very narrow and steep road. This was the ancient approach to the town, and in the angle between this road and the new approach are a few trees and a young plantation of larch. This was pointed out as the site of the ancient chapel of St. David, of which not a vestige now remains. About half way up the hill, a little distance below the entrance gate to Tutshill House (the residence of Mr. W. Æ. Seys, the Chairman of the Local Committee, whose lawn is, by the way, adorned by some very magnificent old elms), looking across the river on the left, the track of the old Roman Road, running diagonally up through the wood, may be distinctly seen, and at low spring tides piles may be observed in the bed of the river in connection with it.

The route to St. Briavels lay over Tidenham Chase. Creeping up the hill to an elevation of some 600 feet above high water at Chepstow Bridge, the party found themselves being drawn over a somewhat narrow ridge of inconsiderable width, rapidly falling on either side into the deep valleys, through which flowed respectively the Severn and the Wye. A halt was occasionally made for two or three minutes, to admire the scenery in places where it was most picturesque and striking. The old adage forced itself upon one's recollection: "Blessed is the Eye between the Severn and the Wye." Below, on the eastern side, lay the broad expanse of the estuary of the Severn, and, beyond, the fertile fields of the rich vale of Gloucester, bounded by the noble Cotteswold Hills. The weather was perfect, shewing beautiful examples of sunlight and shadow. The shadows of the flying clouds chased each other over the broad expanse, whilst the noble river in some places appeared to be as black as ink and in others glistened like a silver mirror. On the western side, the river Wye, except at some few intervals, was concealed by the lofty precipices under which it lay, but beyond were seen the far-famed Wind-Cliff, and the lofty hills of Monmouthshire, wooded to their summits, whilst the horizon, some 20 or 30 miles distant, was cut by the great Skyrrid and the Sugar-loaf, looking as blue as

indigo. The wild character of the Chase itself, though some few years ago it was divided into large enclosures, added to the beauty of the scenery, though we missed the gorgeous purple and gold of the heather and gorse, which would have added richness of colouring to the foreground.

On arrival at St. Briavels, the party was received by the Rev. W. TAPRELL ALLEN, the vicar of the parish, who kindly acted as *cicerone* at the Castle and the Church. Mr. Allen has already contributed to the Transactions of our Society an interesting historical and descriptive Memoir on the Castle (Vol. III., p. 315). He now conducted the party over the ancient fortress, pointing out in the several parts the different modes of construction, which he considered, from the styles of the architecture, to indicate, approximately, the date of the erection of each portion. He pointed out, also, the sites of the Keep and other buildings, now destroyed, and the additions and alterations made in modern times, from the date of Queen Elizabeth downwards, such as the conversion of the Castle Chapel into a Court Room for the Forest, the construction of the roofs of the Gate Towers, and the removal of the Early-English Chimney-stack from the north-eastern wall to its present position over the chimney of the jury-room, on the western side of the building.

Before leaving the Castle Mr. Allen called attention to the ancient Cage for the Dog that turned the spit in the Castle Kitchen, which still remains. Only three of these curious relics of an age only recently gone by are now known to exist *in situ*. One at Windsor Castle, another at the Hospital of St. Cross at Winchester, and the third that under notice.

From the Castle the vicar conducted the party to the ancient church close by, which is in good substantial condition, the whole of the building, both externally and internally, having recently been carefully repaired and renovated at considerable expense, of which a large share was generously borne by Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, of Lindors. The vicar mentioned that the advowson, soon after the Conquest, had been granted to the Abbey of Lire, in Normandy, and to the monks of Saumur in Anjou, and suggested that probably the church had been built by the Abbot of Lire,[1] for the patronage continued vested in the Abbots of that house as late as 1272. He was of opinion that the Church had originally consisted of a Norman Nave and Apse with a South Aisle, the date of the erection being about 1089. A dispute having arisen between the monks of Saumur and the Abbey of Lire as to the proportion of tithes to which each party was entitled, the matter was brought before the then Bishop of Worcester about the year 1163, who decided that the monks of Saumur were entitled to two sheaves only of the tithe, and that the remaining portion belonged to the Abbey of Lire. As soon as this dispute was settled, the Church was enlarged, and a choir, chancel, and transepts added. That the altar had been removed he considered was proved by the fact that the Church was re-consecrated in 1165, after enlargement. In the north transept was a Chantry Chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The ancient piscina was unfortunately

1 The church would seem to have been in course of erection in 1232, for in that year Gilbert de Seagrave, Chaplain of St. Briavel's, was granted three Oaks from the Forest of Dene, for the work of his church, and P. de Rivall was commanded to cause the same to be delivered. Tested at St. Briavels, 19 Dec., (Rot. Claus. 17 Hen. III.) From this is would appear that the Vicarage was not yet assigned.—ED.

removed from this chapel and placed as a credence table in the re-built chancel in 1861.

He directed attention to the ancient recessed 13th century tomb in the south wall of this transept, which had recently been discovered. It had been carefully restored, he said, from fragments of cusping which remained. In this arched recess had been placed an ancient sculptured coffin lid. It is of Forest of Dean stone and bears a triple cross. A woman's head with wimple or gorget had been inserted. This is of freestone and 14th century work. It has been conjectured that this slab covered the tomb of an Abbot of Tintern. Is it probable that Robert Abbot of Lire, Canon of Hereford, who died 1272, once rested beneath it? By this abbot, Mr. Allen said, the patronage of the church was given to the Dean and Canons of Hereford.

An ancient altar frontal, of rich pale green brocaded silk, divided into five parts by gold lace, and trimmed with gold fringe, was exhibited to the company by Mr. Allen. It has belonged to the church, he said, for more than 300 years.

The President, on behalf of the Society, thanked Mr. Allen for the trouble he had so kindly taken in directing the attention of the members to the more interesting features of the ancient castle, which he had made, for several years, a subject of close study; and to the church, which would have been equally as interesting as the castle, were it not for the several "restorations" it had suffered. Several members expressed a hope that means might be found to restore, *in reality*, the noble Elizabethan Monument erected to the memory of a member of the Warren family, which had been cast aside by the restorers, and the painted and gilded fragments of which are now scattered about the building.[1]

The vicar expressed his regret for the great alterations which had been made at various times in the church. The windows of the nave were modernized in 1861, and a very fine Perpendicular five-light window was removed to make way for a hideous window of two lights, with fluted tracery. The old Chancel was then taken down and flat tracery substituted for Early English work. It was at this time the Warren monument was removed, with reference to which, the vicar said, it might, without difficulty, be restored. It was only a question of expense, for the *disjecta membra* were preserved, and he believed the cost of restoration would not exceed £50. In 1830, the church was greatly injured by the removal of the central tower and the erection of a new tower on the site of the south porch.[2]

The members then returned to their carriages and followed the winding road down the steep hill towards Bigsweir Bridge. Nearly at the foot of the hill was passed on the left Lindors, the charming residence of Mr. Algernon Strickland, a member of the Society. Mr. Strickland, with that courteous

1 Bigland (Hist. of Glouc. I., 238) gives a description of this monument, which was formerly in the chancel. There was no inscription, but on it there was a shield charged with the arms of *Warren*. Checquy or and azure. Bigland says it was erected in memory of William Warren and Mariana Catchmay his wife, who died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. —Ed.

2 We are glad to be able to add that Mr. Allen holds out the hope that he will prepare a Memoir on the Parish of St. Briavels for the Transactions of the Society, in doing which he will enter fully into all matters connected with the Church and Chantry Endowments.—Ed.

kindness by which he is characterized, invited the Society to halt at Lindors and partake of luncheon, but this proffered hospitality the local Committee felt constrained to decline, with many thanks, for want of time.

Passing Lindors, the cortege soon reached St. Margaret's Grove, which is on Mr. Strickland's estate. The adjoining field is the site of an ancient Chapel dedicated to St. Margaret, from which the grove derived its name. On arriving at the western extremity of the grove, where the road intersected Offa's Dyke, the party alighted from their carriages, and the President pointed out Birchfield House, on the top of the hill above Bigsweir, and, stating that the dyke passed close to this house, shewed where it descended the hill through the Tuft woods, and crossing the valley over Lindor's farm, followed the course of an old hedge, and entering St. Margaret's Grove, reached the spot on which the party then stood. Entering the Fence Wood on the north side of the road, it pursued its course to a small farm on the hill called Coxbury, and thence onwards to Highbury.

Crossing the river Wye at Bigsweir Bridge, which is quite a modern structure of iron, into Monmouthshire, a good view was obtained of Bigsweir House, which is situated on the Gloucestershire side of the river. This was the ancient seat of the Catchmay family, from whom, by the marriage, in 1735, of James Rooke with Jane the daughter and heir of Tracy Catchmay, the estate devolved upon the Rooke family, and has descended to Colonel Willoughby Sandilands Rooke, the present proprietor, though the house is at present tenanted by Mr. J. V. Newbery, a member of the Society. The house is situated close to the river, shadowed by a very lofty hill on the south. It would seem to have been rebuilt about the time of George II., soon after it came into possession of the Rooke family. Over the fire-place in the Hall is a Shield, containing the Arms of ROOKE: *Ar. upon a Chevron Engrailed between three rooks sa. three Chess-rooks of the first*, quartering CATCHMAY: *Or, a fess betw. three demi-lions passant, az.* The hall and staircase are hung with tapestry. At the back of the house are terraced gardens, and above these is an old bowling green, now planted as an orchard; whilst stretching up across the hill, by the side of an ancient road which was formerly the approach to the mansion from St. Briavels, is a row of magnificent old chesnut trees, doubtless planted by the Catchmays, perhaps centuries ago. There does not appear to be any trace of another row to form an avenue.

About a mile after passing Bigsweir Bridge, close by the road-side, is the quaint little Church of Llandogo. On the Gloucestershire side of the river, some distance further on, is a picturesque old village called Brooksweir. Still further on, is the little Church of Tintern Parva, near which are the remains of a cottage on a high bank on the right-hand side of the road, which was formerly the residence of Henry Fielding the Dramatist and Novelist. It was here, according to tradition, that he wrote "Tom Jones." Very little of the building now remains. Another turn of the valley brings into sight the magnificent ruins of Tintern Abbey.

After partaking of luncheon at the Beaufort Arms Hotel, the party proceeded to pay a visit to the abbey, where they were received by Mr. J. L. Baldwin and Mr. T. Blashill. The latter kindly acted as *cicerone*. He

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suggested that, in the first instance, the members should stroll around the church and endeavour to make themselves, in some measure, acquainted with its form and proportions. After making some preliminary remarks on the foundation of the Abbey and the Cistercian Order, he proceeded to describe the church, and afterwards he conducted the members over the whole of the existing buildings, pointing out its several parts and their connection with each other as well as their adaptation to the special needs of the Order for which the abbey was built. Mr. Blashill's address was *viva voce*, but he has consented to prepare a written paper, descriptive of the building, which will be printed in this volume, so that it becomes unnecessary to say more in this place.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Blashill's address, the President proposed a vote of thanks to him. He said that the lucidity with which Mr. Blashill had explained every detail of this magnificent and interesting edifice, reminded him of the able lectures on architecture of the late Professor Willis. He said, probably some of those present, like himself, had had the privilege of hearing Professor Willis lecture, or, if not, had read his "Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral," or some of his other works printed in the Archæological Journal. He was the most clear and popular lecturer on architecture, he, the President, had ever heard; and, though he could not say that he concurred in everything Mr. Blashill had stated, he had no hesitation in saying that, in his opinion, in lucidity of statement, Mr. Blashill had approached nearer to Professor Willis than any other lecturer upon the subject. He could give no higher praise. He therefore proposed a very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Blashill for his admirable address, which was as heartily given as proposed.

Resuming their carriages, the party proceeded down the Wye Valley towards Chepstow, passing at the foot of the famous Wind-Cliff. The scenery was beautiful. The young midsummer shoots of the oaks, lighted up by the sun, displayed their lovely tints of crimson and gold. Making a short halt at Piercefield Park to accept Mrs. Clay's courteous invitation to partake of afternoon tea, they returned to Chepstow.

At eight o'clock a Conversazione, which was numerously attended, was held in the large room at the Beaufort Arms. The Temporary Museum was also open. The following papers were submitted to the meeting:—

"*On the Grange in the Parish of Flaxley.* By Mr. W. C. HEANE.

In the unavoidable absence of the author, this was taken as read, and will be printed in this Transactions.

"*On some Roman Coins found in the Forest of Dean.*" By Mrs. W. BAGNALL OAKELEY.

The PRESIDENT, in introducing the reader to the meeting, expressed the obligation the Society was under to a lady who was willing to prepare a Paper, and to come forward and read it.

Mrs. OAKELEY referred to the large number of Roman Coins which have been found in the Forest of Dean in years past, and said that a great proportion of the inferior kinds of coin was found in the neighbourhood of the mines from which the Romans obtained their principal supplies of iron, the

money apparently being used for paying the miners. Unfortunately a great many of the "finds" of coin were dispersed before any description could be obtained, and this, together with the difficulty of finding out the exact spot where they were discovered, was much to be regretted. The cause of this was the fear of having to give up the coin to the crown. While these inferior coins were found in the neighbourhood of the mines, quantities of gold and silver money had been discovered near the abodes of the proconsuls, or other principal Roman Officers. Mrs. Oakeley mentioned several discoveries of money, and related that in one instance hundreds of coins were sold at 10d. a dozen, and afterwards, when they became scarcer, at 2s. a dozen, to surrounding inhabitants. She herself had secured one "find" entire, by at once purchasing the coins from the finder. Some of them were of considerable rarity.

The PRESIDENT having invited remarks on Mrs. Oakeley's Paper,

Mr. NICHOLLS, of Bristol, mentioned several very large "finds" of coins which had been discovered in the neighbourhood of Bristol. Many of them were worn till they were merely discs of metal. He noted particularly a large quantity of very small coins of the lower Empire, the names of which he did not know. In the case of another "find" the coins were almost new, and appeared as if they had formed part of a stored treasure. He thought it was time the Society took up the question of treasure trove, for he had no doubt that very valuable "finds," of great historical importance, often went at once to the melting pot from the fear of the finders getting into trouble. In the course of a conversation which followed, he stated that some other small coins found in the harbour to which he had alluded were struck to pay troops by Charles I. during the civil war.

The Rev. W. BAZELEY suggested that ancient coins such as had been spoken of would form welcome additions to the Museums which had been started by the Society.

The PRESIDENT, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs. Oakeley for her valuable Paper, which, with the catalogue of coins thereto appended, will be printed in the Transactions of the Society, and to the speakers who had taken part in the discussion, remarked that probably both Mrs. Oakeley and Mr. Nicholls had many duplicates in their respective collections, and suggested that they would be rendering good service to the Society by presenting them to the proposed Museums, to which both readily assented.

The President read an abstract of Paper entitled: "*Outlines of the History of the Manors and Advowsons of Dene Magna, otherwise Micheldean, and Abenhall and of their Lords; also fugitive notes on the Manors of Dene Parva, Ruardyn and Westbury.*"

This Paper, he said, had been prepared with a view to its being read at the Winter Meeting at Cheltenham, on the 19th of January last, but the extreme inclemency of the weather rendered it impossible he could be present. In now introducing it he wished to call attention to the fact that in late times the modernized name of Micheldean had become corrupted by the introduction of the letter "t" in "Michel." In all ancient documents the name was usually written "Dene," or "Dene Magna"—the modern form

"Michel," being the English equivalent of *Magna*, had been used to distinguish it from Dene *Parva*, or Little Dean, and Ruardean.

He stated that at the time of the Domesday Survey, the existing manors of Dene Magna, including Abenhall, Dean Parva, and Ruardene, were united in one estate, which was held by William Fitz Norman, tax free, for keeping the Forest of Dene, and that, in the time of King Edward, it was held by three English thanes by the same tenure, but whether jointly or in severalities there was no evidence to shew. By an undated charter, which the writer had accidentally discovered, and which must have been made between 1144 and 1154, the Manor of Dene with the "Ministry," or Custody of the Forest of Dene was granted to one William de Dene. Abenhall soon afterwards became severed, and, in 1310, on the death of another William de Dene, the manor of Dean Magna fell into moieties. Sir John had traced these moieties through their different Lords down to the present time, and he remarked that though, from time to time, he had traced the devolution of many manors, he did not remember that in any instance he had found one, in that respect, of more singular interest than that under notice. The two moieties into which the manor of Dene Magna had become divided in 1310 descended in separate lines until Thomas Baynham, who died in 1500, being the representative of the elder co-heir of William de Dene, married Alice Walwyn, the representive of the younger. Hence the two moieties became united in him, but inasmuch as he had an heir by a former wife, upon whom the elder moiety devolved, and a son by his second wife, upon whom devolved the junior moiety as heir of his mother, the manor immediately again became sundered, and was not re-united until the two moieties were purchased in the last century by the ancestor of the present Lord, Mr. Wemyss-Colchester.

Sir John exhibited to the meeting a large tabular pedigree, shewing, in different colours, the line of descent of each moiety, and in conclusion expressed his warm thanks to Mr. Wemyss-Colchester for the very kind manner in which he had given Sir John access to his muniments, which he had found most useful in the compilation of his Paper.

The President having invited remarks on his Paper, Mr. Hallett enquired whether the records referred to in the Paper threw any light upon the subject of the tenure of lands. Sir John replied that the manors in question were at first held in serjeantcy, and afterwards by military service, further than that, the subject of *tenures* did not, on this occasion, fall within the compass of his researches.

Mr. Kerslake enquired what was the dedication of the Church of Micheldean, and upon being told it was St. Michael, contended that the name "Mitchel" was derived from the name of the patron saint. Sir John replied that he had very great respect for Mr. Kerslake's ingenious and valuable historical deductions from the dedications of churches, which had thrown considerable light upon topography and the settlement of different races in this country, nevertheless he was unable to agree with him on this occasion. There could be no doubt, he said, that in this instance the term "Michel" was derived from *Magna*. It was the same as the Scots "Muckle"—"great." Many illustrations might readily be named. There was "Michel Troy" very near us, and Much-Marcle, in Herefordshire. Michel

dean meant Great Dean, as Little Dean represented Dean Parva. However, he observed that did not touch the point upon which he had ventured to remark, viz., the improper introduction of the letter "t," which indeed had no more business in "Michael" than in Michel. Mr. Kerslake, however, was not satisfied.

Mr. T. GAMBIER PARRY, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President for the very valuable Paper of which he had given a sketch, expressed his high sense of the importance of papers of this character. They are just such papers, he said, as we require. The collection of facts and information were of the greatest historical and genealogical value. As regards the introduction of the letter "t" in spelling Michel, it is, he said, undoubtedly a corruption arising, very naturally, from the fact that it is difficult to pronounce the word Michel without the sound of "t."

The next Paper, "*Notes on the Church of Micheldean*," owing to the lateness of the hour was taken as read, and, like the former, will be printed in this volume.

THURSDAY, JULY 21st.

A meeting of the Council was held at the "Beaufort Arms" Hotel, in the morning, which was followed by the concluding meeting of the Society. The President took the chair. He said the business before the meeting was of a somewhat formal character, though very necessary to be done. They had, in the first instance, to determine upon the place of meeting next year, and consider the question of the President for the year.

Sir WILLIAM GUISE proposed that the next place of meeting should be Stow-on-the-Wold, and that the selection of President be left with the Council. He remarked that Stow-on-the-Wold had now been opened up by railway, and it would be an interesting district in which to have a gathering, as less was known of that beautiful part of the Cotteswold district than of any other portion of Gloucestershire, because, hitherto, it had been inaccessible. Extremely interesting details of archæology were scattered about the district, and he thought the general meeting would do well to adopt the recommendation of the Council. He was of opinion that the Society would find sufficient accommodation at Stow, though it would not be so luxurious as in some other towns. With regard to the selection of a President, that must necessarily be left for future decision, because the President could not be chosen until they had selected the place of meeting. and had obtained his consent to be nominated.

Mr. J. F. NICHOLLS seconded the resolution, observing that Stow-on-the-Wold is in a corner of the county of which very little is known, and consequently is a very desirable place for the meeting next year.

The motion was carried *nem. con.*

It was proposed by the President, and unanimously resolved: That the best thanks of the Society be given to the Rev. W. Arnold, Vicar of Chepstow; Mr. S. S. Marling, of Sedbury Park; the Rev. W. Taprell Allen, Vicar of St. Briavels, Mr. J. L. Baldwin, of Tintern; Mr. Bathurst, of Lydney Park; and to the clergy and gentry of Chepstow and its neighbour-

hood, generally, for permitting the Society to visit and inspect the local antiquities, and for the general facilities afforded to the Society for holding its annual meeting at Chepstow.

It was also proposed by the President, and unanimously resolved: "That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Marling, of Sedbury Park; Mrs. Clay, of Piercefield Park; Mr. Bathurst, of Lydney Park; Mr. Strickland of Lindors; and other entertainers, for their cordial and hospitable welcome to the Society."

It was further proposed by the President, and unanimously resolved: "That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. G. T. Clark, the Rev. W. Taprell Allen, Mr. T. Blashill, and the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, for the valuable services rendered by them as guides on the excursions."

It was further proposed by the President, and unanimously resolved: "That the best thanks of the Society be given to those who have kindly prepared and read the several Papers contributed to the meeting, and also to those who have exhibited objects of interest in the museum;" and with this resolution he coupled the name of Mrs. Bagnall Oakeley.

Mrs. Bagnall Oakeley replied, and said it gave her a great deal of pleasure to read a Paper before a Society which always gave such a kind reception to ladies.

The President next proposed, and it was unanimously resolved: "That the best thanks of the Society be given to the Local Executive Committee, for the very efficient manner in which they have organized and carried out the general arrangements of the meeting;" and with this resolution he coupled the name of Mr. Seys.

Mr. Seys, in a few words, expressed the pleasure he had had in co-operating with the other gentlemen of the Local Committee in making the necessary arrangements for the meeting, and it was very gratifying to him, and to them all, to find that the meeting had been so successful.

The President then proposed: "That the best thanks of the Society be given to Rev. N. Shafto Barthropp and Major Lawson Lowe for their energetic and valuable services as Local Secretaries.

Mr. Barthropp and Major Lowe severally replied.

Mr. Gambier Parry proposed: "That the hearty thanks of the Society be given to the President for his ready and efficient support of the interests of the Society, and the care and study he has given to the subjects brought before it. He said they all deeply felt the sudden loss of Mr. Granville Somerset, who was to have taken the chair at that meeting, for those who knew him entertained respect, affection, and even reverence for him. They were greatly indebted to Sir John Maclean for accepting the post, and for the ready and efficient support he had always given to the Society.

The President, in reply, said it was very gratifying to find that his labours had met with their approbation; but the success of the Society was more particularly due to the President of the Council, to whom he proposed a vote of thanks.

Sir WILLIAM GUISE, in reply, said he had taken great interest in the Society from the beginning, and it was with great satisfaction and pride that he saw the position it had achieved. Their Transactions proved that even at this early period the Society had attained the highest position amongst societies of a similar character. They had an ample field for their work, and if they continued as they had begun they would secure the highest position that such a Society could attain. It was to local Societies such as this that antiquaries must look for their best work, for the two parent Societies in London had really swept the country of its more prominent antiquities. The local Societies should labour in their particular localities, and there was not a village, particularly in the Cotteswold Hills, in which something might not be discovered. Lately he visited some little villages near Stow, and he was astonished at the antiquities to be found there. He was sure that their visit there next year would amply repay them. He concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Palmer Hallett and the Rev. W. Bazeley, the general secretaries.

The vote having been adopted and responded to, the proceedings terminated.

LYDNEY PARK AND THE SPEECH HOUSE.

At half-past ten o'clock the party started, on the concluding excursion of the meeting, to Lydney Park and the Speech House. The greater number of the members went by railway to Lydney Junction, while the rest were conveyed to the Park by road. The place of rendezvous was just within the Deer Park Gate, where the party assembled. Mr. Bathurst received them in the Park, and conducted them to his new mansion on the hill, the site selected for which is unequalled for natural beauty and historical interest. Mr. Bathurst had kindly caused to be laid out for examination, in the hall, the large collection of Roman remains, the product of various excavations. Here the

Rev. PREBENDARY SCARTH, In the course of some remarks on the Roman remains in the locality, said they had three points to deal with, as they would see from a plan on the wall ; first the small camp, which seemed to be an outpost, and was probably occupied long before the Romans settled in this country. This was on the summit of a steep hill and possessed, on the West side, a single rampart with only one entrance, and on the East, a second line of defence. That was a strong point. It was separated by a valley from the large camp. Proceeding from the little camp to the great one, they would follow the course of the Roman road into it, and pass through what was once a Roman gateway. He proceeded to point out from the map the nature of the three buildings which stood there formerly, and the foundations of which can still be traced, and to give some particulars of the camp itself. It had been stated that no camp existed, but he was convinced that anybody going round it would see at once that it was not only fortified, but very strongly fortified. The first point after entering the enclosure was the site occupied by the temple of the god Nodon, Nodons, Noden, or Nodens. The name is variously written. The temple was in the form of an oblong square, and was built on the ordinary plan of a Roman or Greek temple. From the temple they passed into a large building, built on the plan of every Roman house. They were all built around a central area, with a number of small chambers adjoining the larger rooms. A portico ran round the principal

court. Ample accommodation was provided for a great number of people, and this house evidently belonged to a person of some importance. In the temple a very interesting pavement had been laid open, which was delineated in the posthumous work of the late Mr. Bathurst. The pavement, or perhaps the building, had been restored from offerings made to the god Nodon. There were three inscriptions, all mentioning his name, and there were tablets shewing that the temple was dedicated to him. They might ask him who the god Nodon was, for he was not in the Roman Pantheon. But they knew that where the Romans found a god, they adopted him into their family of gods. Antiquaries were rather uncertain as to whether Nodon was a sea god or a land god. Some supposed that he presided over physic, others over the growth of corn—both very useful occupations—but others said that he presided over the Severn and the Wye. Both these rivers were not far distant. It had been conjectured, with some probability, that this residence had been occupied by the officer in command of the Roman fleet. Caerleon and Caerwent were occupied by the second legion, and the commander of that legion would, in all probability, have the supreme authority over the fleet that co-operated with the troops.

The company then, under the guidance of Mr. Scarth, and accompanied by Mr. Bathurst, proceeded to inspect the camps to which Mr. Scarth had alluded. They first visited the small camp which was evidently of British construction. Going down into the valley they proceeded to the large camp, which is situated on a more lofty hill than the former, by the Roman Way. They entered the camp by the original gate, at which Mr. Scarth called attention to the stone still remaining *in situ*, in which he pointed out the hole on which the pivot of the ancient gate revolved. Mr. Scarth conducted the party to the different buildings, which Mr. Bathurst had liberally and courteously caused to be uncovered to give the members an opportunity of inspecting the tesselated pavements, and described the uses to which they had been severally appropriated. He then pointed out that on all sides, except the narrow neck on the north, the steepness of the hill formed a natural defence, whilst the northern side was strongly fortified by two very high banks with external ditches, while an earthwork of slighter construction compassed the whole area.

The company were afterwards entertained at luncheon at the Old Manor House, a mansion the earliest part of which is apparently of the time of Charles I. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. and Mrs. Bathurst after lunch. Mr. Bathurst proposed "Success to the Society," and the President responded. Prebendary Scarth suggested that, with the permission of Mr. Bathurst, a survey of the top of the hill should be carefully made, marking out the entrenchments, for it was the want of this that had misled the Germans. The President remarked that he believed this had been already done by the Ordnance Surveyors, and laid down in the large map of the Forest, 25 inches to the mile, recently prepared. He did not know if this portion had been published, but if not it doubtless soon would be, and a map could be obtained. He would make enquiry.

The party then broke up.

At three o'clock a special train left Lydney Town Station for the Speech House Station, a run of about 30 minutes. Many of the members who had never been in the forest previously, seized this opportunity of paying it a

visit. From the Speech House Station a steep, but pleasant walk, over the old Roman road, the curb stones of which have, in many places, never been disturbed, brought the party to the Speech House Hotel, which is situated, in what may be called the heart of the forest, upon a table-land, 572 feet above the sea level. This is now nearly the only part of the forest remaining in its primitive condition, and is well worth a visit to see the magnificent beech trees and grand old oaks and hollies which here abound. Mr. John Bellows, of Gloucester, was expected to join the party here and act as guide, but some unexpected circumstances precluded him from being present. He was, however, so good as to send the Paper which he purposed reading. The President, who is familiar with this part of the forest, conducted the party to a spot near the archery ground, where, under the shade of the ancient oaks and hollies, Mr. Bellow's Paper, *On Ancient Forest Life*, was read by the Rev. W. Bazeley. As this Paper will be printed in the Transactions, it will be unnecessary to refer to it further here. Upon its conclusion a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Bellows. In proposing which, the President alluded to a most interesting Guide Book to the Forest, entitled "A Week's Holiday in the Forest of Dean," just published by Mr. Bellows, with an advance copy of which he had been favoured on Monday last.

The PRESIDENT called the attention of the visitors to the growth of the oaks, and especially of the hollies by which the party was surrounded. He said he believed many of them to be upwards of 500 years old. And he called attention to one which bears an inscription cut in the bark more than 30 years ago, in which the letters are as sharp as on the day they were cut. Even the guide-lines, for making the letters, are as clear and as fine as if scratched with a needle yesterday. A generation of men has passed away, whilst in this period the bark of this tree has not in the slightest degree changed. Mr. Bellows alluded to the inscription in a very interesting paper which he read before the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club a short time ago, to which he, the President, had alluded in his Inaugural Address. Having taken a stroll through the forest and viewed the ancient trees, noting also the pavement of the old Roman Road, the party returned to the Speech House. They then visited the hall where the Verderers still hold their Courts every forty days for the administration of the Ancient Miners' Laws. This room possesses no ornament, except that it is adorned with the antlers of the red and fallow deer, former denizens of the forest, now, alas, destroyed some 25 years ago, on account of the inveteracy of the poachers.

During the above-mentioned ramble, tea was being prepared, of which some 40 or 50 persons partook. The tables were laid out under the shade of the trees in front of the Speech House.

This brought to a close one of the most pleasant meetings the Society had ever held, and of the three days' enjoyment, no one was more agreeable than the last. Thanks to the admirable arrangements of the Local Committee and the cordial co-operation and administrative powers of the Secretaries, everything passed off without a single hitch. The President addressing the members, said the most pleasant of parties must have an ending, and the oldest of friends must eventually part. This time had now arrived, he said, with us, and he could only say adieu, and express a hope that we might all meet again next year at Stow-on-the-Wold.

Dr. PAINE said, that before separating, he wished to propose a vote of thanks to the President, which was given with three hearty cheers.

TEMPORARY MUSEUM.

Catalogue of the Articles exhibited in the Temporary Museum.

Compiled by Major A. E. Lawson Lowe.

By Mr. W. Æ. Seys—

Engraving of the Old Bridge over the Wye at Chepstow.—This bridge, which was built about 1575, and removed in 1815, was supported upon wooden piles on the Gloucestershire side, and upon stone piers on the Monmouthshire side, and had a small toll-house upon a massive stone pier in the centre, as shown in the engraving.

A Coloured Drawing of Peneoyd (properly Pencoed) Castle, shewing the gate-house, and round tower at the S.W. angle of the building.

A Coloured Drawing of the Stone Circle on Mynydd Llwydd (or Grey Hill), in the parish of Llanvair Discoed.

An old Painting, on vellum, of the Arms of the Seys Family, with the following inscription :—

"He beareth two Coats Quarterly, first: Azure six Plates, on a Chief Or, a Demi Lion Rampant, Gules; by the name of Seys. Quartered with: Sable, a Chevron between three spear-heads, Argent, with their points imbrued, borne by Eneas Seys, who was Hostage for the County of Glamorgan, sent to William the Conqueror. The third as the second. The fourth as the first. These Coats are thus borne by Evan Seys, of Boverton, in the said county, Serjeant at Law, by Richard Seys, of Swanzey, Esqr., and by William Seys, of Killan, in the sd. county, Esqr., sons of Richd. Seys, of Boverton aforesaid, Esqr., eldest son of Roger Seys, of Boverton, Esqr., Attorney-General of all Wales to Queen Elizabeth, and lineally descended from Eneas Seys, and from him Sr. Degary Seys, who was a person of great eminence for his Military services, being Commissioned to serve King Richard the 2nd in his wars at Calice; also agst. the Scots, and in a Voyage agst. Spaine and Portugal, for which good Services, amongst his Rewards he was made Knight Banneret. For their Crest: on an Helmet and Wreath of their Colours, a Demi Lion Rampart Gules. Motto: 'Crescit sub Pondere Virtus.'"

Two small Brass Labels found amongst the foundations of old walls by Stockwell Pool, at Wirewoods Green, in the parish of Tidenham, in Gloucestershire. The original use of these is doubtful. Each of them has engraved upon it a fragment of an inscription in old English characters, judging from which, the labels are, apparently, not later in date than the earlier part of the 15th century.

A singular old Painting in oils, accompanied by the following descriptive account :

An Historical Account of the Landskip hanging over the Chimney Piece in the Parlour at Pop-hills.

"Anne-Mary Rawlins (Widow of William Rawlins late of Pop-hills, in the Parish of Salford-Priors, in the County of Warwick, Gent.) was piously inclined to commemorate to Posterity her happy Escape from so imminent a Danger to which her Life was expos'd by

being thrown from off her Horse into the River Arrow, near Wixford Bridge, wch happen'd at a time when it was very much swoln by a Spring-Flood in the year 1676. The most remarkable circumstance whereof she was pleas'd afterwards to give an exact account of, and directed the Portraiture of them to be drawn by Minheere Van Helmont, a Dutchman after the following Manner, to wit:

That she should be represented in the Posture She was then in, being on Horse-back, before whom, her Servant, Thomas Lane, was riding; who, it seems, had been making a Visit in the Neighbourhood, but upon their returning back again over the said Bridge, it so fell out yt two Cows were furiously engaged with each other at the Foot of the said Bridge, next to Pop-hills Lane; which butting Encounter frightened the Horse to that degree, that he threw them both into the said River: She was thrown in first, and the Horse ('tis reported) hung equilibriously upon the Wall of the said Bridge before he tumbled in, by which means the Servant had Time to release himself from his Stirrups before he dropt in. And by the great Providence of God it chanc'd that one Will. Sturdy, a Fisherman, together with another Person were at the same instant fishing in his Boat on the contrary side of the said Bridge to that they were thrown in, who perceiving their Distress, came immediately to their Relief and lifted them into his Boat, and by that means were both happily preserv'd: and what was most wonderful in regard to this Incident, neither of them received any Hurt to their Persons. The Horse, after some time, swam to Land, and saved himself from Perishing."

"The other persons represented in the said Landskip were design'd for the Revd. Mr. Thos. Keyte, late Rector of Binton, whom they just before met going homewards, and who then liv'd within three Miles of the said Place; and Mr. Francis Taylor, of South Littleton, in the County of Worcester, happen'd to be going before them up Pop-hills Lane immediately before this unfortunate Accident, and at that time it was supposed he made Court to Mrs. Elizabeth Rawlins, her Daughter, whom he afterwards married."

"The other Persons therein drawn are for a Rag-man, who was coming after them over the said Bridge, after whom a Dog is pursuing and baying at him: A Travelling Woman on the other side approaching towards the said Bridge leading from Kingley Lane; and another Vagabond Fellow at a further distance advancing from the said last Place. Margery Rastall is related to be the Person who goes from the said Bridge towards Moor-Hall, with a Pound of Candles in one Hand and a Pail upon her Head. And lastly the same is decorated with a Couple of Swans, the like of Ducks, and a Sery of Fowls in different Postures, some swimming upon the Face of the Water and others flying in the air. The Great Elm Tree painted in this Piece now grows contiguous to the late William Sturdy's House, out of which his wife Elizabeth looks to see what had happened to the Persons then in Distress. In a Canton of the same is a Prospect of Pop-hills House, together with the Dove-Cote and Barn. This is an exact Description of the Groupe or Contrast of Figures appearing then in View.

"Transcribed by William Parry, Rector of Shipston-upon-Stour, in the County of Worcester, May the 8th, 1738."

"A Collection of Gloucestershire Antiquities," by Samual Lysons, F.R.S., F.A.S., London, folio, 1803.

"Polymetis, or an Enquiry concerning the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets and the Remains of the Antient Artists, &c., &c.," in ten books, by the Rev. Mr. Spence, London, 1747.

Publications of the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association, Newport. Various dates.

By Mr. E. J. LOWE, F.R.S.—

Small Ivory Box, curiously carved, painted, and gilded, probably of the 16th century, containing a portrait of a gentleman, presumably of the Beresford family, from the arms which appear in one corner of the picture, viz.: Arg. a bear salient sa. armed Gu., muzzled Or, a crescent for difference, impaling: Vert, a lion rampant Arg. semee of wounds, proper.

Old Painting, on panel, of the Arms of Thomas Ball, of Burton, in the County of Denbigh, Esq., High Sheriff of that county in 1652. The arms are those of Ball (of Tussingham, in the county of Chester), quartering Harvey, and impaling Santhey, or Sandde, of Burton, in the county of Denbigh, with eight quarterings. This panel was removed from the mansion at Burton, now known as "Ball's Hall," a part of which is still standing.

Box covered with curious needlework, of the 17th century, containing six square glass bottles, with metal tops, for strong waters.

"The Whole Booke of Psalmes. Collected into English meeter by T. Sternhold, I. Hopkins, and others." London, 1634, 12mo. Bound in white silk, very richly embroidered with gold and silver threads.

By the Rev. R. Vaughan Hughes, M.A.

A large Picture, in oils, of Chepstow, from the N.E. This was probably painted in the earlier part of the last century, but subsequent to 1706, as the existing tower of the parish church, which was built in that year, is shown. There is a conical roof (apparently of red tiles) on 'Marten's Tower in the castle, which does not appear in Buck's engraving in 1732.

"An Historical Tour in Monmouthshire," by the Rev. William Cox, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., London: 1801, 2 vols., 4to.

By Mr. J. L. Baldwin—

Collection of Engravings of Cistercian Monasteries.

By Mr. Allen—

Plans and Elevations of Tintern Abbey.

By the Rev. Watkin Davies, B.A.—

"De Præsulibus Anglia Commentarius, &c., &c.," by Dr. Francis Godwin, Lord Bishop of Llandaff. London: 1616. A scarce work, containing, amongst other things, an especially interesting account of the Bishops of Llandaff, and of the old Episcopal Palace at Mathern, near Chepstow, which was occupied by the Bishops of the Diocese down to about the year 1706.

By Major A. E. Lawson Lowe, F.S.A.—

Ten Engravings of Ruins in the County of Monmouth, by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, 1732, viz. :—

"The North-east view of Chepstow Castle."

"The South-west view of Caldecot Castle."

"The West view of Grismond Castle."

"The West view of Ragland Castle."

"The West view of Usk Castle."

"The North-west view of Lantony Abbey."

"The North-east view of Tintern Abbey."

"The West view of White Castle."

"North view of Skinfrith Castle."

"The East view of Newport Castle.

Map of the "Countye of Monmouth, with the situation of the Shire towne. Described "Ann. 1610," by John Speede.

"An Accurate Map of the County of Monmouth, Divided into Hundreds. Drawn from the best authorities, and illustrated with Historical Extracts relative to Trade, &c., with a view of the Cathedral Church, and a Description of the Diocese of Llandaff, wherein most of this county is included. By Eman. Bowen, Geographer to his Majesty." London: 1777.

By Mr. ALEXANDER MILLER—

Two old Pictures, representing Chepstow in the last century, and the old Bridge.

By Mrs. EVANS—

A Large Picture, in oils, of Treworgan Court, near Raglan, showing the mansion as it was in the 17th century, with a large garden in front, formally laid out in the style of the period, and adorned with fountains, statues, &c. The picture itself forms a part of the panelling in one of the rooms at Treworgan. From the date carved upon the house it appears to have been built in 1605.

By the Rev. E. T. WILLIAMS, M.A.—

Small Oil Painting, on panel. Portrait of King Charles the First. Coloured Drawing of the ruins of Caldecot Castle.

Miss LAWRENCE—

Old Pictures of Chepstow

By JOHN YEATS, LL.D.—

Specimens of a snail (*Helix pomatia*) found on the sites of Roman dwellings in the Cotswold range.

"Notes on Gothic Architecture," by H. A., revised by John Ruskin, 1881.

Illustrations (150) of Architectural periods and characteristics.

"Historical Tablets on a Geographical basis," by Dr. C. Vogel.

Life-size Bust of Christopher Columbus, by Trentanove Faventinus (Restituit Anto. Conova, de pecunia sua.)

Oil Painting, Life-size portrait of Columbus teaching navigation.

Engraving of Columbus expounding his plans at Rabida.

Engraving of the Death of Columbus.

By Mrs. W. BAGNALL OAKELEY—

Drawing, in water colours, of an old house at Tintern, standing at the corner of the road leading to Trelleck.

Glass Bottles, said to have been made in the glass-house, formerly established within the ruins of Chepstow Castle.

By Miss JANE—

Two old Views of Chepstow.

By Mr. HORACE WADDINGTON—

Collection of Coins.

By Mrs. Clay—

Curious old stone Crow-crest, recently found near Piercefield Park.

By Mr. John Phillips—

An old View of Chepstow.

By Mr. H. Morgan—

Fine old Leaden Font, belonging to the now ruined Church of Llancaut. This Font, though smaller in size, very closely resembles the one in the neighbouring Church of Tidenham. Illustrations of both these remarkable fonts, with some description of the same, may be found in Ormerod's "Strigulensia."

By A. G. Lawrence, M.D.—

Portrait of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham.

View of Chepstow.

Mr. John Sargent—

Specimens of Coloured Glass, made in Chepstow.

By Sir John Maclean—

Various Articles found in a hiding place discovered at English Bicknor, described ante p. 29.

A vellum Roll containing "The Genealogy of the Ancient Family of Daunt of Owlepen, in the County of Gloucester, continued down to the descendents of Thomas Daunt, of Owlepen, aforesaid, Esq., now living, Anno 1715. By Peers Mauduit, Windsor Herald of Arms." All the Arms are painted, and the pedigree bears the following Certificate:— "I do hereby Certify that the foregoing Genealogie and Armes as above depicted are Enter'd in my Office this 16 day of June, 1716."

"Wm. Hawkins, Ulster King of Armes of all Ireland."

The Roll is the property of T. A. Stoughton, Esq., of Owlpen House, the present representative of the family.

By Arthur Crawley-Boevey, Esq. *(through Sir John Maclean)*—

Two Seals of the Abbey of Flaxley, or St. Mary de Dene, both from the Collection of Mr. Robert Ready of the British Museum.

1. Is from a Charter of the year 1338, in the Duchy of Lancaster Records. It is vesica-shaped and represents an abbot in eucharistic vestments, without mitre, standing on a corbel, under an ornamented canopy, holding a pastoral staff in his right hand, crook outwards, and in his left a book resting on his breast. Around is the legend, in Gothic letters: S. ABBATIS · DE · FLAXLE.

2. The appropriation of the second seal to Flaxley would appear to be inaccurate. This also is vesica-shaped, and the design represents the Blessed Virgin crowned and standing upon a corbel, beneath a canopy, holding in her arms the Holy Child, who is nimbed. It is surrounded by a legend in Gothic letters. The letters are not divided into words but are continuous, and read: S | ABBATISSE | SCE | MARIA | DE | AIIIIE. I can only divide the letters as shewn by the intersecting lines, so that

the inscription would read, SIGILLVM ABBATISSE SANCTE MARIA DE, but the last word I am unable to decipher. The first letter is undoubtedly A, and the last is E. Between these are four minims. The two first may have been joined by a very fine diagonal line, so fine as to be very indistinct and unlike any other line in the letters. If this were so, it would form N. The third letter appears to be I, and the fourth may be an imperfect T, which would make the word ANITE, or possibly it may be read ANNE. The word "Abbatisse" would indicate that the seal belonged to an *Abbess*, which would exclude it from pertaining to Flaxley or the Abbey of St. Mary de Dene, but I am unable to identify ANITE or ANNE as representing, either in a contracted form or otherwise, any religious house for women. It has been supposed that the letters DE, which I read as a preposition, and the following letters form the name DEANNE, but I have never seen the name so written. In ancient records it was, I think, invariably written "Dene," the vowel "a" being of comparatively late introduction; the earliest use of that, which I have noticed, was in 1485, much later than the seal, which would seem to be of the Edwardian period, but of foreign treatment.

By the Rev. FEILDING PALMER, M.A.—

A MS. volume, apparently of the time of Queen Elizabeth, with a number of coats of arms very beautifully emblazoned, entitled: "The names and armes of a hondredth and sixe and thirty noble men and knights that were with the most victorious Prince King Edward the thirde in the sixt yere of his raigne at the ascieg of Barwik, and twenty first of his age. Anno 1333."

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

—:o:—

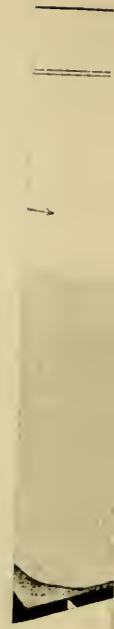
Dr. ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 22ND APRIL, 1881. **Cr.**

	£	s.	d.
To Life Subscriptions, 1880-1	10	10	0
Annual do. 1880-1	149	12	6
Entrance Fees	16	16	0
Annual Subscriptions in arrear—			
1877-8	0	10	6
1878-9	1	1	0
1879-80	11	0	6
Donation	2	2	0
Sale of Transactions	9	9	0
Dividend from Consols	18	19	8
Life Subscriptions invested in Consols and in hand	420	0	0
Balance due to the Treasurer	47	18	11
	£688	0	1

	£	s.	d.
By Balance due to the Treasurer	57	14	5
Miscellaneous Printing	29	7	8
Printing Transactions	124	13	0
Clerical Assistance	11	5	0
Advertising	4	12	6
Bristol Museum—use of rooms	3	12	0
Purchase of Books	1	10	0
Stroud Congress	2	4	7
Cheltenham Congress	10	0	0
Petty Disbursements	12	10	11
Life Subscriptions invested in Consols 414 15 0			
,, Do. in hand 15 15 0			
	430	10	0
	£688	0	1
Balance due to the Treasurer	£47	18	11

Nov. 8th, 1881, Gloucester { We have examined the above Statement with the Cash Book and Ledger, and Cheque Books, and Bills, and find the said Statement to be correct.

SAML. H. GAEL,
JOHN W. CALDICOTT, D.D.



CHEPSTOW CASTLE.

By GEO. T. CLARK, F.S.A.

It requires but little knowledge of military operations to perceive that the river Wye, at the lower part of its course, is the natural frontier of the country to its westward, along which resistance might be made, with much advantage, against an invader from the east; here, accordingly, the Silurian tribes seem to have taken their stand against the Roman legions, and to have formed their entrenchment upon the crest of the high ground on the right bank of the river, a little above its confluence with the Severn. Their earthwork, modified by subsequent Roman occupation, and called by later generations 'The Bulwarks,' is supposed to be the original 'Estrighoel' or 'Ys Traigyl,' the castle of the crooks of the Wye, a name which, by a trifling change in sound and of place, came to be applied to the later Striguil. The camp is, however, but a frontier outwork, for the capital of Gwent and of the Silures, known by the natives as Caergwent, and by the Romans as Venta Silurum, was placed about four miles to the westward, where its remains, now of a purely Roman character, are still to be seen.

As the Romans apprehended no enemies in their rear, they do not seem to have fortified the passage of the river by any work of consequence, but adopted Caergwent, or Caerwent, as their local capital. The two great roads of the district, that from Gloucester through the iron works of Dene Forest, and that from Bath by Bitton and the Old Passage, united a little to the east of the Wye, and crossed that river about a mile-and-a-half above the camp, and thence reached Caerwent. Long after the retirement of the Romans, when the Britons had again recovered their ancient territory, and had again to retreat before an advancing foe, the Wye became once more a contested frontier. The English, indeed, pushed their conquests far beyond the river, and have left traces which prove a more than temporary occupation of Gwent. But

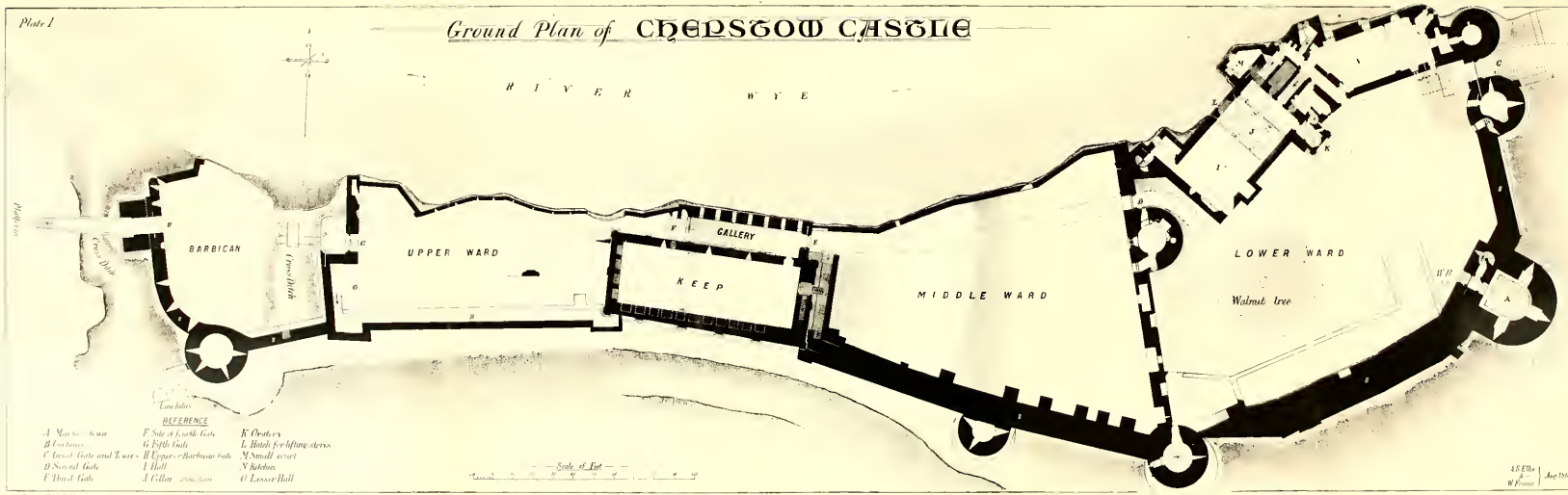


Plate I
Ground Plan of CHEPSTOW CASTLE
RIVER WYE
BARBICAN
Cross Ditch
UPPER WARD
GALLERY
KEEP
MIDDLE WARD
LOWER WARD
Walnut tree
Platform
Lone bates
REFERENCE
A Martin's tower
B Curtains
C Great Gate and Towers
D Second Gate
E Third Gate
F Site of fourth Gate
G Fifth Gate
H Upper or Barbican Gate
I Hall
J Cellar
K Oratory
L Hatch for lifting stores
M Small court
N Kitchen
O Lesser Hall
Scale of Feet
A S Ellis & W Frame
Aug 1865

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the fierce resistance of the Welsh was not without its effect, and the Mercian Offa threw up his celebrated Dyke, more as a civil boundary than a military defence, along the left or English bank of the river, where it is still, though with difficulty, to be traced.

Chepstow is, no doubt, of English origin, and its position on the further bank of the river shews it was meant as a 'Tete du Pont,' to cover at all times the dangerous passage from the English bank. Whether the castle mentioned in Domesday was an English work, contemporary with, and intended for the protection of, the town, is uncertain, but the position now occupied by the Norman castle is such that the townspeople could not safely have left it unoccupied. The town of Chepstow is built upon a tract of land falling towards the south and east, and contained within, and protected by, a bold curve of the Wye, the chord of which, about a thousand yards in length, is the line of the town wall, much of which remains in fair preservation. Within, the river margin is convenient for shipping, but outside of the town, to the north, the ground rises sharply, so that the river bank is a cliff of rock of great height. This rock is separated from the town by a deep and broad ravine, and is occupied by the Castle, which is thus outside the town. It would seem, however, that a branch from the town wall, at its north-west angle, crossed the head of the ravine, and so connected the town with the Castle, completing the defence of both from the landward or western side.

The Castle thus occupies a tongue of rock, about 250 yards east and west, by from 30 to 70 yards north and south. Its northern and impregnable defence is a rugged cliff of limestone rock, which rises out of the deep and rapid Wye, while to the south is the broad ravine, which descends towards the river, and intervenes between the Castle and the town. At its western end, or root, the tongue widens considerably, and here a double line of ditch has been quarried in the rock, connecting the ravine and the river cliff, and strengthening the defence of the Castle on its most exposed front. As the rock falls rather sharply to the east, that end of the Castle is the lowest by 50 or 60 feet and to the west the ground continues to rise till it forms part of the high mountain

limestone tract of the district. Immediately west of the Castle ditch is a rather spacious platform, tolerably level, which could scarcely have been left undefended, although it was marked by no very decided traces of works, either in earth or masonry.

The Castle is oblong in plan, something of the type of Conway. Rather west of its centre rises the lofty and severe outline of the Norman Keep. To its west end is appended the Upper ward, and beyond this the Barbican. Below, but also appended to the Keep, is the Middle, and below, or east of this, the Lower ward, in which is the principal entrance. Each of these wards, and the Barbican, extend across the whole breadth of the fortress, so that they are entered one through the other, and thus each of them abuts northward upon the cliff, and the southern wall of each, with that of the Keep, forms a part of the front of the Castle towards the town. The Keep does not extend completely across from the south front to the cliff, but to within 10 to 18 feet of it, this space being occupied by a gallery which communicates between the Upper and Middle wards. *(See Plan, Plate I.)*

The great gateway, flanked by two drum towers, is placed at the east end, very near the river. To its south, forming the south-east angle of the fortress, is the grand structure, known as Marten's or Bigod's tower, and beyond, between it and the Keep, are two half-round towers, also upon the wall, and rising a story above it. Beyond and above the Keep are the remains of a rectangular mural tower, which marks the division between the upper ward and the Barbican, and still further, at the south-western angle, is a considerable drum tower, beyond which, close to the cliff, is the gatehouse of the Barbican. Dividing these several wards one from the other, are three cross curtains with gateways, so that to pass in at one end of the place, and out at the other, five gateways had to be traversed, if not six.

The Lower ward contains the Great Gatehouse, Marten's Tower, and a large group of domestic buildings placed on the edge of the cliff. The Middle ward has a three-quarter round tower upon its eastern cross wall, a second tower, already mentioned, at the junction of this wall with the main curtain, and a third tower, also

mentioned, and placed upon that curtain. The Keep has attached to it a gateway and short curtain, closing the lower end of the gallery of communication; and there was probably a second gate, beneath a tower, now removed, at the upper end of the gallery. The upper ward has an oblong rectangular tower upon its cross curtain, flanking the upper gateway, and which occupies most of that curtain, and ends upon the main curtain. Beyond this is the cross ditch which divides the Castle proper from the Barbican. This latter work is of unusual size, and is included within the main ditch of the place. It has the drum tower, mentioned above, at its south-west angle, and a rectangular gatehouse. There were other buildings in various parts of the Castle, some for domestic purposes, others mere barracks of which only the foundations remain, and which were evidently of a subordinate character.

The KEEP is a very remarkable building, and, in some respects, a singular one. It is intended, in plan, for a parallelogram, but is not quite truly set out; its breadth at the west end being 40 ft., and at the east end 42 ft., while the south side is 102 ft., and the north side 105 ft. The walls also are of unequal thickness; the south or exterior wall being 9 ft. at one end and 5 ft. at the other, the north wall 4 ft. throughout, the east end wall 8 ft. and the west end wall 7 ft. The Keep is built upon a scalp of mountain limestone, falling eastwards about 10 ft. in the length of the building; hence the walls vary considerably in the levels of their bases; and the plinth shewn at the lower end is concealed by the soil, or altogether wanting at the upper. Each face is broken by pilasters of 2 ft. 5 in. to 2 ft. 7 in. broad, and 8 to 12 inches projection, and so placed at the flanks as to convert their junction into a nooked or re-entering angle. At each end is an intermediate pilaster, three in all on each face, and upon each side, are four such, six in all. The original building had certainly one upper floor, up the wall of which the pilasters were continued, though some of them are now stopped by windows and cut away, Three-fourths of the north wall of this upper floor remain to its full height, and at its east end are fragments of a turret; the west wall also remains. The pilasters are continued up these second floor walls, and terminate in a plain parapet with a cornice of a

Norman character. The string that marks the level of the upper floor is apparently of Decorated date, and is, probably, an insertion. The windows and some parts of this upper wall are both Early English and Decorated. They and the fragmentary portions of the wall are insertions. The upper part of the west end, and the adjacent part, or west end of the north wall, have evidently been rebuilt when the hall was remodelled. Though the upper part of the south wall is gone, about two-thirds of its height remains. In one place is seen an Early English window, an insertion. The window is placed upon the line of one of the pilasters, which is cut away to admit it.

The basement is at the ground level, and its floor is the rough natural rock, about 6 ft. higher at one end than at the other. The breadth averages 30 ft. and the length inside 88 ft. The south side and west end are unpierced, the former being the exterior wall of the place. Along the north side are three loops, round-headed, in splayed recesses, also round-headed and 3 ft. 6 in. wide. They are level, and the most western is 6 ft. from the ground. They are useless for defence, and are evidently intended to give air and a little light to the chamber, which must have been a spacious store room. Near the east end of this side is a flat topped doorway, of 5 ft. opening, with a rebate for a door opening inwards. This doorway is probably not original, though early. In the east end, near the north-east angle, and 6 ft. above the ground, is the main door. The floor which formed the roof of this basement chamber rested upon whole timber joists, the cavities for which remain. A larger hole in each end wall seems intended for a longitudinal central beam, upon which the joists rested, and which must have been supported upon posts, as was common in Norman buildings. This floor cuts the ring-stones and pediment above the main door. Also upon the same line, in the north wall, is a small square window, probably a late insertion when the Keep was fitted up with partitions into small rooms. The basement was 22 ft. high at the lower end, and 16 ft. at the upper end.

The main entrance is in the east end. Its sill is 6 ft. above the ground inside, and full 12 ft. outside, the rock being here

depressed. To reach this door a terrace 7 ft. 6 in. wide, with a parapet of 18 inches, has been built against the east end of the Keep. It is reached by steps at its north end, and at its south end other steps ascend to the ramparts of the main curtain. The door is 6 ft. above the terrace, and is reached by additional steps. There must always have been some kind of fore-building to reach and protect this entrance, and this is represented by the terrace, which was probably protected by a somewhat lofty parapet. The exterior doorway is a rather rude flat topped opening of 6 ft. 6 in. width, with a rebate for a door held by a stout bar, the sockets for which are 6 in. square. The door opens into a passage, also flat-topped, which traverses the wall, and has a rebate for an inner door, already mentioned, opening towards the former. The inner doorway, as seen from the interior, is placed beneath a relieving arch, composed of two members of very large stones, the inner ring set back; and, within them, set still further back, is a plain tympanum. All the stones used are large, and the masonry is open jointed. The chord of these arches forms the lintel of the door, and is composed of two long stones and a central wedge, or key stone. One of the stones of the outer ring, and one of those of the tympanum are carved as the lintel stones of the outer door, and were probably intended to be placed there. The wall here is 7 ft. 9 in. thick, and in the centre of the south side of the passage is a square-topped doorway, 2 ft. 7 in. broad, whence ascends in the wall a straight flight of steps of the same breadth. The staircase has a barrell vault, of rubble, and, near its top, is lighted by a small original loop in the east wall. At the head of the staircase, as it approaches the angle, the straight stair passes into a turnpike with a bold newell, and thus ascends six steps to the level of the first floor, which is entered by a door in the corner. Here the steps evidently stopped, but this wall has been pulled about, and the well-stair continued up the angle to the second floor. In its upper part is another loop, flat topped. The lower part of the stair is within the wall, but the casing of the upper part projects, filling up the angle, and rests upon a nook arch. The main entrance can scarcely have been intended to lead into the basement; if it did, there must have been a flight of steps, probably of wood, inside. It is more

probable that as the work rose it was decided to wall up the inner doorway, and confine the main entrance to the upper floor, reaching the basement either by a trap from above, or by the north side door, then perhaps made. The entrances of the Norman Keeps of Carlisle and Ludlow much resemble this of Chepstow; in neither of them is there a portcullis.

The first floor is certainly original, and must have formed a very noble hall. All along the south and west walls is an arcade of round-headed arches, of 4 ft. 6 in. opening, of which one has a small cable moulding, worked upon the chamfer of its abacus; the rest are quite plain. The arches are divided by plain square piers, and spring from a plain chamfered abacus. The four in the west end are untouched, and are recessed about 3 ft. In the south side were eleven or twelve, but these are all blocked up with early masonry, and that next the east end has been partially removed to suit the alterations in the staircase. There are marks outside as though some of these recesses had contained loops, and one seems to have been pierced as a window, but the ivy renders certainty on this point difficult. It is doubtful whether this arcade was continued along the east side, as this has been much altered, but it is evident from the arches that remain that the whole floor was originally one vast room. In the north side there seems to have been a range of five or six small round-headed windows in splayed recesses of 3 ft. opening and 4 ft. high to the springing. One of these, towards the east end, remains perfect; another has been converted into a door. The changes in this floor were made in the Early English period, when the arcade was closed, and it was decided to divide the room into two unequal parts, of which the larger, towards the east, should be the hall.

To form this division a broad flat pilaster of ashlar, double beaded along the edges, was let into each wall, and from them was sprung an arch, the back of which ranged with and supported an open roof. Parallel to this, a single arch, 30 ft. span, but much plainer, was built against, or made a part of the west end wall, where it still remains, throwing the wall and its arcade into a great recess. In the head of this great arch are two splayed circles, one

placed nearly in the centre, the other high on one side. They are unsymmetrical, and have an unpleasant effect. This arch, which still forms the western end of the building, shews what was the height of the roof. The detached or dividing arch was evidently most elaborate, and formed a very beautiful feature in the new hall. The fragment of the springing that remains shews the arch mouldings to have been exceedingly rich and of great delicacy; among them, on each face, is a band of undercut dogtooth rosettes, or rather open pyramids, of very elaborate workmanship; each springing rested upon a very remarkable corbel, composed of six bell-caps, highly foliated, resting on shafts 6 in. long. These are arranged in two tiers, each upper shaft resting on the capital below, the whole rising from a bracket which seems to have been a human bust. Only the springing and a few of the lower feet of each end of the arch remain, but these, and the gable arch, shew how bold was the conception, and how elaborate the detail. Mr. Ellis, whose excellent survey accompanies this description, and who has paid great attention to the details of this Keep, affirms that the curve of the remaining stones shews that the cross arch was not of a single span. I do not subscribe to this conclusion, but then I judge by the eye alone. If Mr. Ellis be right, there must have been a pier rising from the floor of the basement, of which there is certainly no indication.

The hall was lighted mainly from the north and east. In the east end are two lancet windows of a single light each, quite plain, in splayed recesses, acutely pointed and beaded at the angles. When these were inserted, the original Norman windows, of which there are traces, were walled up. In the north wall are three large windows of two lights each, with trefoiled heads, transoms, and quatrefoils in the head. Each has a stone seat, and is placed within an acutely-pointed recess, flanked with two detached shafts with foliated bell-caps, above which is an elaborate architrave. Over all is a drip stone, both inside and out. East of these, remains one of the original Norman windows, 3 ft. broad by 4 ft. high to the springing. The chamber to the west of the division was lighted solely from the north, where is still a very large and rather peculiar window. This is, in fact, composed of two windows,

each having a low-pointed arch, and being of two lights, trefoiled, and with a transom. In the centre above is a quartrefoil opening, set in a splayed circle, and the whole is placed beneath a low-pointed arch, moulded, and with a drip. Between this window and the arch remains one of the original Norman windows, which has been lengthened below, and converted into a door. Of the two parts into which this floor was divided in the Early English period, It is evident that the eastward was the hall, but it is not so clear what was the use of the western and smaller chamber, or the character of the partition between them. This could scarcely have been of stone, for there are no marks of masonry on the architrave or jambs, nor any indications of the cross wall, which would have been necessary below to give support to it. It was probably of timber, or of drapery of some kind. The smaller room has been called a chapel, but had this been intended it would surely have been placed at the east, not at the west end; neither is there any piscina or other indication that this was its use; nor would a lay baron have been expected to give up nearly half his state floor for such a purpose. Evidently it was a withdrawing room. There is no fire-place in either room, a want probably supplied by central grates, and openings, "l'ouvres," in the roof.

That which has been called the second floor has next to be considered. It must be admitted that the evidence relating to this floor is of a contradictory character, and accounts for the opposite and somewhat absurd speculations to which it has given rise. The door of entrance, the line of windows, and the position of the staircase leading to the ramparts, have been supposed to point to the existence of an upper floor, which, however, would have cut the cross and gable arches horizontally, and have concealed the fine open roof, which most certainly covered the whole. The fact is that there was no floor, but, at its supposed level, against the east and north walls, was a broad timber gallery. This gallery was entered by the well staircase at the south-eastern angle, and carried along the east wall, in which were two, or perhaps three, windows, of one of which one jamb remains. Thence the gallery was continued along the north wall, as far as the cross arch. In this part of the wall still remain two windows of two lights each, trefoiled,

and placed within drop arched recesses, and one has a stone seat. In the western jamb of the other is a small shoulder-headed doorway, whence a straight mural stair ascends to the roof. This door and the stair are contained within a pier and a half arch, bracketted out into the chamber. The stair is lighted by an external loop. At the end of that part of the gallery which belongs to the Hall the spandrell of the cross arch was pierced by a small doorway, one jamb of which remains, and which gave access from the east gallery to a continuation of it, west of the arch, against the north wall of the withdrawing room. Here, also, are two windows, each of two lights, trefoiled, with transoms, and with quatrefoils in the head; and west of these a small high-pointed doorway, which now leads nowhere, but was evidently intended to open upon the roof of the tower which contained the upper gate of the passage of communication between the upper and middle wards. The object of this great gallery was to give a passage to the staircase leading to the roof, and to the door opening upon the upper gate tower, now destroyed. Several brackets connected with the principals of the roof remain in the north wall, and at the north-east angle is a large bust as a corbel. There is also a hole in the east wall, as for a beam of the gallery. The wall of this upper part seems to be mainly late Norman, of the date of the wall on which it rests; but the gallery and the rampart staircase are afterthoughts, for the windows belong to the Decorated period.

The masonry and material of this keep deserve close attention. Outside, on the south, the base is composed of large squared blocks of old red sandstone, more or less pebbly, and laid with open joints. At the west end, the stones are similar, 2 ft. to 2 ft. 6 in. long, and nearly a foot high, with from 2 to 3 feet of bed. They are rough and open-jointed, but make sound work, and are good examples of Norman masonry. The mortar has fallen out of the joints, and spawls of mountain-limestone have been inserted at some later period. Higher up, the work is chiefly sound rubble, but the quoins and pilasters are mostly of a buff coloured material, resembling Magnesian limestone, and the joints are finer than below. At a little above the first floor level, along

the east, south, and west sides, is a band of four courses of Roman bricks, large, flat, and of a bright red, no doubt derived from some adjacent Roman building. Higher up, where ashlar occurs, it is excellent and close-jointed, and apparently of Bath stone. The older part of the keep is mainly of sandstone, whereas in the upper part, and throughout the rest of the Castle, limestone largely preponderates. The large sandstone blocks, like the bricks, were probably brought from some Roman work. When used in the pilasters they were rather short, and are eked out by tiles, apparently Roman, set on edge and inserted between them. This shews they had already been used.

The basement of the keep has the appearance of early work, owing, probably, to the employment of Roman material; but it seems more probable that the actual date is half a century or so after the Conquest, and that the original building included the walls, as they now stand, up to the summit, and contained a basement for stores, and a large hall above, probably with a high roof, but flat ceiling. Then, late in the Early English period, probably in the reign of Henry the III., this hall was divided into two parts, various windows inserted, and the whole covered by a grand open roof. Also the arcade was closed up. Next, in the Decorated period, late in the reign of Edward the I., the entrance staircase was raised as a well. A gallery was added high up in the new hall, a staircase leading to the roof inserted in the north wall, and some new and large windows opened at the gallery level. In this state the Hall probably remained so long as the Castle was a baronial seat, perhaps till its dismantling by Parliament.

The Gallery, or passage, occupies the narrow space that intervenes between the keep and the edge of the cliff. As the face of the rock is irregular the passage is narrowed from 13 ft. to 9 ft. in breadth. On the one side is the keep, with its ground floor door, and the apertures of its loops; on the other a wall, 3 ft. 6 in. thick, and about 20 ft. high, and pierced by seven openings, 2 ft. 3 in. wide, about 4 ft. high, and 5 ft. 10 in. apart, and rather obtusely pointed. They are quite plain, mere openings in the wall, about 4 ft. above the ground. At the lower end the passage

is closed by a cross wall, 5 ft. thick, in which is a doorway of 6 ft. opening, with an equilateral arched head, and rebates for doors opening inwards; this is of Decorated date. There is no portcullis, but the wall has a rampart walk and parapet. At the upper end of the gallery, beyond the seventh opening, are traces of an upper gateway, beneath what must have been a small square tower, added in the Decorated period, and which was entered from the first floor and wooden gallery by two doors, already mentioned. The lower of those doors, no doubt, led through the tower, upon the flat roof of the passage, which looked down upon the river; the upper door opened upon the roof of the tower.

The upper gate led into the UPPER WARD, a court about 33 yds. long by 14 yds. broad. There is a low, looped wall, which appears to have been rebuilt, along the edge of the cliff. At the upper or west end of this ward is a cross curtain, 6 ft. thick, mostly built upon. In it, near the cliff, is a gateway of 8 ft. opening, with a rebate for a door. The masonry is close-jointed and good, and seems of Decorated date, but may, possibly, be very late Norman. To the north of the gate is a mural garderobe, and in the angle are traces of a small building. South of the gate, on the wall, is an oblong building, rectangular, or nearly so, which projects outwards 12 feet, flanking the gate. The building, 26 ft. by 43 ft., was probably for the accommodation of the garrison. Its upper floor was a hall, of which there still remain four windows, two to the west, looking into the Barbican, one to the north flanking the gateway, and one to the south, in the main curtain. These windows are lancet, of one light, plain, and set in large flat-pointed recesses, the angles of which are worked in two hollows, and a keel-shaped bead. The south end of this hall projects 4 ft. beyond the line of the main curtain, with the ramparts of which it communicated each way, and an arch, probably a sewer, now blocked up, from the kitchen and garderobes, opened into the main ditch. The main curtain is here 13 ft. thick, and has a parapet and rere wall, about 6 ft. high. This wall abuts against the keep, but has no bond with it. It has been much altered, and the wall of the small hall seems an insertion. Near the keep there is more sandstone, and the stones are larger. There are traces of extensive

buildings covering the south side of this ward, and abutting against the keep and the main curtain, but not bonding into either. On the west front of this ward, at the foot of its west wall, and, therefore, within the Barbican, is a ditch about 12 feet deep, quarried in the rock, reaching from the main ditch to the face of the cliff. In this is a light pier of masonry, and over it a wooden bridge 22 ft. long, no doubt representing a former drawbridge. This ditch is crossed by the main curtain, here 9 ft. thick, and in it is a round-headed doorway, of 5 ft. opening, quite plain, with a rebate for a door. On the outer face of this postern is a drop arch. It is evident that this ward was at one time the outer defence of the Castle on this, its most exposed front. One can scarcely suppose the keep to have been intended to have been left open on this side, and, though decidedly an addition to the keep, it was probably a very early one; still there is in it, at this time, no absolutely certain trace of Norman work, and little that could, with certainty, be pronounced to be Early English.

The Barbican, which now covers, and has been added to, the upper ward, is, in truth, an additional ward. It is in plan a sort of quadrant; the wall of the upper ward, and the cliff forming the two sides, and the main or exterior curtain, the arc. It is about 27 yds. long, or from gate to gate, and about the same at the broadest part. The outer wall is 7 ft. thick, and is pierced by three loops at near the ground level. The outer gatehouse is a rectangular tower, 28 ft. broad by 20 ft. deep, pierced by an inner door, near the outer end a portcullis, and between them two chases in the vault for screens, but without lateral or guiding grooves. The outer portal is recessed below a very lofty arch, round-headed, and above this are openings for the chains of the drawbridge, which must have been of unusual length. In this arch, and, therefore, in front of the gate, are 'meurtrieres.' The crooked groove in the wall for the heel of the drawbridge is 6 ft. above the present floor, and resembles similar grooves at Caerphilly. The portcullis grooves stop about 6 feet above the level of the present road, so that either the old road must have been at that level, which is very improbable, or the grate must have had prongs 6 ft. long. The gatehouse has a portcullis chamber above, and

above that a second story, with a floor of timber, and with small windows all round; also a garderobe, and a door from the great curtain.

On the curtain, at the bend to the south-west, is a three-quarter drum tower, 32 ft. across, and of 19 ft. projection, having 4 loops in the basement, and the same in the upper floor. The basement is now filled with earth, no doubt put there during the last siege. The rampart walk passes through the upper floor. There was a well-stair in the gorge, commencing at the upper floor level. A wall of the age of this tower ran from its west face across the main ditch, and seems to have abutted upon the wall which crossed the great ravine, extending from the town wall to the counter-scarp of the ditch of the upper gate. The whole of the masonry of the Barbican is of very inferior quality, and of one date, probably very late Decorated or Perpendicular.

Returning eastwards, through the Barbican, upper ward, and keep gallery, we reach the western half of the fortress, and enter the middle ward.

The MIDDLE WARD, that next below the keep, is in plan a truncated triangle, 9 yds. broad at the upper or end next the keep, and 23 yds. at the lower end. It is 28 yds. long. Towards the cliff it has a low looped wall, of late date, and on the south the main curtain, 14 ft. thick, and strengthened inside by 6 clumsy irregular counter-forts. Steps from the keep platform lead up to the ramparts. On this curtain, which has no bond with the keep, is a half-round mural tower, 30 ft. diameter, of which the basement, with three loops, is filled up with earth, as is its sewer, the outlet of which is visible. The upper floor opens on the rampart by small round-headed doors, of Decorated date. This floor is also pierced with three loops, and in the east end of the tower, where it joins the curtain, a well-stair leads to the battlements. The masonry of this tower looks later than that of the contiguous curtains, into which it seems to have been inserted, with about six feet of wall on either side. At the lower end of this ward is a cross curtain, 8 ft. thick, by which it is defended from the outer, or lower ward. This curtain was pierced near the ground level

by several loops, 6 ft. long and 2 inches wide, terminating below in an oillet. Some of these are gone, others are blocked up, and the wall has been much pulled about. In it are three or four large recesses, round-headed, and which may be of late Norman date. They have, however, been cut into and much obscured in Tudor times, and it is now difficult to ascertain what they really were; also buildings, now removed, have been raised against the wall on the outside. In this curtain, near the cliff, is a gateway of good ashlar, with a pointed arch. It is flanked on the south by a handsome drum tower, 29 ft. diameter, with a looped basement and two upper floors. This is either of Decorated or Early English date, but it has been remodelled inside in the Tudor period. Its basement seems always to have been a kitchen. The entrance door, round-headed, is in the middle ward, and near it a door and well-stair in the curtain leading to its upper floors. At the junction of this cross-wall with the main curtain is another drum tower, 29 ft. diameter, the basement of which was entered from the middle ward, but is now altered, and entered from the lower ward. The new door is an enlargement of one of the old loops. The upper floor of this tower is pierced like the rest by the rampart walk. Below is a small sewer under a segmental arch.

The entrance door, though mixed up with much Decorated work, has a very late Norman aspect, and this ward is probably but little later than the keep, and of the Norman period. It was the exterior defence of the keep to the east, as the upper ward was to the west. The drum towers and, perhaps, the gateway, seem to have been additions to this ward, made in the Early English, or Early Decorated, period.

The Lower Ward is the most spacious of all, and the most jealously defended. It is irregularly four-sided, about 34 yards. long by 24 yds. broad. At the east end, close to the cliff, is the great gateway, the main entrance to the Castle, and the south-east angle is capped and fully occupied by Marten's tower. The curtain between them is 9 ft. thick, and about 60 ft. high. Beyond Marten's tower to the capping tower of the middle ward, the curtain is a somewhat extraordinary piece of work, being 18 ft. thick,

and composed of two stout walls, the space between being filled up with earth. Its height is nearly that of the first floor of Marten's tower, whence a door, with steps, opens upon the rampart walk, which is about 12 ft. wide, with an unusually high parapet and rere wall. This curtain seems of the age of Marten's tower, and is traversed by a passage, 6 ft. wide, the segmental head of which appears just above ground. It was, perhaps, a postern, but at present looks, from the outside, more like one of the broad openings used after the introduction of artillery. A large part of the outer wall of this curtain fell in or about the year 1873-4, and was rebuilt. Probably this part was breached in the last siege, and then rebuilt in a very slovenly way. The recent repairs are executed in good taste and in a very substantial and creditable manner.

Marten's tower is, after the keep, the most striking feature in the Castle. It is in plan a half-round, 42 ft. diameter, with prolonged sides. It has a bold projection outside the wall, rising from a square base, 42 ft. broad by 52 ft. deep, with pyramidal or spur buttresses, cut obliquely, and applied to the two outer angles. The inner part, or gorge, projects 5 ft. on the inner face of the curtain. The outer wall of this tower is 12 ft. thick, the gorge wall 14 ft. This tower has a basement, three floors, and it had a floor at the battlement level. The basement is a mere dark pit, without loops, and of no great depth, probably never used, even for a dungeon. Above this is the ground floor, rather low, the floor of which was at the ward level. This had three loops towards the field, in very low pointed recesses, and was entered by a straight passage in the gorge from the main door. In the wall are two fire-places, close together, why it is difficult to say, for there is not space even for a partition between them. One is rude and plain, and probably original; the other, smaller, has fittings of Tudor date. Possibly both flues are original. The entrance door has a flat-pointed arch, of five plain chamfered members, receding at an angle of 45°, the door being in the bottom of a deep recess. Before the door is a portcullis, worked from the window recess of the first floor. Within the passage, on the left, a side door opens into a well-stair of 8 ft. diameter, which rises to the summit and communicates with each floor.

The second and third floors were state-rooms, lofty and much alike. Each has a large window recess in the gorge, with a flat segmental vault supported by four ribs. In each floor the original window has been replaced by a miserable Tudor window of four lights, with transoms. The lower window has oak mullions and is plain; the mullions of the upper one are of stone, and the lights of each tier are cinque-foil headed. The original window recesses were pointed, but when the present windows were inserted, the pointed arch was filled up with masonry, and a segmental vault, with ribs, introduced. The second floor has three loops, in pointed recesses, towards the field, and at its south-west angle is a mural garderobe. The third floor has two lancet windows towards the field, with pointed recesses and stone seats. From this floor a small door opens on the south curtain, and has a small portcullis. A similar door on the north side opens into a small chamber, directly under the oratory, and has remarkably elegant lancet windows on either side. From this chamber a portcullised door opens on the curtain.

A few steps above the third floor level, the staircase opens into an oratory. This is a small chamber, 18 ft. by 9 ft. in plan, placed on the curtain. Its west end, in which is the door, is cut off obliquely. In it is a small fire-place. The east, or altar, window, which is, in truth, more nearly north, a graceful lancet, is much mutilated, but seems to have been of two lights. Its recess is flanked by a band of octo-petalous flowers, very boldly, but very delicately, undercut, a development of, but by no means an improvement upon, the dog tooth or the ball-flower. Above is a drip-stone of great delicacy. In the south wall is a small piscina, acutely pointed and trefoiled; but the head is solid, the actual recess being flat-topped. There is no bracket remaining. In the north and south walls are lancet windows, in acutely pointed recesses, with freely-cut mouldings and dripstones, and the window seats are hollowed as half-rounds, as though for seats. Near the entrance the floor was of stone, and in it is a chase for the ascent of the portcullis from below. The part on which the altar rested was raised a step, and was of timber. The roof of the oratory was open, of timber, leaded; its pitch was low, so as to be concealed by the battlements. All the floors of Marten's tower were of timber, and are now gone.

A few steps above the level of the oratory the staircase ceases, and a passage opens upon the battlements of the tower, ending in a small doorway; from hence the plan of the tower is well seen, with its half round bow, and prolonged and flattened sides, and the straight chord towards the ward. The wall is 9 ft. thick, the parapet 2 ft. 6 in., the rere wall 1 ft. 9 in., and the rampart walk 4 ft. 9 in. The roof of the oratory projects about 12 ft. on the north side, and to the south is a projection of 6 ft. for the working of the portcullis above the door leading to the south curtain. The parapet, carried all round, is pierced towards the field by ten openings, of which five are open embrasures, and five are loops in the merlons, and over each loop is a stone warrior, as at York, Alnwick, and Bothal. The rampart walk is reduced in places to 3 ft. 3 in., caused partly by the fact that though the interior of the tower is rounded, the rere wall is polygonal. This wall, as at Coningsborough and Coucy, inclosed a chamber at the rampart level, which here was entered by a door, 3 ft. 4in. wide in the middle of the bow, and had two fire-places on the north side. This wall probably rose about 6 ft., and was covered by a roof, the eaves of which dripped into the rampart walk. The roof was polygonal towards the field, but the remainder was an ordinary low-pitched roof, and abutted upon a gable, which tops the gorge wall.

The inner face of the tower, towards the Ward, presents a handsome elevation. It is flat, and projects a little from the curtain. In the centre, at the base, is its deeply-recessed door. Above are the two large Tudor windows, and two long loops, marking the course of the staircase. Above, upon a plain string, is the parapet, with three embrasures and two loops in the two very broad merlons. Above all, rises the low-pitched gable of the garret story, which seems to have been added, as it closes the central embrasure. Right and left of the outer embrasures, the walls rise to the height of the central gable, and are prolonged laterally on one side to cover the roof of the chapel, on the other, to a less extent, to cover the side door to the curtain. The loops, both of this tower and the adjacent gatehouse, are on a large scale. They are, in figure, a Latin cross with square ends, save at the lower limb, which ter-

minates in a large oillet. Others have had a circular hole cut at the intersection of the limbs, evidently to allow the use of a musquetoon, or wall gun.

The curtain between Marten's tower and the gatehouse is a very remarkable piece of work, from its unusual height and thickness. Unfortunately it is in a state of great decay, and an examination of its upper part is impracticable. The rampart walk on 'allure' is covered by both parapet and rere wall, and in the former are alternate embrasures and loops, as in Marten's tower.

The Great Gatehouse, never a pattern of excellent masonry, is in great decay, and much of its inner part is gone. It was composed in front of two drum towers of unequal size. The larger, 30ft. in diameter, abuts upon the curtain towards Marten's tower, and communicated with its battlements. The smaller, 25 ft. diameter, stands on the edge of the cliff. They are lofty, and pierced with very long loops, and between them is the great gateway of the Castle. Its arch is segmental, and high above it is a similar arch, thrown forward. Flanking loops defend the approach, and just within the arch is a portcullis. Close behind this are the doors, of oak plank, spiked upon a cross-barred frame of the same material, probably of the 16th century. Behind the door is a second portcullis. The entrance passage is gone, and with it the whole of the back part of the gatehouse, and the inner gateway, with its defences. To the north, and connected with the smaller tower, are the principal domestic buildings. These occupy nearly the whole north side of the ward, being placed between it and the river cliff. Most conspicuous in the group is the hall, having two large windows of two lights, trefoiled, with a quatrefoil in the head, one looking into the ward and one upon the river. The roof was of open timber work. Projecting from the end of the hall, on its south side, is an oratory, vaulted in two bays, with a good east window towards the ward, and a well-stair ascending to the roof. Under a part of the hall is a cellar, vaulted in three bays, having at one end, towards the river, a sort of hatch with an arrangement for raising and lowering stones from a boat. At the west end of the hall are doorways, and passages leading to the pantry,

buttery, cellars, and kitchen, and above these passages are various chambers, some vaulted, and, unfortunately for an examination, still inhabited, and fitted up with plaster and wooden partitions. The kitchen is very spacious and lofty, and has had an open roof; its windows open towards the ward, and have been lengthened and otherwise altered, and some corbels projecting from the wall seem to have supported two rows of wooden galleries against the outside of the wall. The kitchen is connected with the north tower of the gatehouse, the basement of which may have been a coal cellar, or woodhouse, or some such appendage.

There was an exterior wall flanking the approach on the south side, bonded into the large gate tower, no doubt intended to protect the drawbridge and causeway leading to it. The approach to the Castle from the town must have opened near the river, and a pond there remaining was probably a part of its outer defence. No doubt there was also a road from the upper gate of the town, that which is still standing, to the upper gate of the Castle.

An examination of the exterior of the great curtain and its towers, shews Norman features not seen within the wards, and which throw light on the age of certain of the parts.

The oldest part of the Castle, and, indeed, the only part having distinct Norman features, is the keep, generally attributed to Earl William Fitz Osbern. More probably, however, judging from internal evidence, its builder was Gilbert de Clare, a nephew of the founder of Tintern Abbey, who died 1149. Though the keep is older than the contiguous wards, it could scarcely have been intended to stand alone. These, therefore, probably formed part of the original design, and were added soon after the completion of the keep, though whether in the Norman or Early English period it is difficult to say. The mural towers, at least, seem of the later period, if not Early Decorated. The lower courses of the curtain wall next to the keep resemble it both in material and workmanship, but they do not bond into it.

The next step seems to have been the alteration of the interior of the keep; the construction of a hall and withdrawing rooms. This was probably effected by the Earls Mareschal, during the reign

of Henry III., when their power was at its height. Probably the actual builder was William Mareschal the elder, early in the 13th century. He married, in 1189, Isabel daughter and heir of Richard Strongbow, and died in 1219. The lower ward, with Marten's tower may have been his work, or that of his successor William Mareschal the younger, to whom may be attributed the gallery in the hall, the domestic apartments, and various Decorated windows inserted in the after walls. The Barbican is a little later. There is little save a window or two of the Tudor period, and indeed the settlement of Wales by Edward the 1st rendered Welsh castles of comparatively small importance, and but few were kept in repair.

The gallent defence of the Castle against the Parliamentary forces was undertaken in haste, and the most exposed towers seem, on that occasion, to have been strengthened by filling their basements with earth.

The name of Chepstow does not occur in Domesday, but it is there recorded that the "Castellum de Estrighoiel fecit Willielmus Comes, et ejus tempore reddebat XL solidos tantum de navibus in silvam euntibus. Tempore vero Rogeri [Comitis] filii ejus reddidit ipsa villa XVI libros et medietatem habebat Radulphus de Limesi. Modo habet Rex inde XII libros." Mention is also made of lands held 'ad Strigoielg,' and de Strigoielg, and 'de consuetudine Strigoielg.' Three fortresses are recorded in Gloucestershire; Gloucester, Estrighoiel, and the Castellulum or Castellet of [Berkeley] Ness. Clifford, Wigmore, Ewias, and Monmouth, though not named in Domesday, certainly existed as strong places at that time; they, with Striguil, are attributed to William Fitz Osbern, Earl of Hereford, the Willielmus Comes of the Survey, and akin to the Conqueror, under whom he held the Marches of South Wales. No doubt, however, all those castles, in some form or other, are older than the time of Fitz Osbern, who was slain in 1070, but there can be as little doubt that he held and strengthened them, though no masonry at present remaining can be attributed to so early a date.

Earl Roger, Fitz Osbern's successor at Striguil, was Roger de Britolio or de Bretuil, also Earl of Hereford, and the heir of his father's English lands. He took part in Ralph de Guader's

Norfolk rebellion against William II., 1078, and died a prisoner in the reign of that king. He left two sons, who served under Henry I., but did not succeed to their father's honours or estates.

William, Earl of Eu, is said then to have held it: if so, it was probably during his raid into Gloucestershire and the Marches about 1090. Its more permanent possessor, however, was Gilbert Fitz Richard, who led a force against the insurgent Welsh upon the Teivi and the Ystwith early in the 12th century, and became Lord of Nether Gwent and Striguil. His family had already won lands in that district, and his uncle Walter had founded Tintern. Gilbert was created Earl of Pembroke by King Stephen in 1138, and was one of the few earls created by that king to whom the phrase 'Pseudo-Comites' did not apply. He died 1148, and was buried at Tintern.

His son and successor was Richard, called Strongbow, the Conqueror of Ireland, who, in 1170, is styled Earl of Striguil, from his residence there. His proper title was Earl of Pembroke. He died 1176. Isabel, his only surviving child and his heiress, married William Mareschal, who became Earl of Pembroke and Lord of Striguil. He also held Goderich Castle, by a grant from the crown (5th John), and 15th John, the Castle of Haverford, 16th John, 1214, he was custos of the Castles of Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Gower. He also acquired the Castle of Caerleon from Morgan ap Howel in 1217. He died at Caversham, 3rd Hen. III., 1219.

From the great Earl Mareschal, Striguil descended with the Earldom of Pembroke to five of his sons in succession. William, the eldest, a donor to Tintern, died 1231. Richard, who long held Monmouthshire against Henry III., was killed in Ireland, 17th Henry III. Gilbert, who recovered the inheritance forfeited by Earl Richard, had to deliver up Striguil to the care of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was, however, afterwards restored to him by king Henry. Earl Gilbert was killed by a fall from his horse in 1241. He died seized of the Castles of Striguil, Usk, and Caerleon. Earl Walter, his successor, died at Goderich 1246. Earl Anselm, the last earl of the family, died in the year of his succession, at Striguil.

As the brothers all died childless, the inheritance was divided between their five sisters, and Striguil or Chepstow fell to Maud the eldest, who married 1st, Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, and 2nd, William Earl Warren, and of Surrey. She retained the charge of Chepstow till her death in 1247-8. Roger, her eldest son, seems to have succeeded, and was Earl Mareschal, though not of Pembroke. He died 1270, and was followed by his nephew, another Roger, the builder of Castroggy Castle, near Chepstow, and who died seized of the Castle of Striguil, 1306, when the Castle, under a previous surrender and regrant passed to the crown.

At the commencement of the reign of Edward the II., the Castle was still in the crown, and was committed to the charge, first of John de Crombwell, and then, a few months afterwards, to Hugh le Despenser. Three years later, Edward granted the Castle and honour of Striguil, to his brothers Thomas and Edmund, for whom it was held 4 Ed. II., by Robert Darcy, during pleasure, at a rent of £115 15s $4\frac{1}{2}$d. Eventually both Castle and honour were held by Thomas of Brotherton alone, and an indenture exists, dated 17 Ed. II., between Earl Thomas the king's brother, and Hugh le Despenser, concerning the Castle and Manor. Also 12 Ed. III., 1338-9, the Earl had a part of the Castle and Manor of Striguil, and the Vill of Chepstow, and again it was granted to him 14 Edw. in tail male, with remainder to the king in fee.

Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas of Brotherton, married John, Lord Segrave, and their daughter and heir Elizabeth married John Mowbray, whose second son and final heir Thomas became Earl Mareschal and Duke of Norfolk, and died 1 Hen. IV., seized of Striguil. His son, Thomas, known only as Earl Mareschal, succeeded to the estates, but was beheaded 6 Hen. IV. His brother and heir, John, recovered the Dukedom, and died 11 Hen. VI., seized of the Castle, Manor, and Borough of Striguil, leaving, as his successor, his eldest son John, also Duke of Norfolk, who died 1 Ed. IV., and was followed by another John, who died 15 Ed. IV., leaving only a daughter, Anne, who married Edward, Duke of York, but died childless.

The Castle seems to have reverted to the crown, and was shortly afterwards granted by Edward to Sir William Herbert, known as

"Black Will," a stout supporter of the House of York, and created Earl of Pembroke. He was taken at the battle of Banbury, and beheaded at Northampton, 9 Ed. IV. The Castle descended to his son, William Herbert, known as Earl of Huntington, whose daughter and heiress married Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, from which marriage descends the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Herbert of Chepstow, and the present owner of the Castle and Manor.

ON A ROMAN RING,

AND ITS IDENTITY WITH ONE NAMED IN THE VOTIVE TABLET OF SILVIANUS.

By the Rev. JOHN JAMES, M.A., Oxon.

Among the gems of the carefully-preserved relics of the Roman Camp upon the heights of Lydney Park, scarcely one is more curious, as illustrating Siluro-Roman manners, than this Tablet.

It was found among the ruins of the sanctuary of a Temple dedicated to Nodens, or Nodons—a deity so called either from the Greek word ἀνώδυνος because, like Esculapius, Nodons was believed to have power to soothe or avert all manner of pains; or from the Latin word Nodus because, in the words of the late Mr. Joyce, "he was believed to exercise power over knots, or joints, of every "conceivable kind," in other words, to be a healer of gouty and rheumatic sufferers. Mr. Joyce goes on to say that "at Lydney "there probably were springs, somewhat similar to the Bath waters, "which are known to be very effective in human ailments" of the rheumatic sort.[1]

"It appears," Mr. Joyce proceeds, "that among the worshippers "of Nodens was one Silvianus, who was seeking health at the

[1] Since the lamented death of the Rev. J. G. Joyce, a third, and perhaps more probable, derivation has been suggested by Mr. King, the learned writer of the notes elucidatory of the plates given in the late Mr. Bathurst's "Roman Antiquities at Lydney Park," published by Longmans in 1879. The plates viii. and xiii. in that work seem fully to justify the suggestion contained in Mr. King's notes thereon, to the effect that Nodons was a Latinized form of Noddyns—a sea god or river god—the "Greatest God" of the Silurians. He is represented in plate xiii. as emerging from the sea or river, wearing a kingly crown, drawn like Phœbus by four plunging horses, and surrounded by Tritons carrying coracle paddles; and again in plate viii. the restoration of his temple is commemorated on a tesselated pavement, which still decorates the floor of his temple, and which swarms with lively representations of salmons and sea serpents. Not that his being a sea god precluded the idea of his temple being the resort of persons seeking health, seeing that like Neptune he was one of the Greater Deities, and seems by the initials D.M. to have been Deus Maximus, of the Silurians.

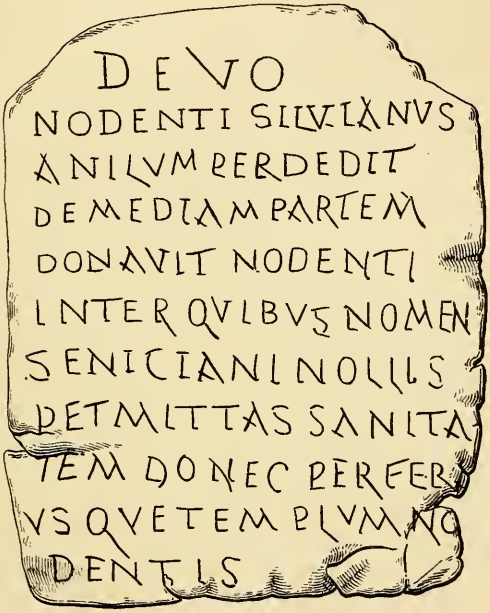
"springs, under the favour of the god. Silvianus had a ring"—a gold ring, as it subsequently appears, "and this ring was lost. "How we know not; some suppose in a bet; but, on the whole, "I incline myself," Mr. Joyce writes, "rather to think, by accident. "At any rate, the ring in question was detained by Senicianus; "and Silvianus affixed, in consequence, against the wall of Nodens' "Temple, a tablet"—this tablet, "stating his own loss, and contain- "ing an imprecation upon Senicianus," to the effect of a prayer "that Nodens would not grant health to any of those bearing the "name of Senicianus," until he should restore the missing ring.

This tablet, with the inscription upon it, is given in *fac-simile* by Mr. Lavars, the lithographer to whom it was most kindly entrusted by Mr. Bathurst for the purpose. *(See Plate II.)*

It will, perhaps, have been remarked that, in reading this inscription, I pronounced the words Dīvo and Dīmĭdiam as if they were written Dēvo and Dēmĕdiam, which they really are. And they came to be so written, as Spinæ came to be written Speen, because gravers and stone-cutters and ordinary scribes have ever been used to spell out their words as they are commonly pronounced. And the graver of this leaden tablet, and the denizens of the Roman Station of Spinæ, seem to have found that the Roman sound of the letter "i," namely "ee," was denoted in this country by the letter "e." But a truce to this digression upon the point of orthography, palæography, and vowel sounds.

This remarkable inscription is thus translated by the late Mr. Bathurst. (See his beautifully illustrated volume entitled "Roman "Remains in Lydney Park," page 12). "To the god Nodens. "Silvianus has lost a Ring. He has given the half part to "Nodens. Allow health to none amongst (those) who bear the "name of Senicianus until he brings (it) even to the temple of "Nodens." It is perhaps fair to suggest that INTER in the 5th line should rather be taken adverbially for *interea* than as a preposition with *eos* understood. In which case it might be translated thus: "Meanwhile to none who bear the name of Senicianus grant thou "health until he brings it to the Temple of Nodens."

To the Temple of Nodens the ring seems never to have been brought. The ill-conditioned charm seems not to have wrought its



LEADEN TABLET FOUND AT LYDNEY.

LAVARS. LITH BRISTOL

desired effect in the recovery of the ring for its rightful owner, however much it may have wrought in the way of ill health to its wrongful possessor.

But the ring *has been* discovered. After fifteen centuries the lost ring has been found and identified, as I shall now proceed to shew.

The late Mr. Bathurst, at p. 13 of his published "Account of "the Lydney Antiquities," when still referring to Silvianus's Votive Tablet, wrote as follows :—"It is remarkable that a gold "ring was discovered at Silchester, in the year 1785, bearing the "name of Senicianus." And, for his authority, in a footnote, he quoted Archæologia, vol. viii. p. 449. This pregnant hint would have sufficed for that ardent archæologist, the late curator, if not creator, of the Silchester Museum, the Rev. J. G. Joyce ; but he probably had already taken note himself of the mention made in the 8th vol. of the Archæologia.[1] And it certainly is to him that we owe the discovery of the habitat of the ring, and of its identity with the lost ring named in Silvianus's tablet. The ring he discovered among the stored up treasures of "the Vyne," a fine old Tudor mansion not far from Silchester and Strathfieldsaye, of which last named parish he was the vicar. And he identified it as the lost ring of Silvianus by an inscription, which Senicianus, or some one of his kinsfolk, appears to have had engraved upon it as a counter charm to that upon the tablet,—thereby, if it might be, to avert the evil omen.

The inscription upon the ring, as given by Mr. Joyce in a printed letter to Mr. Chaloner Chute, the present possessor of it, is as follows :

Seniciane vivas secundè.

Which may be translated thus :

"Mayest thou live prosperously [and be in health], Senicianus."

And now you will naturally expect the Ring itself to be forthcoming, and I heartily wish it were.

[1] I ought to add that to the printed letter aforesaid Mr. Joyce appends a reference, not only to the Archæologia, viii., 449, but also to "Proceedings "of the Archæological Institute," 1851, and also to Notes and Queries," 4th "series, 1,431. He further states that the Ring was exhibited at Somerset "House, by Lord Arden, about 1785."

Here, however, is an accurate engraving of it, made by Mr. Utting, to whom it has been courteously entrusted for the purpose by Mr. Chute.

Its octagonal form and its superscription are very patent. But it is somewhat questionable whether the head upon its seal represents VENVS, the goddess whose name it bears, or Senicianus himself, with the first letters of the engraver's name, say Venus[ianus].[1]

It is, perhaps, due to a sister Archæological Society, the Newbury District Field Club, of which I have the honour to be a member, and of whose Transactions I have taken the liberty to lay two volumes upon the table, that I should not close this brief paper without ascribing to that Society all the acquaintance with the discovered Ring which I can myself boast. That Society, modestly yclept a Field Club, usually makes two excursions every year—one in June, and one in August or September. And the June excursion of last year included in its programme a visit to the Vyne. I was not able to take part myself in that excursion, but a report of its proceedings reached me in the local paper, the "Newbury Weekly News." And that report contained the following passage, relative to objects of vertu at the Vyne. "The

[1] It was not unusual to inscribe the engraver's name on carved seals, whether of gold or precious stone. An instance of this, on a cornelian, from a Roman catacomb in the writer's possession, fixes its date as that of the 3rd or 4th century, the same name, M. Servilius Gem. occurring on consular and imperial rings of that era.

Florentine Gem Cabinet, unique as it was, was superseded in Archæological interest by a gold ring, found 100 years ago, between the Vyne and Silchester"—a passage followed up by the text of that letter of my late friend Mr. Joyce to Mr. Chute, of which I have made such free use.

I need scarcely say that I lost no time in communicating to the present Mr. Bathurst the contents of that newspaper report, and the habitat of the long-lost late-found ring, the fame of which has reached us from the fourth or fifth century, in the votive tablet which that gentleman has so courteously allowed to be exhibited here, after its long silent sleep beneath the sods of the once forest wilds, now enclosed delights, of Lydney Park.

It was natural that I should also name a subject so remarkable to your indefatigable editor, and now most worthily-chosen president, Sir John Maclean.

And it is at his instance that I have ventured to put together this slight paper thereupon. Would it were more worthy at once of your acceptance, and of the striking incidents to which it relates.

THE CISTERCIANS.

By the Right Rev. E. TWELLS, D.D.

WE meet as a Society to-day within the noble ruins of a *Cistercian Abbey*, and these venerable remains speak to us with eloquent voice of the character and force of a particular form of monastic life, in the day of its power. The stone is left to cry out of the wall, though the beam out of the timber is no longer here to answer it. True archæologists cannot rest satisfied with an examination of, and admiration for, the beauties of such a ruin as this, without striving to understand and recall that Spirit of the Age which caused such a building to be raised.

The older writers on monastic life love to trace back all its manifold developements and strange varieties to one or other of the *Four Rules* concerning religious community life, which still remain to us as they were written by *S. Basil S. Augustine*, *S. Benedict* and *S. Francis of Assisi.*

The Cistercian Order sprang out of the Benedictine, and is reckoned a reform of the Benedictine Order; *i.e.*, an attempt to return to the original strictness of S. Benedict's own Rule. Benedict died about 543, having lived 14 years in the Monastery which he founded at Mount Cassino. It can be no wonder to us that in the course of 400 years his disciples lost something of the original fervour which had enabled them to lead that austere life which their Master had laid down for them in his Rule. That Rule commences with the famous words;—"*Listen, my son, to the precepts of your Master.* [*Ausculta O fili, precepta magistri, &c.*] and the founder of the Cistercian Order, Robert, Abbot of the Benedictine House of Molesme in Burgundy, used these words as a text, when he tried to call back those who were Benedictines by profession to the exact practice of the simple and severe Rule which their Founder had intended them to follow, but which his degenerate sons had modified, as centuries passed on, to suit their own tastes, or the ways of the world.

The date of the commencement of the Cistercian Order is 1098, and Abbot Robert was ably assisted in his work of reformation by two other monks of Molesme, *Alberic* and *Stephen Harding*. In due time Alberic became the 2nd Abbot and Stephen Harding the 3rd Abbot of the new order. This Stephen Harding was an Englishman, and a west countryman, being a native of Sherborne. His ability was great, his zeal untiring, and his influence in moulding the new society scarcely inferior to that of Abbot Robert; indeed he is, by some, reckoned the principal founder. It is Stephen Harding's "*Carta Caritatis*," or Charter of Love, which lays down in detail the code of Statutes binding on all Cistercian Abbeys, then and in later times. The date of this code is 1119. This English influence in the founding of an Order which sprang out of a French Abbey has a special interest for archæologists, for it had been ingeniously suggested that Stephen Harding was the cause of the Cistercians adopting always the *square* east end to their churches, "at a time when almost all choirs in France were built with circular, octagonal, or polygonal apses, with ambulatories and radiating chapels." Certainly, the simple and severe character of the new Cistercian rule seems well expressed by the simpler and sterner form of square ended churches, such as Stephen Harding was used to in his mother country.

Like reformers in all ages, the first little band of Cistercians met with many difficulties, and with vehement opposition from those who hated to be reformed; but they succeeded in founding the mother house of the new Order at Citeaux or Cistercium,—the first Abbey giving the name to the order. In ten or twelve years they were joined by the illustrious S. Bernard, who founded a new house at *Clairvaux*, and who was the means of raising the order to great renown throughout Christendom. S. Bernard is indeed reckoned a second Founder, and Cistercians are sometimes called Bernardines.

In less than a century the Cistercians had nearly 2000 Abbeys in Europe. They assumed a white habit, in contrast with the black gown of the Benedictines, and so were popularly called "White Monks." Their houses were all termed Abbeys to secure "individual independence and equal rank," and their churches were

all dedicated to St. Mary; consequently we find no Lady Chapels attached to them. Unlike the Benedictine Abbeys which were of independent foundation, the English Houses of Cistercians all traced their origin to the parent French Houses; as Beaulieu and Netley to *Citeaux* :—Fountains and Rievaulx to *Clairvaux*; Waverley, Ford, and Tintern to *L'Aumone*.

When a new site was to be occupied, an abbot and 12 Monks (symbolical of our Lord and His Apostles) were sent out to found the new colony. Alberic, the second Abbot of Citeaux, established Cistercian Nunneries; and so greatly did this stern and silent Rule commend itself to the gentler sex in the 12th century, that 40 Polish princesses are said to have become Cistercian Nuns at Trebritz in Silesia.

The first Cisterian Abbey in England was that at Waverley, founded in 1128. Furness was probably the second, and Tintern the third; but the great Yorkshire Abbeys of Fountains and Rievaulx were founded about the same time: as also was the small Abbey of *Grace Dieu* in this county (Monmouthshire) by John de Monmouth. Henry III.[1] gave to this house at Grace Dieu the Hermitage of St. Briavel, in the Forest of Dene, to maintain a chantry of two monks. At the Dissolution of the religious houses there were over 100 in England of the Cistercian Order; of these 75 were among the *greater* monasteries, and 26 were nunneries. There were also sundry smaller houses attached as *Cells* to the larger Abbeys. In Gloucestershire we had the Abbey of Hayles, and the Abbey of Flaxley in Dene Forest.

Hayles was founded by Richard, King of the Romans, in 1242, as a thankoffering for preservation from shipwreck. A tower, part of the cloister, and barn remain (so says Walcott). There were 21 monks. The Abbot of Hayles was mitred and summoned to parliament. At the dissolution the commissioners reported well of the community to Thomas Cromwell. They wrote: "We found the father and all his brethren very honest and comformable persons, and the house clerely *owt of dett*." The attractive nature of the spoil made them feel in a good temper.

[1] The Charter is dated at Westminster, 9th February, 1224-5.—ED.

Flaxley is said to have been founded by Roger, Earl of Hereford, in the time of Stephen, on the site where his brother was killed; but this is scarcely probable. There were nine monks. A large hall with two or three other rooms remain.[1] Flaxley had a Cell at Regill, on Broadwell Down, in the parish of Nemnet, or Nempnett (Somersetshire), six miles from Bristol.

The Abbey of Dore in Herefordshire was another famous Cistercian house, founded in the reign of Henry I., by Robert, lord of Ewias Harold.

In Cistercian Houses the number of monks seems to us very small. In the noble Abbey of Tintern we are told there were only 13 besides the Abbot at the time of the Dissolution. But we must bear in mind that the monks formed only a very small part of the religious community which had to be provided for in the monastic buildings, and within this grand church. The *Conversi*, or Lay-brothers, were far more numerous than the monks proper. At Clairvaux, it is said there were 350 *Conversi*. At Fountains, Mr. Sharpe found sufficient accommodation for some 200. The small body of Cistercian Monks were the men of culture, who managed the house and land. They were the Masters or Farmers. The crowd of lay-brothers were mostly illiterate, and taken from the lowest classes of the people. They were the servants and farm labourers. Yet all formed *one family*, with common interests, and common pursuits. The Cistercian gloried in the dignity of labour. He worked with his hands the thing that is good, that he might have to give to him that needeth.

The Cistercian Order was essentially a poor man's Order. Here he got a labouring man's rough hard fare, but here he had a peaceful home, and found in it true Fraternity:—aye, and, in a good sense, Liberty and Equality also. The Cistercian Abbey was a House of Work, and hard work, too, but there was no taint of pauperism. It was free from the dangers which attended the Mendicant Orders in later days, and it was free also from the indignities of our modern work-houses. The lands of the Cistercians were the model farms of mediæval England, and even now

[1] See paper by Mr. J. H. Middleton, in Flaxley Abbey, post.

we can trace their success as farmers, as clearly as we can note their success as architects and builders. And when their Abbeys were destroyed, the Cistercian *conversi*, turned out of home, and out of work, no doubt swelled the ranks of "lusty beggars" who have been ever since one of England's curses.

It is the fact of the Cistercians having been *Farmer-monks*, and having done so good a work throughout England in promoting agriculture, and in the cultivation of waste lands, which makes this order interesting to those who have otherwise little sympathy with the ancient forms of community life. The principle of the adage, "*laborare est orare*," was thoroughly carried out by them. The lengthy choir offices required more than four hours daily for their recitation, but from the lay-brothers only such offices of devotion were required as did not interfere with the work on the monastic farms, though the *conversi* had a staircase leading direct from their great dormitory into the nave of the church,—part of which was allotted for their use,—just as the monks proper had their own staircase leading into the choir. "The Cistercian made agriculture his business, and sent the products of his lands forth for the use of the outer world." *(Rowe)*

Take another point of view, and those Cistercians,—those Farmer-monks,—may be taken to represent the Puritan or Quaker spirit of their day. Every age sees a school of thought which insists on the need of simplicity in externals, and of quietness and repose in daily life and work. The Cistercian Statutes ordered their monasteries to be built "in places far removed from the conversation of men." There was to be nothing in the building to "detract from the simplicity of the Order." No stone towers for bells were to be allowed, nor wooden ones of immoderate height,—(there was no tower here at Tintern.) Only one bell was to be struck at a time, thus, apparently, forbidding anything like a joyous peal. And as to interior decorations, "sculpture and pictures" were forbidden, as in some way offending against "religious gravity;" also all other "superfluities in paintings, pavements, and such-like things which sully the ancient purity of the Order, and do not agree with our Poverty." White glass was to be used for the windows, and

we can feel at once what a contrast this would be to the glories of other conventual churches. The number of candles and lights to be used was strictly limited. No doubt, as time went on, these early rules were relaxed in practice, but we still see the results of them on the architectural features of Cistercian Abbeys, "depending as they did on breadth of design, and nobility of proportion" for beauty, and so "always productive of buildings of the first order"—take for examples Rievaulx, Fountains, Byland, Kirkstall, Furness, and our own Tintern. And Mackenzie Walcott well says: "The chief charm and attraction of their buildings consists in the pure, though severe, style of the period of art in which they were mainly built, and in the sequestered nooks which they courted and turned from deserts into smiling gardens and fertile leas."

Mr. J. Arthur Reeve, in an able paper, printed in the Berkshire Archæological Society's Transactions, points out in the great Cistercian Abbey of Fountains, the same characteristics which we must notice here in Tintern, viz.: "The extreme simplicity of form in the plan and elevations of the church," and the fact that "the interior decoration of the building was equally simple." At Fountains the mural decorations were of the plainest character, merely consisting of red joint lines on a white ground, covering the surface of the walls, piers, and arches.

There is, so far, a common design followed in the arrangement of Cistercian houses, that we know where to look for the different buildings clustered round the church, and are seldom out of our calculations. Usually the monastic buildings are found *south* of the church, but when more convenient, the north side is taken, as here, and as at Buckland, Devon. The Chapter-house, rectangular, and divided into three alleys by pillars, is a Cistercian use; also, the refectory at right angles with the cloister garth; and the cloister-garth, according to Walcott,[1] usually without a cloister.

[1] English Minsters, Vol. II., p. 20.

Mr. Walcott, following previous writers, is inaccurate upon this point. It is true that the cloisters of Cistercian Abbeys have, unfortunately, to a great extent been destroyed, at least in England, but in several instances their foundations have been traced. According to the rule of the Cistercian Order, a cloister could no more be dispensed with than the Dorter could. Fine cloisters still remain at the Cistercian Abbeys of Fontenay, Vallemagne,

The peculiar Cistercian system of screens, dividing, not only the nave from the choir, and the choir from the retro-choir (where the infirm were placed), but also dividing the nave from the aisles, is well worthy of special notice. The *conversi* seem often to have occupied the aisles of the nave, the middle of the nave being left for outsiders.

When we visit the lovely valleys where the Cistercians dwelt, we are apt to say: "These old monks knew how to choose the most beautiful spots," but we forget that the beauty is in great measure the outcome of the hard work of the monks themselves; the work of many long years. They made these lovely places, and these fruitful fields. To the Cistercians more than to any other Order belongs the honour of literally fulfilling the prophetic vision. By the work of their hands, by ability in planning and directing, and by industry in execution, the Cistercian monks made the desert and solitary place to blossom as the rose.

The description of Tintern, given in Coxe's Tour in Monmouthshire, A.D. 1801, and quoted in Ellis's edition of Dugdale's Monasticon is worth recalling to memory. He says: "From the length of the nave, the height of the walls, the aspiring forms of the pointed arches, and the size of the east window which closes the perspective, the first impressions are those of grandeur and sublimity. But as these emotions subside, and we descend from the contemplation of the whole to the examination of the parts, we are no less struck with the regularity of the plan, the lightness of the architecture, and the delicacy of the ornaments; we feel that elegance is its characteristic no less than grandeur, and that the whole is a combination of the beautiful and the sublime."[1]

Most of us will recall with pleasure, amid the ruins of Tintern, Wordsworth's lovely and well-known Sonnet on a Cistercian Monastery.

and Fontfroide (in France), at Brombach (in Germany), and at Vernela (in Spain), whilst at Chiaravalle, near Milan, the oldest Cistercian Monastery in Italy, having been founded by St. Bernard, good work in cloisters of early 13th century date still exists.—ED.

[1] Dugdale, Vol. V., p. 267.

"*Here man most purely lives, less oft doth fall,*
More promptly rises, walks with stricter heed,
More safely rests, dies happier, is freed
Earlier from cleansing fires, and gains withal
A brighter crown.[1]—On yon Cistercian wall
That confident assurance may be read :
And, to like shelter, from the world have fled
Increasing multitudes. The potent call
Doubtless shall cheat full oft the heart's desires;
Yet, while the rugged Age on pliant knee
Vows to rapt Fancy humble fealty,
A gentler life spreads round the holy spires ;
Where'er they rise, the sylvan waste retires,
And aëry harvests crown the fertile lea."

[1] This sentence, taken from St. Bernard, is usually inscribed, says Dr. Whittaker, in some conspicuous part of the Cistercian houses.

THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF TINTERN ABBEY.

By THOMAS BLASHILL.

THE materials for a history of this, the most picturesque of our abbeys are to be found chiefly in its ruins. We have, indeed, some particulars of its charters, a few references to it in wills and chronicles, some scanty, but interesting, records of visits to the establishment, and the usual valuations of its assets. We can fix, as it happens, the day when it became a Cistercian Monastery; the October morning, a century-and-a-half afterwards, when the first mass was celebrated in the bright new Choir, and the date of its dissolution as a religious house. But there remains no chronicle, or more general history,—such as was usually compiled in a monastery—to shew its growth and varying fortunes, its line of Abbots, with the characters of its inmates, and to reflect the dim lights and feeble echoes from the outer world, that pierced the seclusion of this spot.

As it is essential to the proper study of these buildings that we understand something of the constitution of the Cistercian Order, we are fortunate in being able to refer to the paper prepared by the Right Rev. Bishop Twells, which clearly shows its origin, its relation to other religious orders, and some of its peculiar rules as to sites, buildings, and the routine of worship and duty.

The Cistercian Order, having been founded in 1098, and introduced into England at the latest in 1128, Walter de Clare, who was the third son of Richard de Bienfait (a relative and companion of the Conquerer, and founder of the powerful family of Clare), was minded to found a monastery in the part of Monmouthshire of which he had lately obtained violent possession. He chose, not unnaturally, the new and popular order which sprang from Citeaux, and Tintern is reckoned as the third Cistercian Abbey in

this country, dating from the seventh of the ides of May (May 9th), 1131, the thirty-first year of Henry 1st. The precise mode of its institution is unknown. The French Abbey of l'Aumone was its mother house—possibly sending some of its own members to plant the new religious colony; possibly taking into its community two or three English monks, and teaching them the new monastic rule.

No site could better fit the Cistercian ideal. Their houses are remote from towns, and secluded from society, usually in valleys, by rivers, where moist meadows are hemmed in by rough wooded hills. Urban sites would have been difficult to obtain, and the choicest of such spots had long been occupied by the older Benedictines; but such sites as this were unoccupied, and a vigorous government had but lately made them reasonably safe. Their agricultural value, yet dormant, was waiting to be aroused by such manual labour as was exacted by the Cistercian rule. As a matter of convenience the Cloister and domestic buildings had in this case to be placed on the north side of the church, that side being away from such traffic as passed along the valley, and also enabling the drainage to be carried direct into the river. They are so placed at Gloucester and Canterbury, though the sunny south side was the most usual and the best.

Of the original buildings at Tintern no trace remains, unless we can discover evidence of them in their influence in the existing arrangements. We know, from many examples, what they would be like, and how they would differ from the old Benedictine Monasteries. In the 12th century the favourite plan for a monastic church was cruciform, with Aisles to both Nave and Choir, the east end being of semi-circular form (apsidal), with three small projecting chapels, of which the central chapel was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, hence called the Lady Chapel. Two small chapels were projected eastward from the Transept, making five chapels in all. In the Cistercian plan there was a small, square-ended Choir, without aisles or chapels; two square chapels (rarely three), projected eastward from each arm of the transept, but there was no separate Lady Chapel. Instead of the magnificence of the Bene-

dictine churches, theirs were rigidly plain. The four walls over the crossing of Nave and Transepts were carried up so as just to clear the ridges of the roofs, as we see at Kirkstall, and also at Buildwas, which abbey, being only four years later than Tintern, may be taken to illustrate its early form.

By the middle of the 13th century, the energy of the Cistercians in founding new monasteries was spent, or the need for them had ceased. Netley, founded in 1237 or 1239, and Hailes in 1247, were almost the last on their list. It was then that Tintern came to be rebuilt, its new founder being Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who had inherited the lands acquired by Walter de Clare. The recorded date of the commencement of the "Nova Ecclesia" is 1269, and the evidence of style and workmanship shews that the church was built *after* the rest of the buildings, the whole belonging to the latter half of the 13th century. The monk, William of Worcester, notes that service was first held in it in 1287, and that the choir was entered and Mass celebrated at the high Altar on the 5th October, 1288. Thus, although it was almost the oldest of our Cistercian monasteries, it is the last tolerably complete example of their architecture, marking their progress—careful and self-restraining as it was—during their existence, up to that time, of more than a century and a half. An examination of the buildings in detail will shew what their requirements then were, and how they were carried out.

The Church.—Comparing the plan of the new church with the original Cistercian plan, we find that the four transeptal chapels are reproduced, but, instead of being built out from the east side of the Transept, they are simply formed by screens built across the eastern Aisle with which the Transept is furnished. The Choir is greatly developed, being now of four bays, with Aisles, in which two additional chapels are formed, making seven in all. The Cistercians had, long before, shewn their anxiety for more spacious Choirs, with additional Chapels and Altars. The new Choir and eastern Transept at Fountains—c. 1205, the enormously long Choir of seven bays, at Rievaulx—c. 1240, the eastern Choir and Aisles at Byland and Dore Abbeys, and the almost unique case of

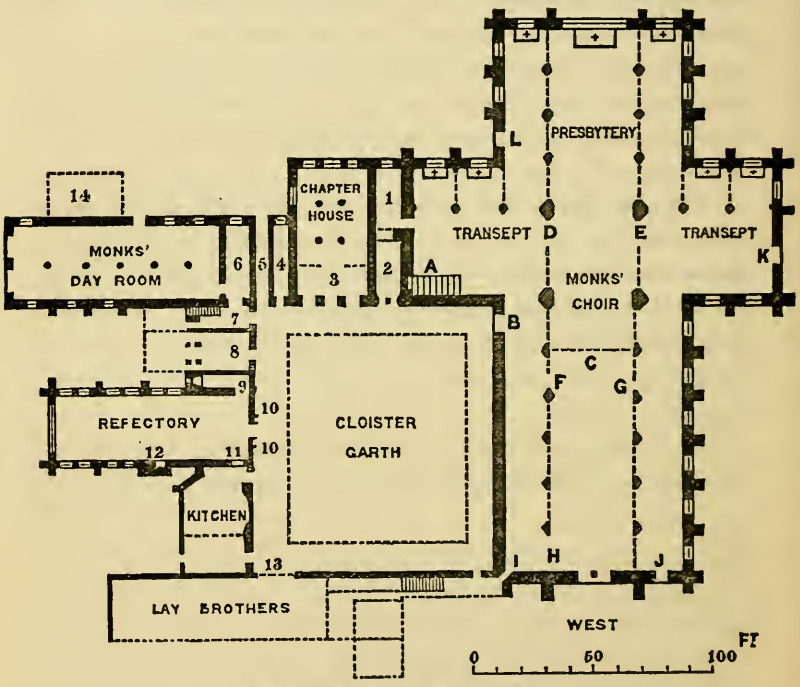
Croxden, which had five radiating apsidal chapels, are cases in point. But Tintern did not attempt these extravagancies, thus following the example of Netley, which, in many respects, it resembles.

The Nave is of six bays only, the shortest in proportion that I can call to mind. Netley had eight, a usual number, which rose in the case of Byland to twelve. I think the shortness of the Nave, which brings the visitor on his entrance into close view of the Choir and Transepts, is one cause of the striking effect of the architecture, when first seen from the great west door; and, standing on the top of the steps by which one has to *descend* from this door into the Nave, one is reminded of the fine effect of certain churches, chiefly continental, which are entered in that uncommon way.

The plan shews how the Choir and Nave were parted from their Aisles by screen walls, such as separate the transeptal chapels, thus permitting the separate parts of the Church to be used by distinct classes of persons, or for different purposes. There are indications of such divisions at Fountains and at Buildwas, but Tintern is the only place where they can be seen tolerably complete.

The worshippers in such a church were usually of four classes: 1. The Monks, who were persons of superior position, some few of them being priests. They kept up the services in the church, observing the Canonical Hours, by night and by day. 2. The Lay-Brothers, or *Conversi*, illiterate men of the working class, who had taken the vows, but were dispensed from church services, except at morning and night, their duty being to do the ordinary work of the establishment. 3. The Guests, who might be poor people, asking lodging at the gate, or travellers of any degree resting there, because there was no inn; a Guest-hall, or more than one, being always provided, according to the ability of the monastery, and the wants of the locality. 4. The neighbours and outdoor workpeople, for whom the Abbey Church might be the only place for worship. Provision was commonly made for such persons in some part of an Abbey Church, or, if they were numerous, in a small church built close at hand.

The screen-wall, which ran from east to west between the piers of the north nave arcade, was interrupted by an opening at F, *(see Plan, fig. 2)* and again by one at H, which extended the whole width of the western arch There was, no doubt, a screen of greater importance across the Nave, at C. Many years since I examined some irregular fragments, then piled up there, without much success, but Potter's plan, published in 1847, shews a massive screen, with a central doorway and a staircase. This is the usual position for



Ground Plan of Buildings (Fig. 2).

a Choir screen, the stalls for the monks at their services being fixed against the flat screen walls provided for them, which extend from that screen east-ward, nearly as far as the great piers beyond the Transept. At this spot, two openings, D and E, were left. Beyond this spot, and occupying the whole of what is usually called the Choir, was the Presbytery, the high altar being at or near the east end. For the purpose of this description, I apply the word Choir to the eastern arm of the church.

At A is the staircase, with a doorway above, by which the monks came down from their Dormitory to the midnight services, and afterwards returned; coming and going again in the early morning, till the hour when they retired by the doorway B, which was their ordinary entrance from the cloisters by day. Thus they had access to the whole of the North Transept, and the structural Choir and North Choir Aisle.

There is, I think, now no doubt that the *Conversi*, or Lay-Brothers, of a monastery occupied the building on the west side of the cloister, and near to the west end of the church. Their entrance would be at I, where is a curious angular passage, the idea of which, though not the exact plan, was copied from that at Netley. By this route, these working brethren could enter to their place in the Nave, where the flat surfaces of the side screens seem to have been specially provided for stalls or seats. They would also have access to the North Aisle of Nave, and perhaps to the Altars in the North Chancel Aisle and North Transept, and the opening F in the screen on north side of Nave would give ready access for priests or others to the part of the Nave west of the Choir Screen.

The South Transept and the South Aisles of Nave and Choir were closely shut off from the rest of the Church except at the opening E, which would give access for the clergy, the opening G in the Nave being closed by a door. It is likely that persons not members of the monastery had such use as was necessary of this part of the church. The guests might be admitted by the door J, and other persons by the door K, in the South Transept, to which access might be had without passing through any part of the precinct used by the members of the establishment.

There remains the great double doorway D in the west front, for use only on occasions of high ceremony. At such times the approach up the Nave, and through the opening in the Choir Screen to the crossing of the four arms of the Church, where the great east window shone over the High Altar, though lacking the grandeur and variety of many of our larger churches, would give an effect of perfect proportion, graceful lightness, and quiet beauty of detail, that could hardly be exceeded elsewhere.

It was, indeed, designed in a happy moment. The year of its foundation was that in which the Choir and Transepts of Westminster Abbey, carried on by Henry III. from 1245 to 1269 were finished. That work contains the earliest English examples of the geometrical window tracery, which, with some modifications, became so marked a characteristic of early 14th century architecture. The work at Tintern takes up and carries on this idea, and, retaining in its general design the purity of detail which marks the style of the 13th century, seems to grasp all that is really admirable in the style of the forthcoming age.

The general idea in the mind of the architect may be easily understood. Four windows having a grandeur of dimensions, that was then novel, were to fill the ends of the four great arms of the cruciform church, and ranges of two-light windows were to light the Aisles and Clerestories. Of these the great eastern and southern windows, with most of the smaller ones, were completely realized, the others having been modified, as we shall see. The great east window was of eight lights, the head being filled with circles. There are windows of about the same date in other churches which, more or less, resemble this, but it is acknowledged to have been the most perfect of its class, and, indeed, the finest Gothic window that was ever produced in this country. Its great age has led to its delapidation, in spite of the strength which was given to its construction. I could not believe, without actual measurement, that the central mullion, which now stands alone, measures six feet round. This solitary shaft, carrying its scanty remains of tracery, is the admiration of all. On clear nights, when the full moon rises from beyond the wooded hill to the east, some hundreds of visitors bear witness to its loveliness, and to the enhanced beauty of the ruin, when seen under such conditions.

Another important feature was the use of small detached shafts round the great piers of the arcades, and in the jambs of doorways and windows. All who have seen Salisbury Cathedral, which was built half a century earlier, will remember the striking effect of the slender shafts of purbeck marble, tied in with metal rings, with which it is profusely ornamented. For structural purposes they

were generally useless. So far as they added to the apparent mass of the piers, they gave a confidence which was delusive, while the graceful effect which was meant to be produced is carried to the limits of weakness and evident fragility. The ingenious devices used for strengthening the piers, and the way in which many of them bend under their load, gives one an idea of the ruin which early threatened such structures, and justifies the abandonment of this mode about the end of the 13th century. At Westminster the Choir and Transepts of Henry III., built a few years later than Salisbury, are largely, though rather less profusely, decorated with shafts; in the work of Edward I., contemporary with Tintern, they are used more sparingly, and in the later work in the Nave, while great pains have been taken to produce the same general effect, all the shafts are joined to, and form part of, the piers. We shall see the same history repeated in the construction of this Church.

A third idea of the architect of Tintern grew out of an old principle of the Cistercian Order, for this Church is remarkable for the small quantity of its carved ornament, even when the cost of the plain moulded work actually used must have been quite as great. The carving is limited to some small knots of foliage on the corbels of the vaulting shafts, and to the bosses which were necessary to hide the intersection of the vaulting ribs. The only evidence of a statue inserted in the fabric is in the vesica-shaped space, in the head of the great west doorway, which has besides some bits of the beautiful diaper work that enriches the wall surfaces in the 13th century work at Westminster.

The last point in the general design that calls for notice may seem surprising, but it is clear that the interior of the church was plastered and originally intended to be so treated. The general wall surfaces are of rather rough masonry, finished with a fairly true face, so that a very thin coat of plaster laid over it could be neatly stopped against the quoins, and other wrought stone work. There remain several patches of this plaster, decorated with a simple pattern in red lines, imitating courses of masonry.

In determining the order in which the several parts of the new Church were built, it will be useful to remember that the general

practice in such cases was to begin at the east and proceed westward by stages, retaining as much as possible of the condemned fabric for use, until the new work could take its place. At Westminster, the work proceeded slowly westward, in this way, from the 13th century. As late as the 15th, the Norman Nave was still standing; and, indeed, the west end was still incomplete when Henry VII. began again at the east, and, taking down the original Lady Chapel, began his magnificent new Lady Chapel, now called after himself, in its place.

At Tintern, the evidence of style shews that the work first undertaken comprised the Choir, the South Transept, the North Transept, except its north-eastern part, and also a short length of the Nave and South Aisle. I have ventured to indicate on a sketch-plan, *(Pl.III)*, the probable size and position of the original Church, against which the present domestic buildings had then lately been erected. This will show how they might, and probably did, retain the use of the old Nave, until some portions of the new work were ready to take their place, and this view is confirmed by the appearance of the new work.

Let us look first at the use of detached shafts, which I have noted as a sign of early work, and a favourite idea of the architect who designed this building. In the Choir and South Transept the piers of the Arcades are cruciform in plan, and had, originally, four detached shafts in the hollows, which the plan provides. These shafts were not merely decorative, but formed a part of the solid construction, although we now see that they could be spared. At mid-height they were tied into the piers by strong moulded stones, which we call "bands." Now, the piers in the North Transept, which I conclude to be of later construction, are treated in the same general way; but, in them, the moulded ties at mid-height were hollowed out, so that the lower part of each shaft ran through them, making them real bands. There is a tradition, of what antiquity I know not, that these shafts were of marble. They may possibly have been of purbeck stone, as was usual, and I do not see why the great violence which was necessary to tear them all away should have been used, unless they were of some

value. But there are small pieces of ordinary stone among the ruins that may have formed parts of these shafts. Again, in all the windows of the Choir and Transepts, except the two windows nearest the junction of the North Transept and North Choir Aisle, small detached shafts, of merely Decorative character, are freely used. They are also used in the doorways of the South Transept and the west end of the Nave. But in the last named windows there are no detached shafts, their places being taken by smaller roll-mouldings forming parts of the jambs. Also, in the Nave, the roll-mouldings take the place of shafts in the western-most windows of South Clerestory, in two windows *and-a-half* of the South Aisle nearest the west end, and in all the windows of North Aisle.

It is clear also that the same change took place at some point in the North Clerestory, now destroyed, and probably at the same point as in the opposite Clerestory. The great windows in the west end of the Nave, and in the North Transept, are without detached shafts and the same is the case with the doorways in the North Transept, and in that which leads to the Cloister at B. Besides this the doorway at B was very profusely ornamented with carved dog-tooth ornament, and in other ways not easy to ascertain, owing to wanton defacement. The doorway of the Sacristy, was similarly, though less richly, decorated, and these appear to be not only later in date, but by a different hand.

There are two very curious places, where we seem to catch the very moment of this change of construction. In the third window of the South Aisle, counting from the west end, the eastern jamb has a detached shaft, but the western jamb has only the roll moulding, from which we may safely infer that the work had stopped at the eastern jamb, and that by the time it was again taken up, the new mode had been adopted. The other case is still more significant. The inner jambs of the great west doorway were intended to be ornamented with detached shafts. There are the bases on which they were to stand, and the hollows running up the angles in which they were to rest. Unquestionably it must have been intended to provide these shafts with capitals, and to

carry some slight moulding round the arch. But neither the capitals nor the mouldings were ever put, the hollows being finished at the top with a "stop" that got over the difficulty rather cleverly. From this, and from some appearances in the external masonry, not easy to describe, I conclude that the architect of the Choir, and the work contemporary with it, put in also the plinths and lower part of the walls of the west end and South Aisle so as to fix the general design of the west doorway, and that, before these doorways came to be finished, detached shafts had fallen into disfavour, and, where possible, were dispensed with.

As regards the design of the window tracery, the great east and south windows (the former of eight lights, the latter of six) had beautiful combinations of cusped circles; but in the great west window, the circles are of less importance, and the design of the tracery in the head of each light is of a more elaborate kind. In the two-light windows of the Clerestory and Aisles, the general rule is that those which have detached shafts have a beautiful six-foiled circle in the head, while those of the North Aisle, and the the two western-most windows of the South Aisle, built after the shafts had been abandoned, have quatrefoils, and are so inferior in design that it looks like the whim of one who had grown tired of the perfection of the earlier work.

In the earlier windows the glass was *always* fixed against mere recesses, or rebates, worked on the outer side of the stonework. In the later windows it was *the rule* to fix the glass much more securely in grooves, as is the modern pratice. There are some exceptions to this, the earlier mode being copied in a few windows, evidently later in design.

In the earlier windows, again, the cusps which form such a beautiful feature in the tracery, are a modification of the kind called "soffit cusps," which spring from the plain face of the tracery in which the glass is usually set. In the later windows of the Nave Aisles there are no cusps, an effect, somewhat similar, but much poorer, being got by the outline of the tracery itself. In the great west window this idea is applied to most of the openings below the circles, and there are even examples of the

modern form of cusps, which grow out of the splay of the tracery. This last form appears even more clearly in the great north window, giving its tracery a very late character, although it was designed with circles, to accord with the great east and south windows.

There are in the church six three-light windows, those at the east ends of the Chancel Aisles and of the four transeptal Chapels. It is odd that even where these seem to be original, the geometrical tracery, as used in all the other early windows, was not adopted. Instead of it, a much plainer design was used. But it is in the two windows of the North Transept Chapels, and in the work near to them, that we find the strongest evidence of later construction. They are of a design much more elaborate than the others, and later in idea. There are rolls instead of detached shafts to the inner jambs (which applies also to the nearest window of the adjoining Choir Aisle), and the mouldings of their inner jambs are of complete 14th century character, instead of the good 13th century mouldings, used all over the church. The buttresses nearest to these North Transept Aisle windows, as well as those which stand beyond and above them, in the Clerestory, are also quite different from all the other buttresses. They were united by flying buttresses, which were used nowhere else in the Abbey.

We may now bring together the result of all these dry details, so as to shew their bearing and effect.

I think it is highly probable that, the church having been designed as a whole in the new manner then being introduced at Westminster, the South Transept, and part of the Nave of the old church were taken down, and the corresponding parts of the new building, with the Choir, were put in hand, together with the foundations of the South Aisle, and West Front. This would enable the monks to carry on their services in the old Choir and the North Transept till the new Choir was built, while the old Nave would be used by the other members of the community and their guests. When the new Choir, South Transept, and eastern part of the Nave were ready the old Nave was taken down, and the new work completed; and lastly, when the whole building, other-

wise, was finished, and the monks had the new Choir and four new Chapels for their use, the north-eastern angle of the Transept and parts adjacent were taken down and re-built. There is, on the north wall of this Transept, a distinct mark of the junction of this last part of the work with the older portion, and, upon the whole, I think there is sufficient evidence to justify the sketch plan *(Pl. II)*, which I give as an approximation to the order in which the work was actually executed.

The Church contains but very slight remains of those fittings which were of an architectural character. There is, at the eastern end of the South Choir Aisle, a ruined Piscina, with seats for the clergy; it had been partly re-built once, if not twice. The Altars have been destroyed, but amongst the vast accumulation of beautiful details of masonry that still exists, much that is of value might doubtless be found.

The Conventual Buildings.—Passing through the doorway, at B on the plan, we enter the Cloister Garth. The covered walks which once went round it have disappeared, but we can see that they had wooden roofs, and had been, at least partly, re-built at a date much later than that of the church. In 1469, William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, left by his will one hundred tons of stone for building the Cloister here, and we find traces of this late work extending from the doorway B as far as the Chapter House. Probably much of the late carved and moulded work, now lying in the Church, belongs to this new Cloister, which, except as stated, has disappeared, like all the Cloisters of English Cistercian Houses.

The first doorway in the east walk is of beautiful design; it leads to the small room numbered 2, which had a plain barrel vault, and was without light, unless it received some little through the open tracery above the doors. The use of this room is very uncertain. There was, in nearly all monasteries, a narrow room, of some kind, at this spot, between the Transept and the Chapter House. Some have thought that a room, so placed, was used as the treasury, or the mortuary, or library, or parlour (where the monks might, if necessary, speak to each other, silence being the rule in Cloister), or the exchange, or the penitentiary. This latter

was an idea of the late Mr. Edmund Sharpe, whose works on the Cistercian monasteries are well known. But it is clear that there could be no fixed usage in this respect, for these rooms are sometimes dark, and sometimes have windows. They are often without doors, as at the Augustinian priory of Llanthony, in this county, where there is a fine vaulted room. Sometimes they have a door at each end, and in some places they were used as Sacristies. I think it was found convenient to separate the Chapter House from the Church by an interval of a few feet, in order to obtain light for the side window, which looked towards the Transept, and that the room so obtained was used for whatever purpose might seem most fitting. At Tintern, this room, and the sacristy beyond it, No. 1, were built when the North Transept was finished. We can see the imperfect junction of the new work to the old on the left side of the doorway, on entering from the Cloister *(Pl. III.)*. It is clear also that this handsome Sacristy was built against the south wall of the Chapter House, blocking up its south window.

In the Chapter House we see at once that the work is earlier, being of pure 13th century character. The three archways by which it is entered, and which it was the practice to leave open towards the Cloister, had an arrangement of detached shafts, which, doubtless, carried handsome arches. The mouldings generally are of earlier character than those in the Church, some capitals now on the ground, mark out, imperfectly, the plan, which was of three Aisles. The seats for the abbot and monks at and near to the east end may still be traced. Potter's plan shews the three windows, which we should expect to find at the east end, but which are not now visible. The dimensions were accurately recorded by the monk, William of Worcester, at his visit. The narrow apartment No. 4 had a handsome archway, which matched those of the Chapter House, except that it had a door. Beyond it is another narrow place, No. 5, now used as a passage, but Potter shews the former as a passage and this last as a cell. Either arrangement would be consistent with other examples. Possibly the narrow room may have been the parlour, as to which, with others of the minor apartments known to have existed in monasteries, we have no very clear information. My friend, Mr. Gordon M. Hills has

pointed out to me an ancient Ritual of the order in which an "Auditorium" is mentioned. There the monks destined for labour in the grounds were to go at once each morning, after quitting the Chapter, to receive from the prior their working tools. Their work is to last till the convent bell sounds for terce, when they are at once to return to the Auditorium, and put the tools down there, that the superior may put them away.

The passage way led to the open space to the east, in which would be situate the infirmary, usually a large Hall, having a projecting Chapel. It was the place to which aged and infirm monks retired, when they were no longer equal to the austerity of the monastic life, to end their days in comfort, tended by the younger monks, who were to give them all suitable indulgences, and were not to worry them with the troubles of the community. At Lanthony the room which I have no doubt was the infirmary remains to the south of the priory, and is now the parish church. Its projecting Chapel, once shut off by doors, forms the Chancel. The Tintern infirmary has been destroyed, but the dimensions are recorded by William of Worcester.

The first arch in the north walk opened into the lobby marked 7, where was the staircase used by day for access to the Dormitory, which was over the day room, and to the other apartments, extending southward, as far as the Transept. The Cistercians were not much given to books, but the space over the Chapter House, &c., was the usual place for a library and scriptorium. Under the staircase is a doorway, with a recess, carefully made, into which the door might fold back, as if it led to a room of some importance.

The second lobby, 6, led to the day room. Potter shews the opening at the east end as a doorway.

The *Day-Room* was of six bays, with plain vaults springing from octagonal columns, and from wall corbels. Its windows were unglazed, but those which have not been destroyed were rebated for wooden shutters. This room is often described as "cellarage," perhaps because it was vaulted, and was a little below the level of the Cloister, as were some other rooms, and even the Refectory. There is no doubt that the monks spent here the little time during

the day, when they were not in Church, or in Cloister, or in the fields. It is sometimes called the Fratry, and in the earlier Cistercian Houses, the arches at the further end, and perhaps at the sides near thereto, were usually made larger, so as to admit the weather. There was then no fireplace, but there are instances in which such openings have been afterwards built up, and fireplaces provided. In this case the right archway at the end had square jambs; that to the left was splayed. There may have been a fireplace here, but the luxuriant growth of shrubs, which, until recently, encumbered this part, destroyed so much of the walling that many valuable details are now lost. A doorway in the east side led to the latrines, marked 14, under which ran a sewer, that came from the kitchen, in a slanting direction, under the Refectory, and went towards the river.

The room 8 had a door at its entrance; it is vaulted from good corbels, and was plastered, like the Church, and as we may conclude all the best parts of the monastery were. This was evidently a room of some consequence, and it certainly extended beyond the Arches that now terminate it, but which were, perhaps, in about the middle of its length. The centre arch had a square flue, or chimney, over it, so that a fire might be kindled below, on the open hearth; the narrow side Arches communicating between the two parts of the room. I am somewhat surprised that Mr. Sharpe, in his "Cistercian Architecture," should call this the kitchen, because it is less suitable for such a purpose than is usual with the rooms that are so placed, and which are, as I think wrongly, called kitchens. I believe this was the *Calefactory*, or *Chauffoir*, where the monks were allowed the indulgence of a fire, when the weather rendered it absolutely necessary. The old habit of having a fire in the centre of a room survived after the introduction of stone chimneys, which in such a case had to be, in some way, brought over the fire, but so as to admit of persons standing round it. I know of no other case like this, and its present appearance is so peculiar that it has been called a gateway from the river: possibly it may have been used as a cart-shed since the dissolution, for there are a couple of spur-stones against its piers.

Above this last room is a chamber that was entered from the dormitory. It had north and south windows, and a narrow room opens out of it, the windows of which were very strongly secured with iron bars. Late in the 15th century a third story was added over these rooms, as we may judge by the style of the windows. At this time the chimney of the fireplace below was blocked up possibly because they had then the privilege of a fire in the day room. These apartments, the vaulting of which springs from carved corbels, may have been occupied by the prior, who was bound to sleep in the monks dormitory. The abbot was to live in the western part of the buildings where he could supervise everything, both within and without.

We now come to some mutilated recesses, which once had detached shafts and arches, marked 10 on plan. They formed the *Lavatory*, where the monks washed before entering the Refectory. Troughs for water ran along the larger recesses, and close to the refectory door were narrower recesses for hanging towels. No part of a monastery is more remarkable for the care bestowed upon it than the Lavatory. Some one has called this the "Almonry," but that department was always placed away from the Cloister, and near to the entrance gateway of the precinct.

The *Refectory* was entered by folding doors, and was a little below the level of the Cloister. It was an exceedingly handsome apartment, with a wooden roof, and with an elegant arrangement of windows, profusely decorated with detached shafts. Its style is about the middle of the 13th century, a few years earlier than that of the Church. On the left hand is an arched recess, partly built up. I think it was not the pulpit, but the entrance to the staircase, which led up to a pulpit, now destroyed. At meals the monks sat against the walls, with narrow tables in front of them, and one of them read aloud from the pulpit, while the rest dined or supped. Near the south-west angle is a very perfect hatch, through which the food was passed from the kitchen, and near it, in the south wall, is a very curious arrangement for a hinged flap, or slab of wood, or *tabula*, that could be used for holding the dishes passed from the kitchen, and could be turned up into a sunk

panel, when not in use. On the right of the entrance are two recesses, one being a closet, with a shelf closed by a door, the other an open recess that seems to have had a trough, in which the monk in charge of the Refectory might wash his hands.

The narrow room, 9 on plan, was vaulted on carved corbels, and had a large locker. It was plastered, and would be used in connection with the service of meals.

The *Kitchen* had a handsome doorway. It has been much altered, but a wall seems to have divided it from a narrow room, or passage, beyond it, which had a plain doorway, opening from the Cloister.

The long range of buildings which extended along the west side of the Cloister, and much further to the north was occupied by the *Conversi*, or *Lay-Brethren*. At the south end of it is the staircase, by which they descended from their dormitory to the angular passage, which opened into the Church. Close to the staircase is a part of the building, altered in the 14th century, and since modernised, to adapt it for the residence of the custodian of the Abbey. It may have been the abbots' house, though it is small, but if we are to take the opinion of John Russell, in his "Boke of Nurture," the Abbot of Tintern was, in dignity, the smallest of abbots.

There are, besides, some slight remains of old walling between the abbey and the river, and there is the residence called St. Ann's, which commands a charming view of the abbey. This was, perhaps, the Almonry, for it is close to the ancient road from Chepstow to Monmouth, which ran along the great boundary wall of the monastery. Some portions of this wall still exist; it is said to have enclosed precincts measuring 34 acres, which would include the barns, storehouses, workshops, guest-hall, and other buildings of the establishment. An idea of their outlying property in farms and lands can be gathered from the few charters that have been preserved. As to the main body of their records, it is supposed that they were destroyed in the civil war, together with the important library at Raglan Castle.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

Plate III.—PLAN OF THE CHURCH.

I have indicated on this plan, as nearly as can be ascertained, the stages in which the work was carried on. The small plan shewn by dotted lines occupies the position in which the original church must have stood. It is similar to the plan of Buildwas Abbey Church, built four years after that at Tintern, and is the common Cistercian plan. It may not be possible to ascertain the precise order in which the different parts of the west and north walls of the north Transept were built, but the east wall of that Transept contains the latest work in the church.

Plate IV.—DETAILS SHEWING CHANGE OF DESIGN.

The sketches from the west doorway show that a detached angle column or shaft was provided for in the first instance, and that this shaft was never used, the hollow at the angle having been finished with an ornamental "stop," instead of the capital which would have been placed on a shaft.

The drawings of piers shew that, in the early work, the bands which tie in the small shafts are made solid, while in the later work they are perforated, so that the shafts pass through them.

In the first stage of the work the aisle windows of the Nave have foliated circles in the head, but in the second stage, which includes the windows in north Aisle, and the two westernmost windows of south Aisle, simple quatrefoils are used.

The sketches of mullions and copings require no explanation.

Plate V.—NAVE LOOKING SOUTH.

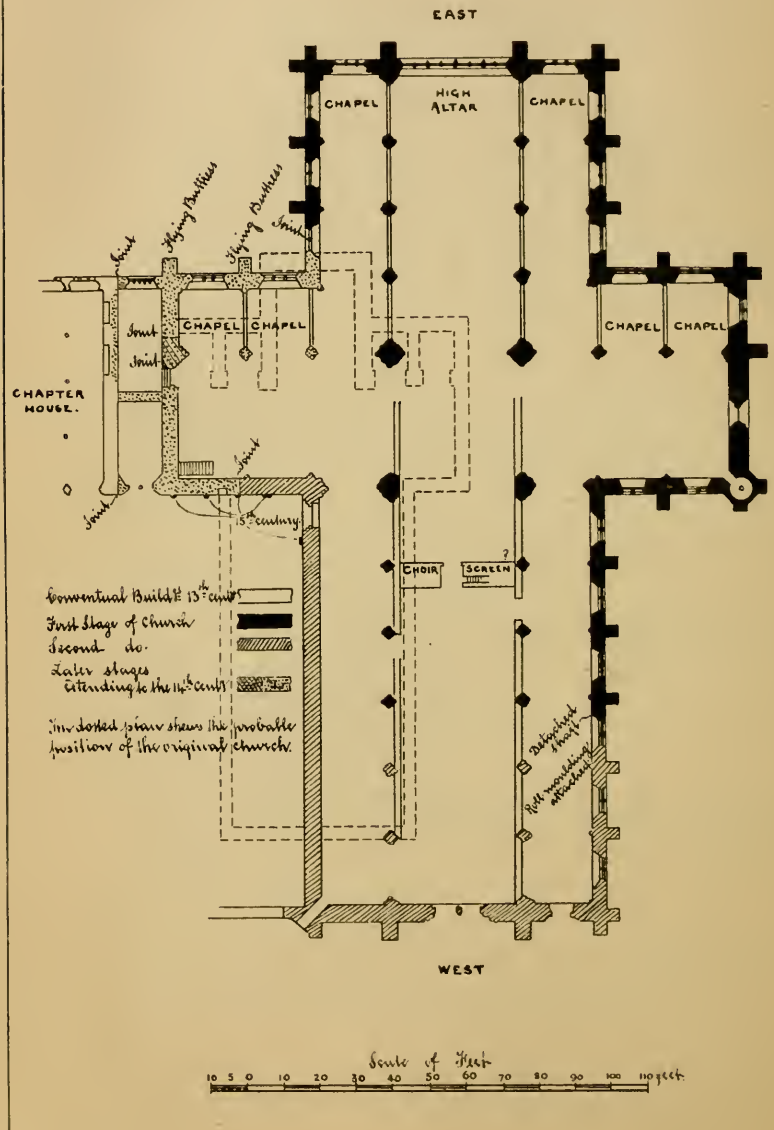
I have here shewn (I believe for the first time) how the stone screens were actually built; Mr. Edmund Skarpe's illustration of this part having shewn only a portion of the Nave, from which the screen is omitted.

Plate VI.—NORTH-EAST VIEW.

On this sketch I have shewn, by dotted lines, the original forms of the tracery in the great east window and other windows. Also the flying buttresses that were put to the north Transept.

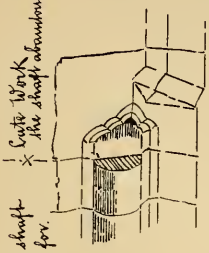
TINTERN ABBEY.

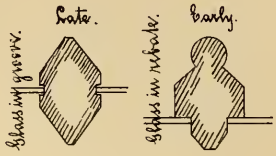
PLAN OF CHURCH.



TINTERN ABBEY.

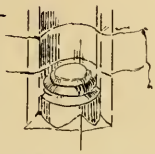
DETAILS SHEWING CHANGE OF DESIGN.



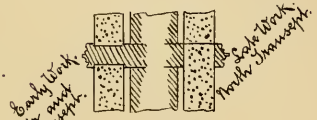


MULLI
OF
WINDOWS

ELEVATION (at bands)



WEST DOORWAY.
INNER JAMB - SOUTH SIDE.



SECTIONS.

PIERS
WITH
SHAFTS & BANDS.

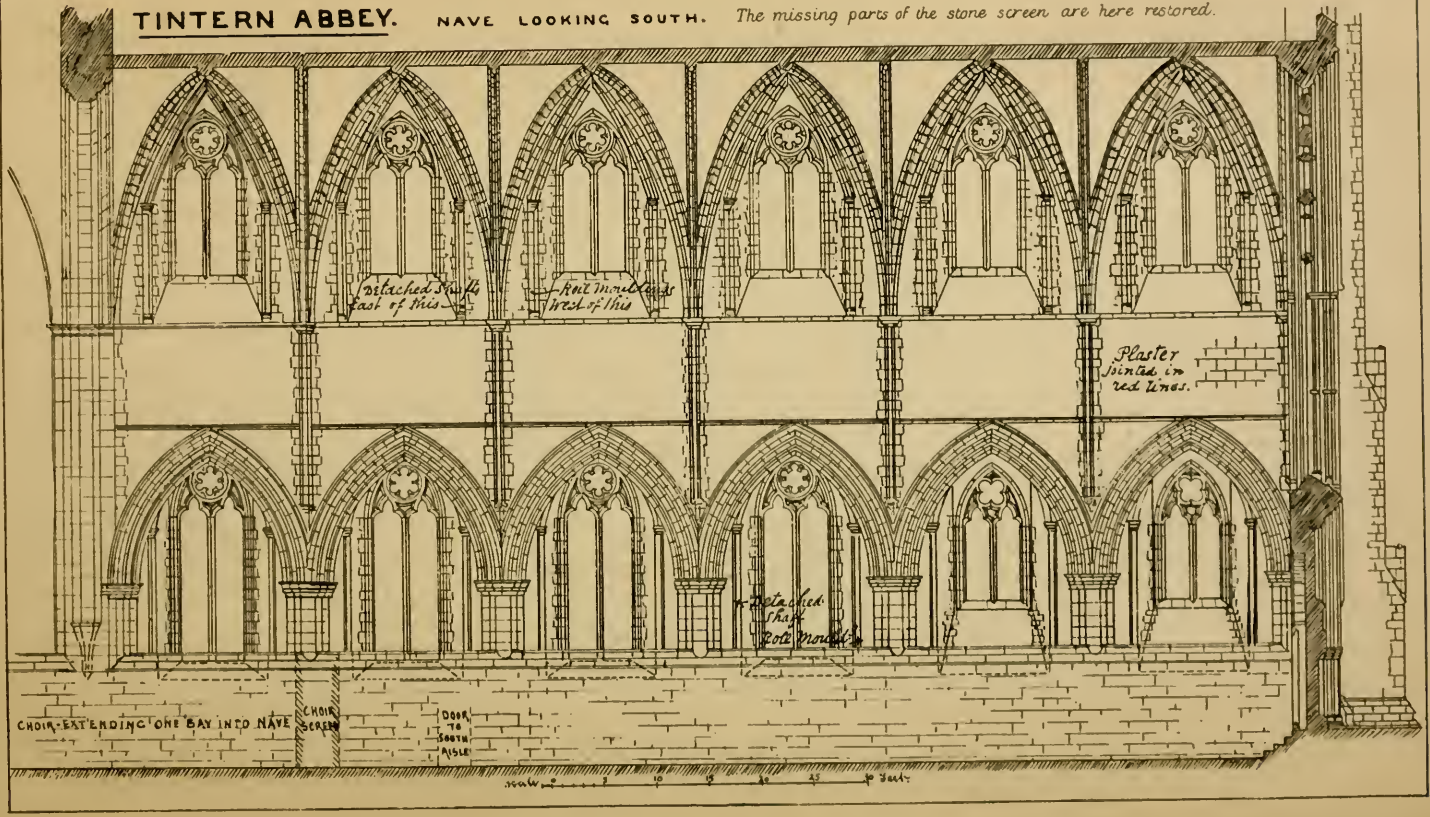
COPINGS OF SCREENS

PLAN

AISLE WINDOWS - NAVE.

TINTERN ABBEY. NAVE LOOKING SOUTH.

The missing parts of the stone screen are here restored.

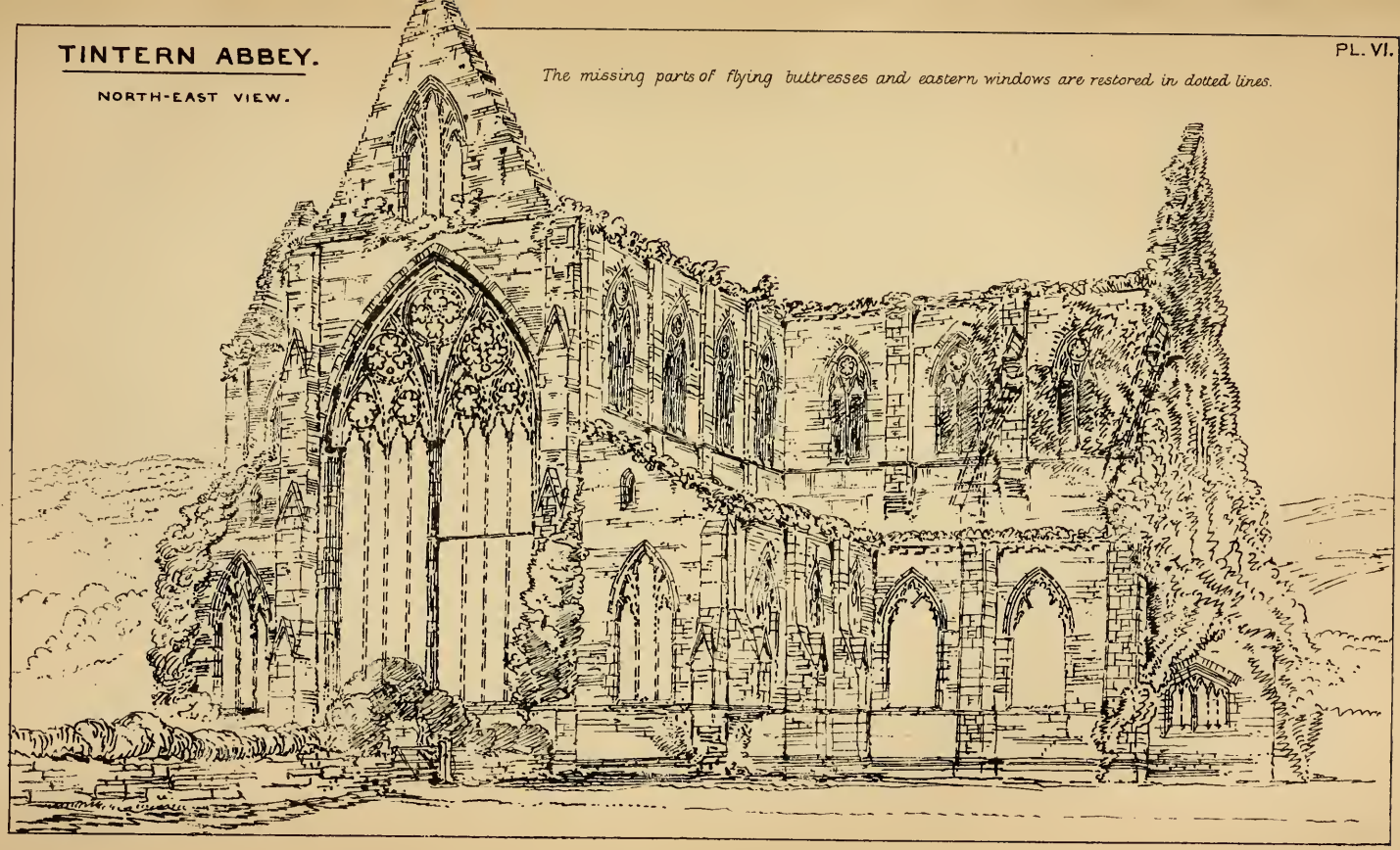


TINTERN ABBEY.

NORTH-EAST VIEW.

PL. VI.

The missing parts of flying buttresses and eastern windows are restored in dotted lines.



ON ROMAN COINS FOUND IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.

By MARY E. BAGNALL-OAKELEY.

Member of the Numismatic Society of London.

Large quantities of Roman coins, pottery, and other relics have been found in the Forest of Dean in years past, and as its mines were one of the principal sources from which the Romans drew their supply of iron, and these mines were worked by them for a great number of years, it is to be expected that, from time to time, traces of their occupation would be discovered. Mr. Wyrall, in a very interesting paper, written in 1780,[1] says, he had himself "seen a great many of these coins and fibulæ, which had been picked up by the workmen in getting iron cinders, a very perfect coin of Trajan being amongst them;" and from that time to the present, Roman coins have frequently been discovered.

Within the last few weeks, two small brass coins of the Emperor Victorinus have been found near Newland, in cutting for the railroad near the Cherry Orchard Farm, and a quantity of cinders on the same spot showed it to be the site of an ancient Bloomery. This is only a few yards distant from the road leading from Newland to Redbrook, which is evidently an ancient road, as the old kerb-stones can be seen in many places along its course, and it is, probably, one of the ways by which the Roman iron workers conveyed their ore and iron to the Wye. Traces of many such roads occur in the Forest of Dean, and in some places the kerb-stones and pitching may be seen at intervals for miles.

A very fine Gold Coin of the Emperor Vespasian was discovered not long ago in ploughing up a meadow near St. Briavels. The obverse, bearing the laureated head of the Emperor with the inscription: IMP · CAESAR · VESPASIANVS · AVG. The

[1] "Observations on the Iron Cinders found in the Forest of Dean and its Neighbourhood," by G. Wyrall, of Bicknor Court, Esq. Communicated to this Society by Sir John Maclean, and printed in the Transactions for 1877-8, p. 216.

reverse: VIRTVS AVG., with a figure of a soldier standing with his left leg on a captive, a spear in his right (? in his left) hand.

Unfortunately, most of the "finds" of coins in this district have been dispersed before any description of them could be made, and the difficulty of finding out the exact spot where they were discovered is also much to be regretted. As an idea prevails that any coins found in crown lands must be given up, they are concealed, sometimes for years, or disposed of at a distance, and in such a manner as to make it impossible to get any reliable information about them. Almost all the coins found in the mining districts of the forest are the small money known as third Brass and Billon, with, very rarely, a stray silver Denarius amongst them, and they are just the kind of money which would be required to pay the wages of the miners and labourers, for which purpose they were probably deposited in the places where they have been discovered.

The only "find" of silver coins of which we have any record occurred near Lydney, in 1854, and was composed of more than a hundred Denarii of the fellowing Emperors and Empresses: Nero, Galba, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Sabina, Antoninus Pius, Faustina, senr., Marcus Aurelius, Faustina, junr., Lucius Verus, and Commodus.

At the Roman villa in Lydney Park, the magnificent home of the Pro-consul, or other great officer of the district, large quantities of gold, silver, and the large brass coins have been discovered of most of the Emperors and usurpers from Augustus to Arcadius, a period extending over the whole of the Roman occupation of this island. These are admirably described by Miss Bathurst in the charming book "Roman Antiquities at Lydney Park," by Rev. W. H. Bathurst, and published after his death.

A large discovery of coins took place in 1839, at Crab Tree Hill, and consisted, so far as recorded, of third Brass of the Emperors Gallienus, Victorinus, and Claudius Gothicus, a silver denarius of Aurelianus being picked up at the same place.

In 1848 a great number of coins were found at Lydbrook by a man who was searching for sandstone. The Rev. G. Cox, of

Mitchel, writing to the British Archæological Journal in 1848, says, he had "seen some of the coins, and that they were third Brass of Gallienus, Victorinus, and Claudius Gothicus." I have been told by an old lady who remembers this "find" that hundreds of them were sold at different places at tenpence to two shillings a dozen, and I have seen coins in the possession of several people which were said to be part of this discovery.

In 1848 there was a very large "find" of coins near Coleford, which, fortunately, fell into the hands of the late H. H. Fryer, Esq., an enthusiastic and accurate antiquary, and he has left us the following interesting account of its discovery. This is the more valuable, as so few "finds" have been described as to the exact situation of their original place of deposit.

"Some months ago" (written July 1849) "in raising blocks of siliceous grit-stone from an edge of rock in a small oak copse called Perry Grove, about a mile from Coleford, in Dean Forest, the workmen discovered, in a cavity of the rock, three globular earthern jars containing upwards of 3,000 Roman coins. There was no indication of the deposit being in a place of sepulture, but the cavity occuring in the face of the escarpment of the rock against which rested two projecting blocks, a few feet apart, it was capable of being converted into a rude hut by laying trunks of trees across, covered with brushwood and turf * * * * * * *. The earthern jars were without ornament, two of them being of coarse red ware, and the other made of a greyish clay, washed with a dark coloured glaze."

"A considerable number of these coins are of the usurper Postumus, and some appear to be cast of a mixed metal, strongly plated with silver. The coins of Valerian and his Empress appear to have been cast, but those of Gallienus and his Empress are stamped by a die, and while some of his dies are well executed, especially those of mixed metal, others of copper are of the rudest and most barbarous style; a few of the coins are plated with tin."

"A year or two back some hundred coins of the same date were found near an ancient line of paved road, running parallel to the road from Coleford to St. Briavels on the opposite side of the Forest

of Dean, bordering on the Severn. They were contained in an ampulla of thin brass plate, and were of the same inferior style as most of the copper ones now found. The mouth of the ampulla was moulded in a form resembling the leaf of the shamrock." Mr. Fryer then describes a number of the coins found at Perry Grove, but, unfortunately, he has left no record of the numbers found belonging to each Emperor. They are all plated denarii, Billon, and third brass of the reigns of Valerianus, Mariniana his wife, Gallienus, Salonina his wife, Saloninus, Postumus, Laelianus, Marius, Macrinus, Victorinus, Tetricus, senr., Tetricus, junr., Claudius Gothicus, Quintillus, Aurelianus, and Severina his wife, Tacitus and Probus, the money of eighteen Emperors, Empresses, and Usurpers, though extending over a period of only about twenty years.[1]

One "find" has been described entire, before it was dispersed, and a detailed account of all the legible coins in it, is given at the end of this paper. It was discovered in 1852, near the Park End iron works, on the Coleford Road, and when found the coins were enclosed in a jar of common grey Roman pottery, which was broken by the finders to get at its contents. The coins range from Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus, who died at York, in A.D. 211, to Allectus the Usurper, who was slain A.D. 296, from which we may safely conclude that the mines in the Forest of Dean were worked by the Romans till the close of the third century.

Some of these coins are of considerable rarity, notably, those of Marius with the reverse of two hands joined, and the legend, CONCORDIA MILITVM. This usurper only reigned a few days. He assumed the purple in Gaul, but was speedily assassinated, and as his money is found in many places and with several different reverses, we may conclude it was struck before he was proclaimed emperor. The coins of Quintillus are not common, and it is remarkable that nine different types of this usurper occur in this find. He was proclaimed emperor by the troops under his command, near Aquilia, A.D. 270, but only reigned 17 days.

The only silver coin amongst them is a rare Denarius of Julia Domna. The two last coins on the list are interesting, as both

[1] These coins are in the cabinet of Robert Fryer, Esq., Coleford.

were struck in Britain. That of Carausius has the letter C in the exerque, which probably means that it was struck at Corinium (Cirencester). During the reigns of the two independent usurpers, Carausius and Allectus, the almost entire separation of this island from the continent makes it certain that their money must have been minted in Britain, and as Corinium was a colony and a place of great importance, it was likely to be chosen as a place for the coining of money by the usurper, whose policy it was to patronize any important body of his subjects by some pointed attention. If this be the case, the coins so marked are most interesting to us as Gloucestershire Archæologists, having been coined in our own district. The coin of Allectus has M·L· in the exerque, which is generally read Moneta Londinensis[1] (Money of London).

Those coins marked (*) are in the cabinet of J. E. Lee, Esq., the learned author of "Isca Silurum," &c., &c. Though no positive proof exists that they are the same "find" as my own, the circumstantial evidence is so strong, I have ventured to describe them as such. Mr. Lee bought them at the same time I got mine, and was told by the two men who sold them that they had parted with a lot to someone else. They would not state the exact place where they were found, but said it was in the Forest of Dean.

When I originally described my "find," I imagined that I possessed the whole of it, but on the publication of the catalogue in 1867,[2] I received a letter from Mr. Lee, saying, that he believed he had bought part of the same "find," and some little time afterwards his list of coins was also printed,[3] with a few remarks as to the probability of their being part of the same lot as mine. The two together make a total of more than a 1000 coins, 263 of which are described by Mr. Lee and 405 by myself, leaving about 500 in such bad condition as to be undecipherable. It includes coins of 19 Emperors, Empresses and Usurpers, and affords another example of the relative proportion of the coins of the different Emperors in circulation at the time of the deposit.

[1] These two coins were purchased with some very common ones, from a different man, and, though they are probably part of the same find, I have no positive proof of it.

[2] British Archæological Association Journal, Dec. 1867.

[3] British Archæological Association Journal, July, 1869.

CATALOGUE OF COINS FOUND NEAR PARK END, 1852.

I. *Julia Domna, (wife of Severus)* A.D. *217.*

Types.			No. of Coins.	Description.
1	ob.	IVLIA · AVGVSTA : head to right.		
	R.	VENVS ' FELIX : Venus standing	1	AR.

II. *Gordianus Pius,* A.D. *238-244.*

1	ob.	IMP · GORDIANVS (PI)VS FEL · AVG : radiated beardless head.		
	R.	CONCORDIA · AVG : female standing	1	ÆIII.

III. *Philippus, sen.,* A.D. *249.*

1	ob.	IMP · PHILIPPVS · AVG : radiated beardless head to right	2	B.
	R.	AEQVITAS · AVG : figure of Equity, with scales and cornucopia		
2	ob.	Same.		
	R.	LIBERALITAS · AVGG · III : The two Philipps seated	1	B.
3	ob.	Same.		
	R.	Similar to 1 and 2, or uncertain ... ... about	6	B.
		Total	9	

IV. *Trajan Decius,* A.D. *249-251.*

1	ob.	IMP · C · M · Q · TRAIANVS · DECIVS. AVG. radiated beardless head to right		
	R.	VICTORIA · AVG : figure of Victory	1	ÆIII.
2	ob.	Q	1	B.
	R.	Inscription illegible, Pontifical instruments.		
			2	

V. *Valerianvs I,* A.D. *253-263.*

1	ob.	IMP · C · P · LIC · VALERIANVS · AVG : radiated head to right.		
	R.	LIBERALITAS · AVG · III : Liberality · standing		
2	ob.	VALERIANVS · AVG.	1	ÆIII.
	R.	Figure standing between two columns, with an instrument like a hammer in right hand; inscription illegible	1	B.
		Total	2	

VI. *Gallienus*, A.D. *260-268*.

Types.			No. of Coins.	Description.
1	ob.	GALLIENVS · AVG : radiated head to right.		
	R.	Antelope. Inscription illegible. In exergue C.	1	ÆIII.
2	ob.	Same as 1.		
	R.	Very slight difference. No exergue letter. ...	9	,,
2	ob.	Same as 1.		
	R.	DIAN · CONS · AVG. Ibex	1	,,
3	ob.	Same as No. 1.		
	R.	LIBERALITAS : Liberality standing	6	,,
4	ob.	Same as No. 1.		
	R.	LIBERO · CONS · AVG. Panther or Lioness	1	,,
5	ob.	Same as No. 1.		
	R.	FORTVNA · REDVX : Fortune sitting. In exergue S.	6	,,
6	ob.	Same as No. 1		
	R.	ABVNDANTIA · AVG : Abundance standing. In field B.	4	,,
	ob.	IMP · GALLIENVS - P · F · AVG · GERM.		
	R.	VICTORIA · GERM : Victory standing, holding wreath, captive on ground	2	B.
8	ob.	Same as No. 1, with illegible and uncertain reverses	30	ÆIII
		All the rest have the obverse similar to No. 1.		
*9	R.	SALVS · AVG : Female standing.		
*10	R.	VIRTV · SAVG : Military figure looking to left, spear in left hand, shield in right	3	ÆIII
*11	R.	VIRTVS · AVG : Military figure, globe in right hand, spear in left	1	,,
*12	R.	PROVID[ENTIA] · AVG : Female figure, cornucopia in left, rod in right hand ; globe beneath in field	1	,,
*13	R.	PROVI · AVG : Female figure. II. in field ...	2	,,
*14	R.	PROVID · AVG : Female figure, globe in right hand, spear in left ; MP beneath	1	,,
*15	R.	ABUNDANTIA · AVG : Female figure to right, pouring corn out of a cornucopia ; P in left field	2	,,
*16	R	INDVGENTIA · AVG : Figure indistinct ; XI. in right field	1	,,
*17	R.	Ditto Different figure, but indistinct	1	,,
*18	R.	PIETAS · AVG : Piety, withh ands extended before altar ; P in exerque	1	,,
*19	R.	VBERTAS · AVG : Female, with cornucopia in left hand, purse in right (?) ; E in right field	2	,,
*20	R.	AEQVITAS · AVG : Female, spear in left hand, inverted vessel in right ; XI in field ...	1	,,
*21	R.	Ditto Different type, but indistinct	2	,,
*22	R.	ORIENS · AVG : Sol to right	2	,,
			80	

Types.			No. of Coins.	Description.
		Brought forward	80	
*23	R.	FORTVNA · REDVX : Female standing, cornucopia in left hand, a ship's rudder resting on a globe in right hand ; G in field	3	ÆIII
*24	R.	FIDES · MILITVM : Female, with spear in left standard in right hand...	2	,,
*25	R.	FELICITAS · AVG : Female standing (2 types); P in left field	2	,,
*26	R.	(SECV)R · TEMPO : Figure of Security, with spear, indistinct	1	,,
*27	R	IOVI · STATORI : Jupiter, with spear in right hand, G in left field	1	,,
*28	R	(VIRTVS) · AVGVSTI : Figure indistinct—probably Hercules	1	,,
*29	R.	MARTI · PACIFERO : Mars, with spear and palm branch ; H in left field	3	,,
*30	R.	APOLLINI · CONS · AVG : Centaur walking to left, globe in right hand, H in exergue ...	2	,,
*31	R.	APOLLINI · CONS · AVG : Centaur, with bow and arrow, walking to right ; Z in exergue...	1	,,
*32	R.	DIANAE · CONS · AVG : Stag, or Antelope (10 different types)	10	,,
*33	R.	PAX · AVG : Peace, hand in left, palm branch in right hand, T in left field	1	,,
*34	R.	Same as last, but S in left field	1	,,
*35	R.	IOVI · CONSERVAT : Jupiter, with thunderbolt and spear	2	,,
*36	R.	IOVI · CONS · AVG : Jupiter standing ...	1	,,
*37	R.	LAETITIA · AVG : Female standing, a garland in right hand	3	,,
*38	R.	(PAX)AETERN · AVG : Figure of Peace, standing, radiated globe in left hand ; IIII in exergue	1	,,
*39	R.	AETERN · AVG : Figure standing, with radiated head holding globe in left hand ...	1	,,
*40	R.	FELICIT · PVBL : Felicity standing, with caduceus and cornucopia ; T in exergue	1	,,
*41	R.	SPES · PVBLICA : Spes, holding in right hand a trefoliated branch, and with left, adjusting her dress...	1	,,
*42	R.	SECVRIT · ORBIS : Female seated, holding wand	2	,,
*43	R.	NEPTVNA · CONS · AVG : Capricorn (rude) ; N in lower field	1	,,
*44	R.	PROVID · AVG : Female standing, cornucopia in left hand, wand in right	1	,,
*45	R.	VICTORIA · AVGG : Victory	1	,,
*46	R.	(SOLI)CONS · AVG : Panther	1	,,
*47	R.	LIBERO P · C ; Panther	1	,,
			125	

Types.			No. of Coins.	Description.
		Brought forward	125	
*48	R.	· · · ICTORI : Jupiter, standing with spear and thunderbolt	1	ÆIII
*49	R.	(FELIC)IT · PERPET : Female standing, spear in right hand	1	,,
*50	R.	SECVR(ITAVG) : Female standing	1	,,
*51	R.	(BON)EVEN (?) AVG : Figure sacrificing ...	1	,,
*52	ob.	GALLIENVS · PF · AVG. (?)	1	,,
	R.	· · · PM · TRP · VII · P · P : Figure seated, very indistinct	1	,,
			131	

All the Obverses are the same from No. 7 to 51.

VII. *Salonina, (wife of Gallienus)*, A.D. *268.*

1	ob.	SALONINA · AVG : Head looking to right.		
	R.	FECVNDITAS · AVG : Female standing with two children	6	B.
2	ob.	CORN · SALONINA · AVG.		
	R.	PIETAS · AVG : Female standing	1	,,
3	ob.	SALONINA · AVG.	1	,,
	R.	PVDICITIA : Female sitting, wand in left hand, holding a veil over the face	2	,,
*4	R.	IVNO · REGINA : Juno, spear in left hand, garland in right hand	3	,,
*5	R.	IVNO · AVG. (?) : Very indistinct	1	,,
*6	R.	VENVS · VICTRIX : Venus, with apple in right hand, wand in left (two types)	3	,,
*7	R.	PIETAS · AVG : Figure standing	1	,,
*8	R.	PIETAS · AVGG : Female seated on a throne ...	1	,,
*9	R.	VESTA : Vesta seated, garland in right hand, wand in left, E in exerque	1	,,
*10	R.	IVNO · CONSERVAT : Female standing.		
*11	R.	FECVNDITAS · AVG : Figure standing (indistinct)	2	,,
			22	

VIII. *Saloninus*, A.D. *253-259.*

1	ob.	SALON · VALERIANVS · NOB · CAES : Radiated beardless, head to right		
	R.	(SPES · PVB)LICA : Emperor and Spes standing.	1	B.
2	ob.	PC · (fracture, in coin) VALERIANVS · NOB · CAES.		
	R.	IOVI · CRESCENTI : Youthful Jupiter seated on the goat Amaltea	1	B.
			2	

Types.			No. of Coins.	Description.
		Brought forward	2	
3	ob.	SAL · VALERIANVS · C · S	3	B.
	R.	Doubtful.		
4	ob.	Same as No. 2.		
	R.	PIETAS · AVGG : Pontifical instruments ...	2	B.
5	ob.	P · LIC · VALERIANVS · CAES.		
	R.	Same as No. 4	1	B.
6	ob.	Same as others, with uncertain reverses ...	10	B.
			18	

IX. *Postumus, Usurper*, A.D. *258-267.*

1	ob.	IM · P · POSTVMVS · P · F AVG : Radiated bearded, head to right...		
	R.	HERCV · DEVSONIENSI : Hercules, walking to right	1	ÆIII.
2	ob.	IMP · C · POSTVMVS · P · P · AVG · I ...		
	R.	P · M · TRP · COSII · P · P : Soldier standing	6	,,
3	ob.	Same as last...		
	R.	IOVI · VICTORI : Jupiter moving to left ...	1	Plated
4	ob.	Same.		
	R.	MONETA · AVG : Moneta standing	12	B.
5	ob.	Same.		
	R.	. . Figure of Victory ... ... about	20	ÆIII.
6	ob.	Same	Similar, or very nearly so. 100	,,
	R.	PAX · AVG : Figure moving to right		
7	ob.	Same		
	R.	PAX . AVG : Figure moving to left		
8	ob.	Same		
	R.	. . Soldier standing		
9	ob.	Same		
	R.	PAX · AVG : Peace standing		
*10	ob.	IMP · POSTVMVS · AVG.		
	R.	FIDES · EQVIT : Fides, with standard and garland, or bird on it	1	,,
*11	ob.	Same		
	R.	VIRTVS · AVG : Mars, with spear and shield	1	,,
*12	ob.	Same		
	R.	VIRTVS · EQVIT do. do.	1	,,
*13	ob.	IMP C · POSTVMVS · P · F · AVG.		
	R.	PMTRP · COSII · P · P : Figure standing, with spear and globe	3	,,
*14	ob.	Same.		
	R.	HERC · DVSONIENSI : Hercules standing (2 types)	4	,,
*15	R.	VIRTVS · AVG : Soldier, with deeply barbed spear	1	,,
			151	

			No. of Coins.	Description.
		Brought forward	151	
*16	R.	COS · IIII : Victory, standing with branch ...	3	ÆIII
*17	R.	ORIENS · AVG : Sol. standing, right hand raised, left holding whip ; P in left field	3	,,
*18	R.	FELICITAS · AVG : Felicity, holding cornucopia and long caduceus	2	,,
*19	R.	SALVS · AVG : Æsculapius, with left breast bare, and with rod and serpent.		
*20	R.	MONETA · AVG : Female standing with scales	3	,,
*21	R.	HERC · PACIFERO : Hercules, with club and olive branch	1	,,
*22	R.	IMP · VIII · COSV : Figure, with palm branch	2	,,
*23	R.	COS · V · do. do. ...	2	,,
*24	R.	PMTR · IIII COSIII · PP : Figure standing ...	1	,,
*25	R.	SAECVLI · REPARATIO : Figure standing holding globe...	1	,,
*26	R.	VBERTAS · AVG. Ubertas, with conucopia in left hand ; in right, a purse (?)	1	,,
*27	R.	IOVI · STATORI : Jupiter, with spear and thunderbolt	1	,,
*28	R.	PROVIDENTIA · AVG : Providence, with wand ahd globe	2	,,
*29	R.	LAETITIA above a galley, and AVG below it...	2	,,
			175	

X. *Victorinus*, A.D. *265-267*, *associated with Postumus:*

1	ob.	IMP · C · VICTORINVS · P · F · AVG : Radiated bearded head to right...	About 50, all ÆIII in bad condition.	
	R.	SALVS · AVG : Hygeia holding a serpent ...		
2	R.	PIETAS · AVG : Piety sacrificing		
3	R.	INVICTVS : Sol. moving to right, with whip; in field*		
4	R.	Same, but with figure, or letter in left field,* in right		
5	R.	Same : Figure of soldier, with spear		
*6	R.	SALVS · AVG : Female standing	3	
*7	R.	Same : Hygeia standing near an altar feeding a serpent	1	
*8	R.	PAX · AVG : Peace standing, V in left field, *in right...	3	
*9	R.	VIRTVS · AVG : Mars, with shield and spear (2 types)	3	
*10	R.	PROVIDENTIA · AVG : Providence standing	3	
*11	R.	VICTORIA · AVG : Victory, with garland ...	2	
*12	ob.	IMP · C · PI · VICTORINVS AVG		
	R.	AEQVITAS · AVG : Equity standing	3	
			68	

Types.			No. of Coins.	Description
		Brought forward	68	
*13	ob.	· · VICTORINVS · AVG		
	R.	SPES · PVBLICA : Hope, standing with palm branch	1	
*14	ob.	DIVO · VICTORINO.		
	R.	An Eagle (?).		
			69	

XI. Marius, Usurper, A.D. *267.*

1	ob.	IMP · MARIVS · P · F · AVG : Radiated bearded head to right		
	R.	CONCORDIA · MILITVM : Two hands joined	2	ÆIII

XII. *Tetricus, Senr. Augustus*, A.D. 267-273.

1	ob.	IMP · C · TETRICVS · P · F · AVG : Radiated bearded, head to right	1	ÆIII
	R.	SPES · PVBLICA : Hope, walking		
2	R.	FIDES : Female, with standard	1	,,
3	R.	Figure, standing. Inscription defaced. Barbarous	1	,,
4	R.	Peace, standing	1	,,
5	R.	Illegible and barbarous	15	,,
*6	R.	SALVS · AVG : Hygeia, with altar and serpent	2	
*7	R.	VIRTVS · AVGG : Mars, with spear and shield.	1	
*8	R.	SPES · PVBLICA : Hope, standing with palm branch	1	
*9	R.	Reverse struck with the obverse over another figure	1	
*10	ob.	IMP · TETRICVS · P · F · AVG.		
	R.	HILARITAS · AVGG : Female, with cornucopia and palm branch	3	
*11	ob.	Same.		
	R.	LAETITIA · AVG : Female standing, staff in left hand, garland in right	3	ÆIII
*12	ob.	TETRICVS · P · F · AVG.		
	R.	VICTORIA · AVG : Victory, with garland ...	1	,,
*13	ob.	Same.		
	R.	COMES · AVG : Female standing (not winged)	1	,,
*14	ob.	IMP · TETRICVS · AVG		
	R.	FIDES · MILITVM : Soldier with two standards	1	,,
			33	

XIII. *Tetricus, junr.*, A.D. *267-273.*

1	ob.	C · PIVESV · TETRICVS · CAES : Radiated, beardless, head to right		ÆIII

Tyes.			No. of Coins.	Description.
	R.	SPES · AVG : Spes standing	1	ÆIII
	ob.	Same R. Pontifical instruments. Inscription illegible	1	,,
3	ob.	Same as last, and uncertain	4	
	R.			
*4	ob.	Same.		
	R.	SPES · PVBLICA : Spes standing	3	,,
*5	ob.	C · PIV · TETRICVS.		
	R.	PIETAS · AVGG : Sacrifical instruments ...	1	,,
*6	ob.	· · PIVES · TETRICVS · CAES.		
	R.	(SPES) · PVBL : Figure of Hope...	1	
			11	

XIV. *Claudius Gothicus*, A.D. *268-270.*

1	ob.	IMP · C ' CLAVDIVS 'AVG : Radiated bearded head to right	About 50 of these all ÆIII, and in bad condition.	
	R.	GENIVS · EXERCI : Figure standing, holding crescent		
1	R.	FIDES · EXERCI : Female, with two standards		
3	R.	SPES : Female standing		
4	R.	Illegible. Figure of abundance		
5		Illegible. Soldier with standards		
6	ob.	DIVO · C(LAVDIO)		
	R.	CONSECRATIO : An eagle ...		
7	ob.	Same	... about 20	ÆIII
	R.	CONSECRATIO : An altar ...		
8	ob.	IMP · CLAVDIVS · AVG.		
	R.	FIDES · EXERCI : Female with two standards ; XI in right field	3	,,
9	R.	VIRTVS · AVG : Mars, with spear and shield ; B in right field	2	,, ,,
10	R.	FELICITAS · AVG : Female, with cornucopia in left hand and caduceus in right	2	,,
11	R.	PROVIDENT · AVG : Provident standing ; C in right field	2	,,
12	R.	Do. do. XII in right field ...	1	,,
13	R.	LAETITIA · AVG : Female figure, rudder in left hand, garland in right ; II in right field ...	1	,,
14	R.	LAETITIA · AVG ; Female, with cornucopia in left hand, garland in right ; I in right field	1	,,
15	R.	ANNONA · AVG : Female, with cornucopia in left hand, ears of corn in right ; A in right field	3	,,
16	R.	SPES · AVG : Hope standing	1	,,
17	R.	Do. X in right field	1	,,
			87	

Types.			No. of Coins.	Description
		Brought forward	87	
18	R.	PM · TR · · · S · P · P : The emperor, with globe and halter ; A in right field	2	ÆIII
19	R.	FORTVNA · REDUX : Fortuna, with cornucopia and rudder	2	,,
20	R.	GENIVS · AVG (indistinct) : Male figure standing	1	,,
21	R.	MARTI · PACIFERO : Mars running to left, with palm branch in right hand ; X in right field	1	,,
22	R.	—— (M)ILITVM : Female, with two standards	1	,,
23	R.	IMP . CLAVDIVS · AVG : Mars, with trophy and spear	2	,,
24	R.	IOVI · VICTORI : Jupiter, with a spear and thunderbolt	1	,,
25	R.	Do. do. N in right field	1	,,
26	R.	SALVS · AVG : Hygeia, with altar and serpent	2	,,
27	R.	SPES · PVBLICA : Hope standing (3 types) ...	3	,,
28	R.	Do. do. Ω in left field	1	,,
*29	R.	AEQVITAS · AVG : Equity, standing with scales	2	,,
*30	R.	GENIVS · EXERCI : Figure, with garland and cornucopia	2	,,
*31	R.	IOVI · STATORI : Jupiter, with spear and thunbolt	2	,,
*32	R.	VICTORIA · AVG : Victory running to right, with garland and olive branch (3 types)	3	,,
*33	ob.	IMP · CLAVDIVS · P · F · AVG.		
	R.	PAX · AVG : Figure of Peace ; T in exergue ...	2	,,
*34	ob.	Same.		
	R.	PAX · AVGVSTI : Peace, with wand and olive branch ; H in right field	1	,,
*35	ob.	Same.		
	R.	FIDES · MILITVM : Female, with two standards ; S in exergue	1	,,
*36	ob.	DIVO · CLAVDIO.		
	R.	CONSECRATIO : Altar—a eagle	8	,,
			125	

XV. *Quintillus*, A.D. *270.*

1	ob.	IMP · C · M · AVR · CL · QVINTILLVS : Radiated bearded head to right	4	ÆIII
	R.	PROVIDENTIA : Providence standing ; in field T		
2	ob.	IMP · QVINTILLVS · AVG.		
	R.	Inscription illegible. In exergue P or B. ...	2	,,
3	ob.	Same as No. 1		
			6	

Types			No. of Coins.	Description
		Brought forward	6	
	R.	SECVRITAS · AVG: Female leaning on a column, holding a spear; in field XI ...	3	,,
*4	ob.	Same as No. 1		
	R.	PAX · AVGVSTA: Figure of Peace	1	,,
*5	ob.	Same as No. 1.		
	R.	SECVRITAS · AVG: Female leaning on column; XI in right field, but diagonally	1	,,
*6	ob.	Same as No. 1		
	R.	MARTI · PACIF: Mars, with olive branch ...	2	,,
*7	ob.	Same as No. 1		
	R.	PROVIDENTIA · AVG: Providence standing; G in right field...	3	,,
*8	ob.	Same as No. 1.		
	R.	FIDES · MILITVM: Female, with two standards; VI or XI in right field	1	,,
*9	ob.	Same as No. 1.		
	R.	FORTVNA · REDVX: Fortune, with rudder and cornucopia; Z in exergue	1	
			18	

XVI. *Probus*, A.D. *276-282.*

1	ob.	· · PROBVS · P · F · AVG: Radiated beardless head to right	10	ÆIII
	R.	FIDES · MILITVM: Figure, with two trophies		
	ob.	IMP · PROBVS · P · F · AVG		
	R.	TEMPO · FELIC: Female, with spear and cornucopia		

XVII. *Carinus*, A. D. *282-285.*

1	ob.	M · AVR · CARINVS · NOB · CAES: Radiated beardless head to right	
	R.	PRINCIPI · IVVENT. In exegue, KAE. Youthful Carinus, in military costume, holding spear	1

XVIII. *Carausius, Usurper*, A.D. 287 *to* 293.

1	ob.	IMP · C · CARAVSIVS · P · F · AVG; Radiated bearded head to right...	
	R.	PAX · AVGG: Peace, standing; in field S.P.; in exergue C.	1
			1

Types.			No. of Coins.
		XIX. *Allectus, Usurper*, A.D. 293-296.	
1	ob.	IMP · C · ALLECTVS · P · F · AVG : Radiated, bearded head to right	
	R.	PAX · AVG : Peace, standing ; S.P. in field ; in exergue, M.L.	1

In all cases where the obverse of a coin is not described, it is the same as the preceeding one.

The marks used in this description are, AR, silver. B, billon. ÆIII, third brass.

THE HISTORY OF THE MANORS OF DENE MAGNA AND ABENHALL, AND THEIR LORDS;

ALSO FUGITIVE NOTES ON THE MANORS OF PARVA DENE, RUARDYN, & WESTBURY.

By SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., *President of the Society.*

The task of tracing the devolution of the Manor of Dene Magna, as it was anciently called, has not been an easy one. From a very early period, at least from the beginning of the twelfth century, it has been divided into moieties, and, as time advanced, these moieties have occasionally been again sub-divided, to say nothing of widows' dowers. The difficulties are enhanced from undivided moieties of Manors being frequently described in ancient records as if they were entireties. Moreover, as the Manor of Dene Magna, and the neighbouring Manors of Abenhall, Dean Parva, and Ruardean have been held, also often in purparties, by the same persons, it became a question in writing on this subject, whether allusions to those latter manors should be omitted, and treated of separately hereafter. As this course would, however, lead very much over the same ground a second and a third time, we have thought it desirable to note, as we have gone on, any references to them which have fallen in our way. The Manor of Abenhall has, however, been somewhat more exhaustively treated because it was held by a family, who from it derived their name for a very long period, in conjunction with one moiety of the Manor of Dene Magna.

It is right that we should here say that we were led to take up this subject in consequence of several volumes of MSS. relating thereto, and to several others Manors in the Forest District, having been placed in our hands by the obliging courtesy of Mr. Maynard

W. Wemyss-Colchester, the present Lord of Magna Dene, and other of the manors referred to, for which we owe him our cordial thanks. These volumes contain notes made from the Public Records, Abstracts of ancient Deeds, and Extracts from Court Rolls, &c., &c., now unfortunately lost by fire, made by Mr. Colchester's ancestors. Though these notes are not sufficiently complete to admit of a compilation from them of a history of any one of the manors to which they relate, they have formed the incentive to special researches at the Public Record Office, and other depositories, which have occupied considerable time, the result of which will appear in the following notes.[1] The history is by no means so complete as could be desired, but it will form a nucleus to which other students can add, from time to time, further information, or correct any errors which may be discovered. We may add that the books contain a vast deal of detailed information, chiefly of modern dates, not used in this memoir.

At the time of the Domesday Survey it would seem that the three Manors of Dene: viz., Dene-Magna, Dene-Parva, and Ruardene, were united into one estate, which was held by William, son of Norman, tax free, for keeping the Forest of Dene. In the reign of King Edward the Confessor, these three manors, probably in severalty, were held by three English thanes, named Godric, Elric, and Ernui. The record runs: "the same William holds in Dene two hides and two virgates of land and a half. This was held by three thanes: Godric, Elric, and Ernui, T. R. E. In demesne are three carucates. There are thirty bordars having seven carucates and a half, and render eight shillings. The value was thirty-three shillings, it is now forty-four shillings. These lands were granted by King Edward, quit from geld, for keeping the forest."

William Fitz Norman held also in Gloucestershire, Bicanofre (English Bicknor), Morcote, in the Hundred of Langbridge, Tatinton Ulgar, in the Hundred of Botelowe, and 2½ hides of land in Blideslawe Hundred. He left a son named Hugh, who would seem to have inherited his father's estates, at least the Manor of Dene,

[1] The information derived from the MS. volumes will be cited as "Colchester Muniments."

for in 1131, he was *Censor* of the Forest.[1] Mr. Ellis is of opinion that he was the ancestor of the Barons of Kilpeck.[2] Of this early period, however, before the commencement of our valuable series of Public Records, students are groping very much in the dark, at best but in a dim twilight, as regards local and family history, and our steps are, therefore, somewhat uncertain, and not unfrequently have to be retraced, as further evidence discloses itself. We are rather disposed to think that Hugh Fitz William Fitz Norman died without issue. We have seen above that he was alive in 1131, when he must have continued to hold the Manor of Dene. We do not find him again mentioned, and we think he must have died about this time, for some portions of his lands formed an escheat immediately after this date, as before 1133, the manor of Bicknor, which his father held in 1086, was in the king's hands, and was granted to Milo de Gloucester, and it is worthy of remark that in the charter it is stated it had been previously held by Ulric de Dene.[3]

The frightful disorders which prevailed in England after the death of King Henry I., in consequence of the disputed succession to the throne, would seem to have disturbed the tenancy of lands, and King Henry II., on his accession, found the whole of the district between the Severn and the Wye in the hands of the crown. In his first year (1154) he confirmed to Roger, Milo's eldest son, the earldom of Hereford, which the King's mother Maud had conferred upon Milo, and granted to him, with certain exceptions, the whole of the lands between the Severn and the Wye, which his grandfather, King Henry I. had held.[4] That the Manor of Dene Magna was included in this grant is shewn by another charter which we have found accidentally, where we least expected it, by which Roger Earl of Hereford, above mentioned, who must have died in 1155, granted his *Ministry* of the Forest of Dene, with all that thereto pertained, to William de Dene, to hold as freely and quietly as Earl Milo, the earl's father, had held it, paying a rent of 20s. per annum for all services. The text of this charter will be given in Appendix I. to this Paper.

[1] Rot. Pip.,31 Hen, I.
[2] Ante, Vol. IV., p. 135.
[3] See Charter, ante, Vol. III.
[4] Ante, Vol. IV., p. 319.

Roger, Earl of Hereford, in founding the Abbey of Dene, or Flaxley, granted for the endowment of the same, *inter alia*, certain "lands called Westadene, which did belong to Walfric," and certain lands of Geoffry, son of the said Walfric. The date of this charter is uncertain, but it was confirmed by Prince Henry, as Duke of Normandy, hence prior to his accession to the crown of England, and probably subsequently to the compact made in 1153, between Stephen and himself, and in anticipation of his succession. In this charter of confirmation, the titular rank of Roger, as Earl of Hereford, which had been granted by the Empress Maud to Milo, Roger's father, is acknowledged, and was confirmed to him in the first year of Henry's reign.

William de Dene, the grantee above mentioned, was doubtless the descendent of Ulric, but whether he and Geoffrey were brothers, and sons of Ulric, or whether William was the son of Geoffrey, we have no evidence, but the latter would seem most probable. In 1167 William de Dene, probably son of the last, paid one mark to the king, to have a plea or a license of convention,[1] and in 1176 he paid a fine of 20 marks for a breach of the Forest laws.[2] This William was probably the father of another Geoffrey de Dene, whose name occurs in the Pipe Roll of 1194,[3] and whose wife, Petronilla, in 1208, paid 100 marks to have his lands.[4]

In the reign of Henry III., the Manor of Dene Magna was held by another William de Dene, who thereof died seized in 1258. In the Inquisition taken at Magna Dene, on Saturday next after the feast of St. Matthew, 43rd Henry III., the jurors found that the said William had at Magna Dene two carucates of land, and 40 shillings and 6 marks annual rent, and that the rent to the king was 10 shillings annually for the same tenements; and they say the said William had his bailiwick in the Forest of Dene, held upon the custom of finding one horseman and two footmen for the keeping of the said bailiwick, and that he should go upon the charge of the king, wheresoever the king should go with his army, and they say that Henry de Dene, son of the said William, is his

[1] Rot. Pip., 13 Henry II.
[2] Ibid, 22 Henry II.
[3] Ibid, 6 Richard I,
[4] Ibid, 10 John.

nearest heir, and of full age. It is remarkable that in this instance the enquiry extended as to who had the chattels of the said William, and upon this point the jurors say that the wheat of the said William is stored for the winter in the cemetery of Dene, in the custody of his executors : viz., Mr. Hugh de Hope, Isabel, wife of the said William, and Robert de Ledene,[1] and that the oats is in the custody of the constable of St. Briavels, and that the goods moveable and immoveable are in the hands of the executors.[2]

We now begin to tread on firm ground. On the 28th Sep., 1259, Henry de Dene did homage for his lands, and had livery of seizin.[3] About this time Henry de Dene married Agatha, daughter and sole heir of William de Lasseberge (Lassebery), and inherited his estates. He died in 1260, and in his Inquisition post mortem it was found that he died seized of 12 acres of land in St. Briavels, called his bailiwick, in the Forest of Dene, which is of the value of 3 shillings per annum, by the service of finding one sergeant in the said forest by the whole year, who was bound to attach vert and venison ; and that the said William held no other lands of the king in capite. The jurors say further, *inter alia*, that he held one knight's fee in Lassebrege of the Lord William de Kames, by the service of one knight, and that the value per annum is 30 marks, and that the said William had only one daughter, who is his nearest heir, and is aged 20 years, whom Henry de Dene married in the life time of her father.[4] For the lands held in serjeantcy in the Forest of Dene, Henry de Dene did homage in the same year, and Robert de Walerand, Keeper of the Forest, was commanded to deliver seizin.[5] It appears from the Pleas of the Forest, in the Receipt of the Exchequer, that Sir Henry de Deane, Serjeant of Fee, demanded house-bote and a trunk of a tree at Christmas, by view of the Constable, Forester, and Verderer ; and hay-bote and green and dead-wood, without view ; and common for his cattle through all the Forest, except the land in hand forbidden, and pannage free. William de Staure, William Booter, Thomas Warren, Robert de Awre, Adam le Walleys, and Michael Godney,

[1] He was, probably, the brother of William, the testator.

[2] Inq. p.m., 43 Henry III., No. 18. [3] Rot. Fin., 43 Henry III.,m. 3.

[4] Inq. p.m., 45 Henry III., No. 20. [5] Rot. Fin., 45 Henry III., m. 5.

demanded the same things ; and when the Forest is fit to depasture, the Serjeants of Fee in common demand 3 shillings at the feast of St. Martin, when the king takes his money for pannage.[1] This Henry attained to equestrian rank, and as Sir Henry de Dene, presented to the church of Dene Magna, in 1280. He died in 1292, and upon the Inquisition taken thereupon, on Monday next after the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 20th Edw.I., it was found that he held at Magna Dene one carucate of land and homage to the king, in capite, by the service of 11 shillings per annum, paid at the castle of St. Briavels, and that the value per annum is £9, that he held in Little Dene two virgates of land, which is called "Ryffletum," in fee farm, at a rent of 6 pence, and that the value per annum is one mark ; that he held Ardern, a certain assart, at the rent of 2 shillings, and that the value per annum is half a mark ; and that he held also at St. Briavels, homage by service of one footman with bow and arrows for the keeping of the Forest of Dene, and that the value per annum of the homage is 12s. 2d., and this homage, the jurors say, is of the inheritance of Agatha his wife. And they say that William Dene is the son and nearest heir of the said Henry, and is aged 28 years.[2]

William de Dene, son and heir of Henry, possibly on account of the king's absence, did not do homage for his lands at Magna Dene until 1304, when, upon payment of a relief of 10 shillings, he had livery of seizin.[3] In the mean while Agatha, who survived her husband, obtained the king's licence to alienate to Richard de Dene, her son, 12 acres of land and 12 shillings rent in the Manor of St. Briavels, to be held in capite by the services due and accustomed : viz., by the service of keeping one footman in the Forest of Dene for keeping vert and venison and the peace, for all services, except wardship and marriage, when it happens.[4] This William de Dene died in 1310.[5] His writ *diem clausit extremum* was issued

[1] Colchester Muniments, Book A, fol. 8.

[2] Inq. p.m., 20, Edw. I., No. 136.

[3] Rot. Fin., 32 Edw. I. Sir Henry de Dene had three sons : William, his son and heir, Richard named in the text, and John, all of whom are named as legatees in the will of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.

[4] Inq. ad quod damnum, 24 Edw. I., No. 89.

[5] Rot. Fin., 4 Edw. II., m. 19.

on the 7th September in that year,[1] but the inquisition taken thereupon is not extant. His son and heir William de Dene was of full age, and on 14th October made fealty to the king for all the lands which William his father held of the king *in capite*, and had livery of seizin. He died in 1319, when considerable contention arose as to his services and the tenure by which he held his lands. Several inquisitions were taken after his death. The first on 12th May, 1319, of the lands and tenements of which he died seized, which are stated in much detail, and Johanna and Isabella his daughters were found to be his nearest heirs, Johanna being aged five years and Isabella one month.[2] On Wednesday next after the Nativity of St. John Baptist, another inquisition was taken to enquire if the said William de Dene held certain tenements in Magna Dene and in Parva Dene by the service of 10s. per annum for the tenement in Magna Dene and 6d. per annum for the tenement in Parva Dene. The jurors, one of whom was Reginald de Abenhall, found that the said William held of the king, on the day on which he died, the aforesaid tenements by homage and service of 10s. and 6d. as aforesaid, and by the service of remaining with the king in his wars for three days at his expense in the Counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, and they say that the lands were held to the said William and his heirs for ever; and that after the death of the said William the king had the custody of the said lands and the marriage of the heirs, but they say they are ignorant if he held the said tenements by the service of keeping the bailiwick of the woods in Magna Dene and Parva Dene.[3] It was with these inquisitions we found the transcript of the charter of Roger Earl of Hereford above cited, put in as evidence for the king that the wardship of the lands of William de Dene and the marriage of his heirs belonged to the king. The charter itself was in the keeping of Rennaud de Habenhall, who, we have seen, was one of the jurors, and agrees with the Inquisition returned into chancery. It is stated that this Rennaud is tenant of the moiety of the Manor of Dene, and charges that moiety with the rent contained in the charter, and that he does not and will not deny that his part ought to be in the king's keeping when the wardship escheats, as at all times when

[1] Rot. Fin. 4th Edw. II., m. 18. [2] Inq. p.m., 12th Edw. II., No. 31.
[3] Ibid.

his ancestors have been within age. And it is further said that all the villes within the precinct of the forest, with Bykenore, Ruardyn, Staunton, and Blakemere, which are of the same tenure as Dene, have been always in the king's keeping when escheated. Notwithstanding all this, and in the face of the charter, upon a further Inquisition taken at Gloucester before Thomas Brown, Constable of the Castle of St. Briavels,[1] and a jury, it was found that the lands were held by the rents above-mentioned for all services; and the jurors say that the said William did not hold the tenements aforesaid by the service of keeping the bailiwick of the king's woods in Magna Dene and Parva Dene, nor by accompanying the king in his wars.[2] A further Inquisition concerning the lands, of which William de Dene died seized, was taken at Gloucester on Monday next after the feast of St. Denis, 1327, and the return of the jury as regards services, was in accordance with the last cited inquisition. The ages of the heirs are now stated to be 15 years and 11 years respectively.[3]

Some little obscurity now arises with respect to the devolution of this manor. We do not find any other inquisition, than that last above cited, relating to it during the long reign of Edw. III., but we find that Johanna daughter and heir of William de Deane, married Ralph ap Eynon (Baynham), and, as his relict, granted, in 40th Edw. III. (1366) to John le Baker, of Magna Deane, a lease for 90 years, of one parcel of land in Ashwall field there.[4] Isabella became the wife of Ralph de Abenhall, to whom she carried a moiety of the estates.

We must now pass over a considerable period. In 1390 King Richard II. granted to his uncle Thomas Duke of Gloucester, the Castle of St. Briavels with all its appurtenances in special tail male, and in 1395 the Duke presented to the Church of Dene Magna, by reason of the minority of John ap Eynon son and heir of Thomas ap Eynon, who was then in his wardship, and John ap Eynon himself presented in 1401. The Duke of Gloucester, however, in 1397, was smothered by the king's command, and the castle

[1] The name of this Constable does not occur in Mr. Allen's List, ante Vol. III, p. 361. [2] Inq. p.m., 12th Edw. II. No. 31. [3] Inq. p.m., 1st Edw. III. No. 44 (1st Nos.) [4] Colchester Muniments, Book A, p. 4.

(Scale ½. Drawn from a Rubbing W.IAGO.)

The Monumental Brass Effigy, at Micheldean, of Margaret.
(said to have been daughter of Richard Kody, Justice.)
First Wife of Thomas Baynham.
She died probably before 1477.

(Scale ½, Drawn from a Rubbing WIAGO)

The Monumental Brass Effigy at Mieheldean of Alice, daughter and heir of William Walwyn, of Pykerton in Co: Hereford. Second Wife of Thomas Baynham.

She died 10 Oct: 1518.

reverted to the crown. Similar grants were, however, afterwards made to other subjects, and if any holder of the Manor of Dene Magna had died during these periods, the escheats would have fallen to the mesne lord, and the inquisition taken upon the death of a tenant *in capite* holding of the castle would have been returned to him, and would, consequently, not be found among the Public Records. As, however, the advowson of the church pertained to the manor the presentation above recited shews by whom the manor was held at the date stated. At all events we cannot discover any inquisition relating to this manor until the death of Robert Baynham, who died on 12th of Sept., 1436, which Robert was the 4th in descent from Ralph ap Eynon and the son of John ap Eynon above-mentioned. The jurors, on the inquisition taken after his death, say that he held in his demesne, as of fee on the day on which he died, two parts of the Manor of Dene Magna with appurtenances, the extent of which is given, and that he also held in his demesne, as of fee, 26s. 8d. annual rent issuing out of Dene Parva of divers free tenants there, the whole being held of the king *in capite* as of his Castle of St. Briavels by the sevice of the 4th part of one knight's fee and the annual rent of 11s., and they say that Thomas Baynham, son of the said Robert, is his nearest heir, and is aged 14 years, five months and three days.[1]

Thomas the son and heir of Robert Baynham inherited from his father, with other lands, the first moiety of the Manor of Dene Magna, or the purparty of Johanna the senior co-heir of William de Dene. He married, as his first wife, Margaret daughter of Richard Hody, one of the king's justices,[2] and by her had a son and heir named Alexander. He married, secondly, Alice daughter and heir of William Walwyn, with whom he acquired also, in her right, the other moiety, or purparty, of Isabella the second co-heir.[3] By her he had a son Christopher heir of his mother, and other children.

[1] Inq. p.m., 15th Henry VI. No. 15.

[2] It is so stated in an old pedigree recorded in the Heralds' College in 1582, nevertheless it would seem to be doubtful. There was never a *Richard* Hody, a Justice, in either of the King's Courts.

[3] The Monumental Brasses of these two ladies still continue in the Church of Micheldean. They were, however, removed from their places in the north aisle during the late "restoration" of the Church, and are now in the vestry.—*See Illustrations, Plates VII. and VIII.*

We will first pursue the moiety of the senior co-heir and will then return to the junior.

Thomas Baynham presented to the Church of Dene Magna in 1469, and twice in 1485.[1]

We cannot find any Inquisition taken after his death for the County of Gloucester. There is one, however, for the County of Hereford, but as this relates entirely to his wife Alice Walwyn's lands, we will pass over it here, simply saying that the jurors found that the said Thomas died on 16th February, 1499-1500, and that Alexander Baynham, knt., was his son and heir, and was aged 40 years.[2]

Alexander Baynham received the honour of knighthood from the Duke of Gloucester on 24th July, 1482,[3] in his expedition against Scotland, King James having threatened an invasion of England on behalf of Louis, King of France, against whom Edward was preparing an army to avenge the indignity he had received by the perfidy of the French king in his breach of the contract of marriage between the dauphin and the Princess Elizabeth. Sir Alexander was Sheriff of Gloucester in 1497, during his father's life, and again in 1501, 1502, and 1515. He would also seem to have been possessed of the Manor of Westbury before his father's death for by his charter dated 4th February, 4th Henry VII., he granted the said manor with the site of the same and appurtenances to Thomas Beynam, Esq., William Beynam, gent., Christopher Beynam, Gent., and others in trust to his own use and that his heirs for ever; and by his charter dated 17th May, 5th Hen. VIII., (1513) he granted to William Tracy, Esq., and others, the Manor of Magna Dene and lands and tenements in Little Dene and Ruardyn to the same uses; and in the inquisition taken at Northleach on 22nd November, 16th Henry VIII., (1524), after his death the jurors says he died seized in his demesne as of fee of certain lands in Estbage, in the parish of Byknor English, also of

[1] In 1483 he is shewn to be joint Constable of St. Briavels Castle with Richard Williams, and in 1498-9 he held that office jointly with his son Christopher (*vide* Mr. Allen's list of Constables, ante vol. III., p. 362.

[2] Inq. p.m., Richard III. and Henry VII. No. 178.

[3] Cott. MS., Claudius C. III., fo. 72.

one burgage in the town of Newnham, and of 400 acres of land and 100 acres of pasture in Stanton and that so being seized died seized, and they say that the lands in Byknore were held of the Lord Ferrers as of his Manor of Byknore, and they say that the said Alexander died 25th September, 1524, and that John Beynam his son is his next heir, and is aged 36 years and more.[1] We have, at present no certain evidence who was the wife of Sir Alexander, but suppose she must have been the lady described in the Inquisition taken at Gloucester on 10th January, 1527-8 after her death, as Lady Elizabeth Beynham who was relict of Edmund Langley, she died seized of the Manor of Over Sudyngton which she held in dower of the gift of the said Edmund Langley, but she did not hold any dower of the lands of inheritance of Sir Alexander Baynham. It was, possibly, thought that she was already sufficiently dowered.[2]

John Baynham, son and heir of Sir Alexander, did not long survive his father. He died 6th of Aug., 1528. On the Inquisition taken after his death, it was found that by his deed, dated 5th of Feb., 17th Henry VIII. (1525-6), he had granted to John Arnold an annuity of 40s. for the term of his life for performing the office of Steward of the Manor of Westbury, and that he had settled the same Manor upon trustees to his own use and that of Ann his wife and the heirs of their bodies, and that William Baynham is son and nearest heir of the said John and is aged 17 years. He is not stated to have died seized, either in possession or reversion, of the manors of Magna Dene, Parva Dene, or Ruardene. [3]

William Baynham, son and heir of John, succeeded and died 10th August, 1568. On the Inquisition taken at Cirencester, on the 25th of October, after his death, the jurors say that in his life he was seized in fee of the Manor of Micheldene with appurtenances, and of lands and tenements in Little Dene and at Estbach, in English Bicknor, and being so seized in fee by his charter, dated 20th June, 34th Hen. VIII., he granted the Manor of Dene Magna to Edward Blenerhasset and others in trust to the use of the said William and Ann his wife for the term of their lives, remainder

[1] Inq. p.m., 16th Henry VIII. No. 112.
[2] Inq. p.m., 19th Henry VIII. No. 30.
[3] Inq. p.m., 20th Henry VIII. No. 102.

to the heirs of their bodies, remainder to the heirs of the said William for ever. The jurors say the said William was seized also of divers lands in Micheldene, Little Dene, and Ruardyn, and that he died on 10th August last past, and that Ann his wife survived and is still living at Westbury, and holds the aforesaid manor, and that Robert Baynham, gent., is the son and nearest heir of the said William and is aged 26 years and more.[1]

Robert Baynham did not long survive his father. His inquisition *post mortem* was taken at the Castle of Gloucester, on 7th January, 1572-3. The jurors recite the settlement of 20th June, 34th Henry VIII., made by his father, of the Manor of Dene Magna and certain lands and tenements in Little Dene and Estbache, in Bicknor to the use of the said William Baynham and Ann his wife, daughter of Robert Blenerhasset, of Primethropp, in co. Warwick, by way of joincture of the said Ann. And they say that Robert Baynham was in his life seized of the Manor of Westburie, and the site of the said manor in his demesne as of fee, and of certain lands in the parish of Westburie, and of the Manor of Ruardean, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, and of one burgage in Newnham, and of certain lands in Lydney, and being so seized, died seized. And they say that the Manors of Micheldeane, Littledeane and Ruardean, are held of the Queen, *in capite*, as of the Castle of St. Briavels by military service, that Estbache is held of Walter Earl of Essex and Viscount Hereford, as of his Manor of Bicknor, but by what service they are ignorant, and that the value of the lands is 40s. per annum. And they say that the Manor of Westburie is held of Lord Stafford as of the Honour of Hereford, by the service of the third part of one knight's fee. And they say the said Robert Baynham died 20th October last past, and that the aforesaid Ann is still living at Kynton St. Michael, in co. Wilts, and holds the Manor of Micheldean and lands at Estbache, with their appurtenances, and that Joseph Baynham, gent., is brother and nearest heir of the said Robert, and is aged 24 years and more.[2]

Joseph Baynham, by an Indenture tripartite, dated 1st May, 9th James, in consideration of a marriage to be solemnized before

[1] Inq. p.m., 10th Elizabeth. No. 129.
[2] Inq. p.m., 15th Elizabeth. No. 62.

the feast of St. Michael then next following, between his son and heir Alexander Baynham and Elizabeth daughter of Arnold Oldisworth, Esq., and the payment by the said Arnold of the sum of £1000, granted to certain Trustees the Manors of Westbury and Cellars, the Manor of Mycheldeane, the Castle and Manor of Ruardyn, the Capital messuage of Eastbach, &c., &c., to certain uses therein described, saving jointures to Joan Baynham then wife of the said Joseph, and Elizabeth Oldisworth.[1] The said Joseph died on 19th July, 1613, seized for the term of his life, and the aforesaid Alexander was found to be the son and nearest heir of the said Joseph, and to have been of full age on his father's death.[2]

By Indenture dated 1st April, 12th James, Alexander Baynham did covenant with Arnold Oldisworth before St. Peter's day next following, to levy a fine of the Manor Mychell Dene, &c., and after the same fine levied to suffer a Recovery. Accordingly, in Easter term, a fine was levied between Arnold Oldisworth, keeper of the Hanaper, querist, and Alexander Baynham, Esq., deforc. of the Manors of Westbury, Cellars and Dene Magna, and of 40 messuages: 6 tofts, 6 cottages, 2 water mills, 1 dovecote, 50 gardens, 40 orchards, 100 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 60 acres of wood, 150 acres of furze and heath, 60s. rent, and common of pasture for all animals in Westbury, Deane Magna, Arlingham, Overley, Netherley, Northwood, Bosley, and Newnham, also of free fishery in the waters of Severn and of the office of bailiff of Deane Magna, and also of two parts of the Advowson of the Church of Deane Magna. And in the same term Alexander Baynham suffered a Recovery in the same Manors, lands, &c., as covenanted.[3]

There is abundant evidence, in the books referred to, that the estates had become very much encumbered, and on 1st April, 17th James, Alexander Baynham, and Elizabeth his wife obtained the King's licence to alienate the Manor of Michel Deane to Nicholas Roberts, Esq., and George Raymond, gent. Accordingly, by Indenture, dated 28th May, in the same year, and inrolled in Chancery, the said Alexander Baynham in consideration of the sum of £1,975

[1] Colchester Muniments, Book B, fol. 3.
[2] Inquis. p.m., 11th James, part II. No. 32.
[3] Colchester Muniments, Book B, fols. 6 & 7.

granted to Nicholas Roberts Esq., and his heirs, the Manor of Michell Deane "known by the name of two parts in three parts to be divided of the Manor of Michell Deane," and the Woodwardship or bailiwick of Michell Deane, within the Forest of Deane, and the advowson, or right of patronage, of the Church of Michell Deane for two turns of three to present thereto, and all messuages, lands, &c., fairs, markets, tolls, waifs, strayes, &c.[1] And in Trinity term following a fine was levied to the said Nicholas Roberts and George Raymond of the same premises. On the 20th January, 21st James (1623-4), George Raymond released to Nicholas Roberts all his right and interest in the said Manor and premises.[2]

By Indentures, dated 29th June, 8th Charles, Nicholas Roberts conveyed, *inter alia*, two parts of the Manors of Michell Deane and Westbury to certain trustees for the security of the payment of an annuity of £300 a year for life to Frances his wife. On 12th April, 1634, Nicholas Roberts made his last will, whereby he devises two parts of all his Manors and lands to his executors for the term of 40 years, to pay, first, his wife, the sum of £500, for which he is bound to John Riches, Esq., her late father, and to pay her £300 per annum by way of dower; the other third part of the said Manors, &c., in Gloucestershire, he devises to Cæsar Roberts his son and heir, and after the expiration of the said 40 years, in case the said Cæsar should die without issue male of his body, the said Manors, &c., to remain to Benedict, second son of the said Nicholas, in tail male, in default, remainder to William Roberts, third son of the said Nicholas, in tail male, in default, remainder to the right heirs of

[1] Inrolled in Chancery, 21st June, Colchester Mun., Book C., fol. 104.

[2] Ibid., fol. 105.

On 10th November, 15th James (1617), Alexander Baynham granted to John Awdrey, clerk, the next presentation and nomination to the patronage of the Parish Church of Michell Deane, and on 24th October, 19th James, the said John Awdrey released the same to Nicholas Roberts.

On 27th January the said Nicholas Roberts granted to George Raymond the next advowson, donation, and right of presentation to the said Rectory, when void, after Hugh Griffith, now incumbent, to hold, for one time only, to present thereto.

20th January, 21st James, George Raymond released to Nicholas Roberts all his right and interest in the manor and premises aforesaid.—Colchester Muniments, Book C, fo. 105.

the said Nicholas. In this will he mentions his brother Giles and sister Okey, and appoints his brothers Giles and William, and his nephew Mr. Richard Colchester, Overseers. Nicholas Roberts died at Westbury, on 19th January, 1636-7. And it is shewn, by the Inquisition taken thereupon, that he was seized, *inter alia*, of the following Manors in the County of Gloucester: viz., the Manor of Westbury, and Capital Messuage there, and the site of the said Manor held of the King by military service, as belonging to Henry Lord Stafford, then in the King's wardship, the Manor of Sellars and the site of the said manor held of the King in socage, as of the Manor of Greenwich, the Manor of Deane Magna, with the advowson of the church, and the office of bailiff, &c., certain premises in Deane, purchased of Alexander Baynham, Esq., held of the King as of the Castle of St. Briavels, by military service, and rent of 20s. per annum, a certain woody grove (grova boschat), called "Wilderness Grove," and 14 separate closes called Wilderness Grounds, in Avenhale, held of the King, as of the Castle of St. Briavels, by fealty, suit at court, and rent of 10s. per annum. Of certain other premises in Avenhale, held of Bainham Vaughan, Esq., as of the Manor of Avenhale, by fealty, suit of court, and divers separate rents. And the jurors say that Cæsar Roberts is son and heir of the said Nicholas, and was aged 20 yrs, 3 months and 16 days, and no more, having been christened at St. Clement Danes, 3rd Oct., 1616. And they say that Frances, late wife of the said Nicholas, is still living at Westbury.[1] The wardship of Cæsar Roberts was compounded for, for the sum of £500 and a yearly payment, during his minority, of £99 14s., for which payment, on 25th July, 13th Charles, his wardship and marriage were granted to Godfrey Bishop of Gloucester; and by another Indenture, dated 7th August in the same year, the third part of all the Manors and lands devised to the said Cæsar by his father's will to hold to the use of the said Ward, from 19th January last past. All the executors named in the Will of Nicholas Roberts having renounced, Administration, with Will annexed, was granted on 30th June, 1637, to Frances Roberts, widow, relict of the deceased, and Turbervill Morgan, stated to be cousin of the deceased, but upon the petition of Ann

[1] Colchester Muniments, Book C, fos. 243-244.

Okey this act was revoked because Mrs. Roberts was a convicted Recusant, and that Turbervill Morgan, was neither of kin to, nor a creditor of, the deceased, and on 17th July following, Administration, with Will annexed, was granted to John Okey a kinsman and creditor. Against this, an appeal was made by Mrs. Roberts, but, for the reason above stated, she was incapable of prosecuting it.

Cæsar Roberts attained his majority in 1637, and on 21st July, 1638, Mrs. Roberts married Henry Wayte. Benedict Roberts and William Roberts, younger sons of Nicholas Roberts, also died without issue before the death of their elder brother, whereby the estates devolved upon Giles Roberts uncle and heir-at-law of the aforesaid Cæsar, who entered into possession, and an Inquisition was taken at Painswick, on 9th October, 1641, by which it was found that Cæsar Roberts died seized, and that Giles Roberts was his uncle and next heir, and was of full age: viz., 50 years and more, and on 51th January following, he had special livery of seizin.

On 12th October, 17th Charles, Giles Roberts and William Roberts, his son and heir apparent, obtained the King's licence to alienate to Richard Colchester, Esq., one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, *inter alia*, the Manor of Deane Magna, with the Advowson of the church and office of Bailiff of Deane Magna, the Manor of Ley, als Lea, in the counties of Gloucester and Hereford and the Manor of Baisham, in the last named county; and by Indentures, dated on the 14th of the same month, the said Giles Roberts described as of Washborne, in the county of Worcester, next heir to Cæsar Roberts: viz., brother to Nicholas, late father of Cæsar Roberts, and reciting that the lands of the said Cæsar had descended to him and that the same are subject to many charges and incumbrances and so entangled with debts and engagements that the said Giles is neither able nor fit to undergo the trouble and charge thereof, and that the lands may, nevertheless, remain in the blood and kindred of the said Giles, and that he might likewise have a competent recompense, &c., he, as well, in consideration of a competent sum of money paid to him, by Richard Colchester, and in consideration of the natural love and affection which he beareth to the said Richard his near kinsman, being his nephew, eldest son of Alice the eldest

sister of him the said Giles Roberts, and for the establishment of the lands, &c., upon the said Richard Colchester, covenants that the said Giles and his heirs shall stand seized of the Manor of Westbury and the Capital messuage or Manor house there, the Manor of Micheldean, &c., &c., to the use of the said Richard Colchester and his heirs and assigns for ever. Differences afterwards arose between parties[1] for the final agreement of which a fine was levied in Easter term, 13th Charles; Richard Colchester, Esq., one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, Matthew Purder, Esq., another of the Six Clerks in that Court, and Richard Hill, gent., one of the clerks of the said Richard Colchester, were querists, and Giles Roberts, gent., and William Roberts, gent., deforciants, whereby the said Giles and William acknowledged the right of the said Richard Colchester and others in all the said Manors, &c., and quitclaimed the same for them and their heirs for ever, and for this quitclaim, fine, and concord, the said Richard and others gave the said Giles and William £500.[2]

The Manor of Abenhale, or Avenhale, and Moiety of the Manor of Dene Magna.

We must now return to the second Moiety of Dene Magna, which Isabella, the youngest daughter and co-heir of William de Dene, carried in marriage to Ralph de Abenhale. It will be remembered that it was stated, with reference to the question of the wardship and marriage of the heirs of this Manor when the inheritance devolved upon minors, which was claimed by the King, that a Moiety of the Manor was held by Reginald de Abenhale, and that the said Reginald admitted that his part ought to be in the King's hands as had always been the case when his ancestors had been within age. It would seem, therefore, that possessing already a Moiety of the Manor the acquisition of a Moiety of the other Moiety would make his share ¾ths of the whole Manor; nevertheless, we find that the possession of Robert Baynham in the Manor is described as two parts, and that he and his descendants held two presentations in three, to the Advowson of the Church, which pertained to the Manor. This anomaly we have as yet been unable to understand.

[1] Colchester Muniments, Book C. pp. 233-333. [2] Ibid. 276.

As one of the Moieties was from a very early date held by the Abenhale family concurrently with the Manor of Abenhale, it would seem desirable to include that Manor within the scope of our enquiry.

Abenhale, or as it was frequently written Avenhale, and Abenhall, was not an original Manor. It was not named in Domesday. The earliest mention of it which we have found is in "Testa de Nevill," in which it is stated to contain two carucates, for the carvage of which John de Monmouth ought to answer.[1] The date of this record must have been during the time that John de Monmouth was Constable of St. Briavels: viz., 1216-1224. It was constituted a Manor, however, before the end of the century, for in 1301, Ralph de Avenhale died seized of the Manor of Abenhale, which he held of the King, *in capite*, by the Serjeanty of keeping a certain wood in the Forest of Dene, called the Bailiwick of Abenhale, by two footmen, with bows and arrows, and rent of 20s. per annum, to be paid at Newnham to the Constable of the Castle of St. Briavels,[2] and the jurors upon the inquest say that John de Avenhale is son and nearest heir of the said Ralph, and is aged 32 years and more.[3] John de Abenhale paid his relief and had livery of seizen in 1306. He held the Manor in 1315,[4] and died in the year following. His Inquisition *post mortem* was taken on Thursday after the feast of St. Gregory, 10th Edw. II., when we obtain the following interesting extent of the Manor. The jurors say he held, on the day on which he died, the Bailiwick or Forestership in the Forest of Dene for keeping the same with bows and arrows and that it is worth nothing beyond, and also the Manors of Abbanhale and Dene Magna, also a messuage and garden worth per annum 2s., 140 acres of arable land, worth per annum 2d. each acre, a dovecote, worth 2s. per annum, six acres of wood, worth, per annum 6d. per acre, and a water-mill, worth 13s. 4d. per annum. There are ten free-tenants who pay 40s. per annum, six natives who owe works from Yule to Michaelmas, the value

[1] Testa de Nevill, p. 79*b*.

[2] It would appear from Mr. Allen's List that Ralph de Abenhall was himself Constable of St. Briavel's Castle in this year (*Vide* ante Vol. IV., p. 361.

[3] Inq. p.m., 29th Edw. I. 39. [4] Nom. Villar.

of whose work is 2s. on account of six cottages and one virgate of land which are held in villenage. They say the said John is patron of the Church of Abbenhale, and the advowson is worth 40s. And they say that the said John held the said lands, &c., with the bailiwick and Advowson, of the King *in capite*, paying, per annum, at Newnham, 30s., and that Ralph de Abbenhale, brother of the said John, is his nearest heir and is aged 40 years.[1]

We do not know the date of the death of Ralph, but he did not long survive his brother, for Reginald, his son and heir, paid his relief and had livery of seizin in 1318,[2] but previously to this, in 1317, he presented to the Church of Abenhale. This Reginald is the person we have before mentioned. Between 1328 and 1332 he granted leases of several tenements in Dene Magna. He died cir. 1341, seized of the Manor of Abbehale with appurtenances, which he held of the King *in capite*, and the bailiwick of the Forest of Dene by the services above mentioned. It should be remarked, however, that the Manor would seem to have considerably increased in extent and in value. The capital messuage is valued at 13s. 4d. per annum, the dove-house at 3s. 4d., four score acres of arable land worth 13s. 4d. (worth 2d. per acre when sown; and when not sown lie in common for the whole year), two water-mills, worth per annum, 20s., four acres of underwood, which may be cut every seventh year, and then worth 2s., twenty-four free tenants who pay annually 100s., twelve customary tenants, who render customs and services and pay 22s. 5½d., and pleas and perquisites of the courts, 6s. 8d. This is a notable increase in 25 years, but whether it arises from the improved condition of the Manor or a more careful valuation of the issues we are unable to say. It may be also mentioned that the said Reginald held, in Stantweye, of the Earl of Lancaster, a certain capital messuage and lands by service of 7s. and suit at the court of the Earl at Redleye, and Ralph de Abbehall, son of the said Reginald, was found to be his heir and aged, at the previous Lady-day, 24 years.[3] In 1338 he had a grant of a market and fair at Dene Magna.[4] This Ralph appears

[1] Inq. p.m. 10th Edw. II. No. 4. [2] Rot Fin. 12th. Edw. II.
[3] Inq. p.m., 15th Edw. III (1st Nos.) No. 31,
[4] Rot Cart., 2nd Edw. III. No. 57.

to have greatly neglected his estates, and on his death, on Thursday, in the Vigil of St. Lawrence, 1347, some of the buildings thereon were found to be in a state of great delapidation, even the two mills, which are usually the most valuable property on a Manor, were found to be in ruins and fallen down and worth nothing. The extent of the Manor, as it passed out of the name of Abenhale, will be of interest. On the Inquisition taken at Abenhale on Monday next before the Feast of the Blessed Mary, 1347, it was found that Ralph de Abenhale held *in capite* the Manor of Abenhale, with the Advowson of the Church there, by the service of 30s. of annual rent payable at Newnham to the Constable of the Castle of St. Briavels, and by the service of keeping the bailiwick of the wood of the King in the Forest of Dean, which is called *Balliva de Abenhale*, by Grand Serjeanty. And the jurors say there is a Capital Messuage with garden, worth per annum beyond reprises, 2s., and one dovecot *(debile et ruinosum)* worth nil; 60 acres of arable worth 5s., price per acre 1d.; 60 acres of new assart, worth nothing beyond the rent to the Exchequer, to wit, 13s. $1\frac{1}{4}$d.; two water-mills *(ruinosa et prostrata)*, worth nothing; two acres of meadow, worth 2s. per annum; twenty-four free tenants, rendering, per annum, £4 3s. 6d.; eight native tenants rendering, per annum, 10s.; each of these works, in the autumn, two days, each day's work worth 1d.; pleas and perquisites of the courts worth 10s.; there are there four acres of corn *(grani)* worth nothing. And they say that Margaret, daughter of Ralph, is his nearest heir and was aged 5 years at the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary last past, and that Isabella wife of the said Ralph is pregnant.[1]

We have no knowledge of the issue of which Isabel was pregnant, but she does not appear to have had any child to take, or divide, the inheritance. The King presented to the Church of Abenhale, in 1349, by reason of the wardship of the lands and heir of Ralph de Abenhale, knt., deceased. Margaret was twice married: first to Lawrence Greyndour, who in her right presented to the church in 1366. By him she had a son named John. After the death of Lawrence Greyndour she married Robert de Huntcley,

[1] Inq. p.m., 21st Edw. III. No. 16.

who in her right presented to the Church of Abenhale in 1372, by whom she would seem to have had issue, for upon her death, on Sunday next after the feast of St. Michael, 1375, he held the lands she possessed in dower, including the Manor and Advowson of Abenhale, by the law of England. She died seized of one messuage and one carucate of land in Abenhale, and 100s. rent there, and 60s. rent in Parva Dean, and John Greyndour, son of Lawrence Greyndour and the said Margaret, was found to be her nearest heir and to be aged 19 years.[1] The bailiwick of Abenhall would seem to have been temporarily detached, for of that bailiwick John de Yate, of Arlingham, died seized in 1367.[2]

John Greyndour presented to the Church of Abenhall in 1391, and in 1407, and he was Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1405. In 1410 he is mentioned in circumstances not very creditable. King Henry IV., in the 8th year of his reign, had by his letters patent granted to the merchants of Genoa liberty to bring into England any of their wares, and to sell them, and to purchase and take away wool and cloths. Thomas Lord Berkeley and his servants set upon a carrack belonging to these merchants, on her voyage from Bordeaux to London, laden with wines and other merchandise, seized and carried her to Milford Haven, and took away her cargo. Complaint was made to the King, who required Lord Berkeley to make restitution to the merchants, or answer for his conduct before the council, the sequel of which was that his servants, Sir John Greyndour and others at Bristol made restitution for part, but went away with a great part of the rest, of the Genoese goods.[3] It was on this occasion, when we find him acting in such an unknightly manner, that we find him first described as a knight. He seems, however, soon to have made his peace with the King, for in the following year, 1411, as Sir John Greydour he served the office of Sheriff of Gloucestershire the second time. He died in 1416. His writ *diem clausit extremum*[4] is dated 30th October in that

[1] Inq. p.m, 49th Edw. III., Part I., No. 64.

[2] Inq., p.m. 41st Edw. III., No. 2.

[3] Rot. Claus. 11th Hen. IV., m. 34, et in dorsa, m. 21. (Smyth MSS. Berkeley Castle.

[4] Rot. Fin., 4th Hen. V.

year, but the Inquisition taken thereupon is not extant, and we have been unable to find his Will.

Sir John Greyndour was twice married. According to an old pedigree[1] he married Marion, daughter and heir of — Hathewy, but the parentage of this lady would seem doubtful. By his first wife Marion, however, he had a son and heir named Robert, who, upon his father's death, succeeded to his estates, which Robert in 1421 presented to the Church of Aston Ingeyn, co. Hereford. Sir John's second wife, Isabella, is named, together with himself, in certain charters dated in 1402, relating to the Bicknor Court Estate.[2] By her he had a daughter named Johanna, who was twice married, first to William Walwyn, by whom she had a son of the same name, and secondly to Sir William Lychfield, whose wife she was on the death of her neice, the Countess of Worcester, in 1452, when she was found to be the heir of the said Countess, and to be aged 30 years and more. She must have been several years older than the age stated.[3]

Robert, son and heir of Sir John Greyndour, married Johanna, daughter of Thomas Rigge, or Rugge, of Charlecombe, co. Somerset, by Katherine, only daughter and heir of Sir John de Bitton, of Bitton in this county, by his first wife Margery, daughter and heir of William de la More, of Oldland, in Bitton aforesaid.

We find in the Inquisition taken on 29th January, 1443-4, after his death, that he held, *inter alia*, a Moiety of the Manor of Mychyldene. The jurors say that on the day on which he died he was seized in his demesne as of fee of the Manor of Abenhall together with the Church of St. James to the same Manor pertaining, also of the Moiety of the Manor of Mychyldene, with appees together with the Church of St. Michael to the same Manor pertaining: to wit, the third turn of presentation, and that the said Manors, &c., were held of Randolph Boteler, Lord of Sudeley, knt., and John de Beauchamp, knt., as of the Castle of St. Briavels: viz., the Manor of Abenhall and the Moiety of the Manors of Mycheldene, each by the 4th part of one knight's fee, and of the

[1] Harl. MSS.. 1543, fo. 177*b*. [2] See Ante, Trans., Vol. I., p. 87.
[3] Inq., p.m. 31st Hen. VI. No. 23.

said Manor of Mychydene the jurors say Johanna Greyndour, late wife of the said Robert, has dower of the third part of the said Moiety. The jurors say that certain Thomas Serjeant and William Grey were lately seized in demesne as of fee of the Manors of Clearwell and Noxton in the Forest of Dene, and the said Manors, with their appces, by their charter, dated on the feast of St. George, 7th Henry V., granted and confirmed to the aforesaid Robert Greyndour and Johanna his wife to hold to them and the heirs males of their bodies for ever, and in default of such issue remainder to the right heirs of the said Robert, in virtue of which the said Robert and Johanna were seized of the said Manors, and the said Robert died on 19th Nov., 1443, so seized, without heirs male of his body, and that Elizabeth, now wife of Reginald West, Lord le Warre, is daughter and heir of the said Robert, and is aged 23 years and more.[1]

Reginald Lord de la Warre, the husband of Elizabeth Greyndour at the time of her father's death, in her right, presented to the Church of Avenhale in 1445, and he died in 1451 without issue by her. She subsequently married, as his first wife, John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, who presented to the Church of Avenhale, in 1454. He was held in great esteem, both by Henry VI. and Edward IV. He was a man of extensive learning, a good lawyer, an eminent soldier, and a great statesman. He held the high offices of Lord Deputy of Ireland, Constable of the Tower of London, and Chancellor and Constable of England, and was, on the accession of King Edward IV., elected a K.G. The great favour and power he enjoyed under the last-mentioned monarch produced extreme envy and jealousy among the Yorkist nobility; and the King having caused him to sit in judgment upon several Lancastrian adherents who had been taken on board ship at sea, whom he condemned as traitors, and of whom some were executed, rendered him odious to the Lancastrians. This event occurred immediately before the temporary restoration of Henry VI., in 1470, when the Earl of Worcester, finding himself in great danger, endeavoured to make his escape, but being hunted down, he was discovered on the top of a high tree in the Forest of Waybridge,

[1] Inq. p.m., 22nd Henry VI., No. 34.

and was carried to London and beheaded. Elizabeth Greyndour had, however, long pre-deceased him. She died on 1st September, 1452, on the same day on which she had given birth to a son, who also, on the same day, died. Upon the Inquisition taken after her death, it was found that she died seized of two parts, into three divided, of the Manor of Dene Magna, of two parts of the Manor of Dene Parva, and of two parts of the Manor of Abenhall, the other third parts being held by Johanna, relict of Robert Greyndour and the jurors found that Johanna de Lychefeld was her cousin and next heir: viz., sister of Robert Greyndour her father.

John Earl of Worcester died, as we have stated above, on the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 1470, seized, by the law of England, of all the lands of inheritance of Elizabeth his late wife, daughter of Robert Greyndour, two thirds of the Manors above recited: viz., Magna Dene, Parva Dene, and Avenhale, with the Advowson of the Church there. In the Inquisition taken on Saturday next after the feast of All Saints, 11th Edward IV., the jurors say that he held by the same tenure a messuage and lands in Bledyslowe in the parish of Aure, lands in St. Briavels called Hatheweys tenement, held of George, Duke of Clarence, as of the Castle of St. Briavels, at the annual rent of 28s. 4d., and by the service of Chief Forester of all the Foresters in the Forest of Dene, and to this office, it is said, from a time beyond the memory of man, has pertained, and does pertain, certain profits of charcoal of the woods within the Forest of Dene, and 20d. of fine paid every six weeks. The jurors say likewise he held also one messuage and one carucate of land called "le ley" in the ville le Ley which was held, together with Bledyslowe, of Margaret Herbert, as of the Manor of Kilpeck, by the service of one red rose for all services, and the jurors say that on the death of the said Earl all the said premises reverted to Alice, now wife of Thomas Baynham, Esq., as cousin and heir of the aforesaid Elizabeth: viz., daughter of William Walwyn, son of Johanna, sister of the aforesaid Robert Greyndour, father of the said Elizabeth.[2]

[1] Inq. p.m., 31st Henry VI., No. 23.

[1] Inq. p.m., 9th and 10th Edw. IV., No. 53.

Johanna, relict of Robert Greyndour, long survived her husband, and after an Inquisition *ad quod damnum* obtained the King's license under Letters Patent dated 28th February, 1445-6, to found a perpetual Chantry in the Parish Church of All Saints, Newland, in the Forest of Dene, at the Altar of St. John Baptist and St. Nicholas in the same Church, and to endow it with lands and tenements, &c., to the amount of £12 per annum for the support of a Chaplain to celebrate Divine Service at the said Altar, for the good estate of the said Johanna and Reginald West, Lord La Warre and Elizabeth his wife whilst alive, and for their souls after their decease, and for the souls of the aforesaid Robert Greyndour, Sir John Greyndour the father and of Marion mother of the said Robert, also of Isabella, who was wife of John, Thomas Rugge, Esq., the father, and of Katherine, his wife, mother of the aforesaid Johanna, and for the souls of John Joce, late husband of the aforesaid Isabella, of Hawise Bytton, sometime wife of John Bytton senior, of John Bytton, Knt., grandfather of the aforesaid Johanna, of Alice Sturye, John Serjeaunt, Edmund Ford and Johanna his wife, and of the kindred, friends and benefactors of the same Johanna, and for the souls of all those who should hereafter help to sustain the said Chantry, also for the souls of all faithful departed, according to the direction of the aforesaid Johanna: the said Chantry to be called the Chantry of Robert Greyndour, and she was authorised to assign to John Clifford the Chaplain, one messuage, three tofts, one dovecote, two hundred and three acres of land, thirty-eight acres of meadow, and three acres of wood, in Lydney, Aylberton, and Newland, within the Forest of Dene, the said Chaplain to receive nine marks per annum, in part satisfaction of the stipend of twelve marks which he and his successors, Chaplains of the said Chantry, were licensed to acquire or possess.[1]

She afterwards married Sir John Barre, of Rotherwas, co. Hereford, and had an assignment of dower in the Manors of Avenhale, Dene Magna, and Dene Parva, 31st Henry VI.,[2] also by a fine levied in the same year, the Manor of Est Hannam and Upton, with

[1] Rot. Pat., 24th Henry VI., part 2, m. 17.

[2] Colchester Muniments, E. 342.

divers lands in Oldland, Upton Chaun, and West Hannam, were settled upon Trustees to the use of the said Sir John Barre for life, with reversion to his wife's heirs. He seems to have resided here, for from him the Manor of Hannam derived its name of Barre's Court. In 1472 he presented to the Church of Abenhale, in right of his wife's dower. He died, 22nd Edward IV., without issue. After her husband's death Lady Barre would seem to have removed to Clearwell, where she made her will on 3rd February, 1484.[1] This is a very long and interesting document. In it she made a very large number of bequests for pious and charitable uses, and for the celebration of a very great many masses for the souls of herself and her departed kindred. Among the latter, in addition to those named in the foundation of the Chantry, in the Chapel of which she desires to be buried with her husband Robert Greyndour, she names her husband Sir John Barre, Thomas Rygge and Katherine his wife her father and mother, her daughter Elizabeth, late Countess of Worcester, her sister Dame Joone Lychefeld, and William Walwyn. She also mentions her cousin Alice Beynam (Baynham) and her niece Elizabeth de la Bere. She died in the following year, and upon the inquest taken thereupon, it was found that the issue of her great aunts Maud, Elizabeth and Beatrice, sisters and eventually heirs of their brother Matthew de Button, were her nearest heirs. These were Robert Basset (of Uley) aged 50, William Strode (of Somerton and Parham, co. Dorset) aged 40, Lucy Chokke, aged 15 and more, Johanna Chokke, aged 14 and more, Elizabeth Chokke, aged 16 and more.[2]

In the Inquisition taken on the feast of All Saints, 11th Edw. IV., after the death of John Earl of Worcester, (ante p. 146) we have seen that Alice the wife of Thomas Baynham was the nearest heir to the lands of inheritance of the deceased Countess, Elizabeth Greyndour. In the Inquisition taken at Hereford, on the 11th June, 1500, it was found that Alice Walewen was seized in her demesne as of fee of the Manors of Bykerton, Aston Ingen, and Putley, in that county, and took to her husband the said Thomas Beynam, and that after the marriage was celebrated, the said Thomas

[1] Probate, 23rd July, 1485, (16 Logge). P.C.C.

[2] Inq. p.m., 1 and 2 Henry VII. No. 8 (Exch.)

and Alice were seized of the said Manors in right of Alice, and that being so seized, the said Thomas died on 16th February, 1499-50, and that Alexander Beynam was his son and nearest heir, and was aged 40 years and more. And the jurors say that after the death of the said Thomas, the said Alice held the said Manors in her sole right, and was, at that time, thereof seized. And they say the Manor of Bykerton is held of Thomas Poyntz and Johanna his wife, late wife of Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers, Knt., as of his Castle and Manor of Webley by Military Service, that the Manor of Aston Ingen is held of Thomas Earl of Ormond, and that the Manor of Putley is held of the aforesaid Thomas Poyntz and Johanna his wife.[1]

We have no immediate concern with these Walwyn Manors. Thomas Baynham in right of Alice his wife, presented to the Church of Abenhale, in 1485. Alice, after the death of her husband Thomas Baynham, re-married Sir Walter Denys, Knt., whom she survived, and died on 22nd October, 1518, seized of the Manors of Abenhale, a Moiety of the Manor of Mycheldene, and the Manors of Clowerwall and Noxon, Hatheweys Court, &c., and Christopher Baynham was found to be her son and next heir, and to be aged 40 years and more.[2]

We have seen (ante p. 131) that in Thomas Baynham the two Moieties into which the Manor of Dene Magna, for some centuries, had been divided between the two co-heirs of William de Dene, in the person of Thomas Beynham touched though they were not *united*, for they were immediately to be again separated in the issue of his two wives :—the purparty of Johanna de Dene, the elder co-heir, was to devolve upon the issue of the first marriage of Thomas Baynham, whereas that of her younger sister Isabella was to be inherited by Christopher the son and heir of Alice Walwyn.

Christopher Baynham was knighted on 13th October, 1511, and it appears from an Inquisition taken at Cirencester, on 23rd June, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, after his death, that the said Sir Christopher was seized on 15th November, 19th Henry VIII. (1527), of the Manors of Abenhale, Micheldene, and Little Dene,

[1] Inq. p.m. Richard III. and Henry VII. No. 178 (Exch.)

[2] Inq. p.m., 10th & 11th Henry VIII. (Exch.)

with their appurtenances, and being so seized by an Indenture of that date, made between the said Sir Christopher Baynham, Knt., and George Baynham his son and heir of the one part, and Sir John Gage, Knt., of the other part, in consideration of a marriage between the said George Baynham and Cecilia Gage daughter of the said Sir John Gage, to be solemnized before the feast of Pentecost next ensuing, it was covenanted on the part of the said Sir Christopher and George Baynham to enfeoff William Guildford, William Kingston, Anthony Poyntz, Knts., John Baker and others, their heirs and assigns, of the Manors of Abenhall, Michell Dene and Little Dene, in the co. Gloucester, and the Manor of Bykerton, in co. Hereford, to hold to the use of the said George and Cecilia and the heirs males of their bodies, in default to the heirs males of the body of the said George, in default to the use of the said Sir Christopher and his heirs for ever; and the jurors say the said Sir Christopher died on 6th October, 1557.[1]

George Baynham accompanied the army on the King's expedition into France in 1544, and was knighted by the King at Boulogne, on 20th June, 1546, after the capture of the town.[2] He was twice married. Cecilia Gage was his second wife. He married first, Bridget daughter of Sir William Kingston, of Flaxley, Knt., who was heir of her brother Sir Anthony Kingston, the notorious Provost Marshall. By her Sir George Baynham had an only daughter named Frances, who became the wife of Sir Henry Jerningham. Upon this Frances, Sir Anthony Kingston settled the reversion of his lands in Gloucestershire, and dying on 14th April, 1556, the said Frances Jerningham was found to be his kinswoman and next heir, being the daughter of Bridget, sister and next heir of the said Anthony, and to be aged 30 years and more.[3]

Sir George Baynham resided at Clearwell, where on the 9th June, 1546, he made his last will, wherein he directed that his body should be buried in the parish Church of Newland. He

[1] Inq. p.m., 4th and 5th Philip and Mary.

[2] Cotton, MSS. Claudius C. III. He was also Constable of St. Briavel's Castle (*Vide* Mr. Allen's List, ante Vol. III., p. 362.

[3] Inq. p.m. 3rd and 4th Phil. & Mary, Part I., No. 50.

directed that all his lands, &c., in the Counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Wilts, and Monmouth, should be divided into three parts, the first part to the use of Christopher his son and heir apparent—the second part: viz., the Manors of Abynhall, Michell Deane, Lytill Dene, Netherly, and Hatheways in Ruardean, co. Gloucester, the Manor of Bykerton, with the demesnes of Putley and King's Capel, in co. Hereford, and lands, tenements, &c., in Chepstow and Hardwick, in co. Monmouth, to Cecily his wife, for her life, with remainder, after her death, to the aforesaid Christopher; and the third part to his father-in-law Sir John Gage, Anthony Welsh, and Walter Apbt ?, Esquires, his brethren-in-law, and William Wyrall, of Bycknor, Gent., in trust of the rents and issues to make provision of 200 marks each to his daughters Joan, Dorothy, Mary, Anne, Phillipp, and Alice. He mentions his sons Richard and Thomas, his kinsman and servant, Philip Beynam, and his son Henry Jerningham, Esquire.[1] He was very rich in plate.[2] Cecilia, relict of Sir George Baynham, married, secondly, Sir Charles Herbert, Knt., who, together with her, presented to the Church of Abenhale in 1554.[3] He would appear to have died soon afterwards, for in 1558,[3] she presented to the same Church alone, being then described as "of the City of Bristol, widow;" and she again presented, 10 years later, as "in her full right."[3]

Sir George Baynham died at Clearwell, 6th May, 1546, leaving Christopher Baynham, his son, his nearest heir, aged 17 years and 10 months,[4] who had livery of seizin in 1549.[5] He married Bridget daughter of Arthur Porter, but died s.p., and was succeeded by his brother Richard, who was Sheriff of Gloucester in 1570. He also died s.p., and was succeeded by his next brother Thomas, who married Mary daughter of Sir William Wintour, of Lydney, Knt. He died 2nd October, 1611, without heirs male of his body, and Cecilia wife of Sir William Throckmorton, Knt., and Johanna wife of John Vaughan, were found to be his daughters and nearest heirs,

[1] He was not yet a Knight. He was dubbed in 1553, on the Accession of Queen Mary.

[2] Will Proved in P.C.C., 4th December, 1548 (Populwell 19.)

[3] See List of Institutions, post.

[4] Inq. p.m., 38th Henry VIII. Part 2, No. 92.

[5] Rot. Fin., 3rd Edw. VII.

Cecilia being aged 25 years and more, and Johanna 23 years and more.[1] In the partition of the estates, the Manor of Abenhall, the third part of the Manor of Micheldean, and the Manors of Dean Parva and Ruardean, were, *inter alia*, apportioned to the said John Vaughan as the purparty of the said Johanna.

John Vaughan was the son of Roger Vaughan, of Clyro, co. Radnor, and Kinnersley, co. Hereford, an old Roman Catholic family, and like others of his religion, suffered much for conscience sake in those days. Roman Catholics, from the accession of Queen Elizabeth until the passing of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act, in 1829, were called upon by the legislature to suffer many disabilities and much persecution. It is no place here to enter upon a discussion of the laws against Recusancy, but it may be desirable, for the sake of the general reader, to say a few words upon the subject. By the statute of 1st Elizab., every person was required to attend his parish church under a penalty of 12d. for each wilful omission. By statute of 23rd Elizab., in addition to the above-mentioned penalty, absentees were subjected to a further fine of £20 a month, and by statute of 35th Elizab., they were required to renounce their errors or abjure the realm, and if afterwards found in the country were adjudged to suffer death as felons. These laws applied equally to all Recusants, whether Pagans, Protestant Dissenters, or Roman Catholics, but the latter, as being more important and influential, and more dangerous to the state, were subjected to greater disabilities. It is with the latter alone we are at present concerned. In addition to the general penalties enacted against Recusants, Popish Recusants over 18 years of age were disabled from taking lands, either by descent or purchase, until they renounced their religion. They were bound, at the age of 21, to register the estates which they possessed, and all future conveyances or Wills relating to them. Whilst Recusant Dissenters, Jews, and Pagans, were not disabled from presenting to benefices, the exercise of this right was taken away from Roman Catholic patrons (and properly so if all Recusants had been treated alike), and the right of presentation vested in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and they were prohibited from making any grant

[1] Inq. p.m. 11th James. No. 43.

of the presentation at the avoidance of the benefice. Upon many other great disabilities which they suffered it is not our intention to remark. All have been removed, except the necessary restriction of incapacity to present to a benefice.

John Vaughan was brought under the clutches of the law very soon after the death of Thomas Baynham, if not before. In the year 1611, under the designation of John Vaughan, of Kinnersley, co. Hereford, Esq., he was outlawed in London, at the suit of Sir John Maunsell, and a process was awarded out of the Court of Common Pleas, on 30th January, 1612, to the Sheriff of Gloucester, to extend and take into the King's hands all his goods and chattels, lands and tenements. It was thereupon found by an Inquisition, taken at Coleford, on 2nd April in the same year, before Robert Bathurst, then sheriff, that the said John Vaughan was then seized, in right of Joan his wife, of the Manors of Abbenhall, Great Deane, and Ruardean, of the yearly value of £50, and of a farm called Nasse, in Lydney, of the value of £19 per annum, and of lands in Blackmonale, Westbury, Leigh, and Awre, of the annual value of £20, which Manors the Sheriff had seized, and which were then in the King's hands. By virtue of another Exchequer process for levying the issues of the said lands, the Sheriff had levied to the King's use £40 on the lands so seized, and as the property was forfeited and remained in the King's hands, and was at his disposal while the outlawry remained, and as Sir John Maunsell had, upon petition, shewn that the lands had been extended at his charge and procurement, and that he, being a surety for the said John Vaughan and John Bagot, had paid for them £400, and had no means to recover the same except from the issues of the lands, it was granted that the said Sir John Maunsell should receive the sum of £40 already levied, and every other sum to be thereafter levied, until he was fully satisfied of the said sum of £400.[1] The lands remained under Escheat many years.

John Vaughan was dead in 1620, and his wife survived him, and, solely, held these Manors, of which a Court Leet and Court

[1] We are indebted to W. H. Cooke, Esq., Q.C., for the communication of these proceedings, but Mr. Cooke has no note of the Records whence they were abstracted.

Baron were held on her behalf on 27th April in that year.[1] We find that she, also, suffered under the penal laws against Recusants. In 1623 the Rectory of Abenhall became void by the death of the Incumbent, and on the 1st August in that year, a certain Richard Stringer was admitted upon the presentation of William Wintour and Alexander Baynham, Esq[s]. The presenters were both kinsmen of the said Johanna, and, doubtless, acted as trustees on her behalf, but on the following day the Institution of Mr. Stringer was voided,[2] and a certain Edward Potter was instituted upon the presentation of the University of Oxford, under statute 3rd James ;[3] and on reference to the list of Incumbents it will be seen that whilst the Advowson continued in the possession of the Vaughan family, no presentation was made by a person of that name. The possessor, doubtless, took care to divest himself of the right in due time. This, however, was only a trifling part of the widow's troubles. In 1641 Joan Vaugham was arrested and sent to Gloucester Gaol for harbouring one Thomas Broughton, a Popish priest, and tried for her life for what was then a capital crime.[4] There is a tradition that she was executed at Gloucester, but she would appear to have escaped that fate, at least on this occasion, for she would seem to have been alive in 1647, when her Estates still continued under Escheat.[5] Nevertheless Baynham Vaughan, her son and heir, on 16th April, 1642, held a Court Leet and Court Baron, and View of Survey for the Manor of Abenhale, and third part of the Manor of Micheldean. He died in 1650, and was succeeded by his son and heir, John Vaughan, who registered the pedigree of his family at the Heralds' Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1683.

By Indentures dated 19th December, 1660, on his marriage with Frances daughter and heir of Sir Peter Browne, of Kiddington, co. Oxon., Bart., John Vaughan settled the Manors of Abenhale, Ruardean, Hathewaies in Ruardean, and Netherly, and the third part of the Manor of Micheldean, in co. Gloucester;

[1] Colchester Muniments.

[2] He was instituted to the Rectory of Micheldean on 10 June following.—*See post.*

[3] Act 3 James, cap. 5, by which Roman Catholics were disabled from presenting to any Ecclesiastical Benefice.

[4] Muniments of Courtfield.

[5] Ibid, and Recusants' Rolls, Exchequer Receipts.

and the Manors Bikerton, Aston Ingen, King's Capel, and other Manors and lands in co. Hereford, upon certain Trustees, to the use of himself for life, and to the use of the issue of the marriage (if any) in tail male, in default to the use of Thomas Vaughan, his brother and his heirs in tail male, in default to the use of Dame Mary Gifford, wife of Sir Henry Gifford, of Bristol, Bart., and sister of the said John Vaughan, and her heirs in tail male; and other lands, &c., he settled to secure an annuity of £350 a year, to the said Frances his wife, in case she survived him, in bar of dower. Other lands he settled for the term of 99 years, to the use of Thomas Vaughan his brother, and Elizabeth Vaughan his mother, but these settlements are not pertinent to our subject. In 1694, his wife being dead without issue, he made a further settlement, by lease and release dated, respectively, on 2nd and 3rd September in that year, upon John Kyrle of Ross, Esq., and George Scudamore, of Monmouth Forge, Esq., whereby the Manors of Ruardean, alias Hawthewaies in Ruardean, and Abenhall, and all his third part of the Manor of Micheldean, were to be held to the use of the said John Vaughan for life, remainder to the heirs of his body, in default remainder to John Vaughan, of Upper Ross, and Robert Needham, for the term of 1000 years, and after the determination of that estate to the use of Thomas Vaughan, of Ruardean, Esq., and Roger Vaughan, of Ruardean, Gent., sole brother of the said Thomas, with divers remainders over; and in the said Indenture it was declared between the parties that the conveyance of the said premises for the term of 1000 years was to raise money for the payment of the debts owing by the said John Vaughan, and by Thomas Vaughan, his brother, then deceased, and for the payment of the legacies under the Will of the said John, and for securing a payment of £20 a year to the aforesaid Roger Vaughan for the term of his life.[1] To carry out these objects it was deemed expedient by the said John Vaughan of Upper Ross, and Robert Needham to sell the Manor of Abenhall, and, accordingly, with consent of the said Thomas Vaughan, and Roger Vaughan, the said Manor, with all its appurtenances, and also the Manor house, in consideration of the sum of £4000, was

[1] Roger Vaughan was buried at Ruardean, on 8th Oct., 1719.

conveyed to Marshall Bridges, of Tiberton, for the remainder of the said term of 1000 years.

The Manor of Abenhall being thus vested in Marshal Bridges in fee by Indenture tripartite, dated 19th June, 1698, between the said Marshall, of the first part, John Vaughan the elder, of Over-Ross, Esq., son and heir of Richard Vaughan, of Courtfield, co. Monmouth, Esq., deceased, and John Vaughan, the younger, of Courtfield, Gent., youngest son and executor of the Will of the said Richard Vaughan, of the second part, and Sir John Curson, of Waterperry, co. Oxon, Bart., and Francis Curson, son and heir apparent of the said Sir John Curson, of the third part, in consideration of a marriage about to be solemnized between the said John Vaughan the younger, and Katherine daughter of the said John Curson, the said Marshall Bridges, with the consent of the said John Vaughan the elder and John Vaughan the younger, assigned and set over to the said Sir John Curson and Francis Curson, all the said Manor of Abenhall, with all its Royalties, Advowsons, &c., &c., to have and to hold the said Manor during the remainder of the said term of 1000 years, with certain provisions and limitations as to the issue of the said marriage. It would seem probable from this assignment, without adequate consideration, that Marshall Bridges held the Manor in trust for the Vaughans.

By Indenture tripartite, dated 19th March, 1723, between Sir John Curson, Bart., and Francis Curson of the first part, John Vaughan (the younger) of Courtfield, Esq., and Bazill Bartlett, of Hillend, co. Worcester, Esq., and Mary his wife, daughter of the said John Vaughan by Katherine his late wife, deceased, eldest daughter of the said Sir John Curson, of the second part, and Stephen Cooke, of Leigh, co. Gloucester, of the third part, after reciting the provisions of the before recited Indentures, and reciting further that the marriage between the said John Vaughan and Katherine Curson took place, and that the said Katherine was since dead leaving issue of her body only the said Mary Bartlett, who, by virtue of the settlement of 18th June, 1698, would be entitled to the said Manor of Abenhall after the death of the said John Vaughan her father for the residue of the aforesaid term of

1000 years, and further reciting that the said John Vaughan, Bazill Bartlett, and Mary his wife had contracted with the aforesaid Stephen Cooke for the absolute purchase of the said Manor for the remainder of the said term of 1000 years for the sum of £4710, in consideration of which sum, the Manor was duly assigned to the said Stephen Cooke.

Stephen Cooke, being thus seized of the above mentioned estate in the Manor of Abenhall, by Indenture dated 30th July, 1724, for the love and affection which he bore to his only son and heir apparent, Thomas Cooke, of the Middle Temple, Esq., did assign and set over to Thomas Pyrke, of Little Deane, and Charles Yate, of Arlingham, Esquires, all the said Manor of Abenhall, with the Manor House and all its appurtenances whatsoever, for the remainder of the said term of 1000 years, upon trust, for the following uses: viz., to the use of the said Thomas Cooke for the term of his life with divers remainders over, which it is unnecessary to recite, because the said Thomas Cook, being seized in fee simple of a Farm, called Ebworth Farm, in the Parish of Painswick, in co. Gloucester, and having lately built thereon a convenient Mansion House, in which he then resided, and being possessed of other lands in Painswick and the Parishes adjoining, of greater value than the Manor of Abenhall, and unburdened with any other charge than an incumbrance of £2000 and interest to his sister Anne Cooke, which lands lay more commodious to the other estates of the said Thomas than the Manor of Abenhall, in 1736 obtained a private Act of Parliament to free and discharge the said Manor of Abenhall from all trusts and charges, and to declare the said Thomas Pyrke and Charles Yate, from 27th June, 1737, absolutely possessed of the said Manor with every of its appurtenances, with power to sell the same. Accordingly, by Indenture dated 25th March, 1740, between Thomas Pyrke of the first part, (Charles Yate having deceased), Thomas Cooke of the second part, John Howell, of Lincoln's Inn, Gent., of the third part, and John Jenkins and John Lewis, both also of Lincoln's Inn, Gents., of the fourth part, the said Thomas Pyrke, with the consent of the said Thomas Cooke, in consideration of the sum of £5700 conveyed all the said Manor of Abenhall, with all its members and appurtenances, to the said John Jenkins and

John Lewis for the remainder of the said term of 1000 years, in trust for the said John Howell, and by an Indenture of even date, the said Thomas Cooke covenanted to procure the inheritance of the said Manor for the said John Howell.

Soon afterwards the Manor and Advowson of Abenhall became vested in Edward Hearne, of Micheldean, in trust for John Howell, apparently under a settlement made on 19th December, 1740, on the marriage of the said John Howell, with Elizabeth, relict of John Aston. The only issue of this marriage was a daughter Ann, and by Indres of Lease and Release, dated respectively 17th and 18th May, 1757, between the said John Howell, described as of Lincolns Inn, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, and the aforesaid Edward Hearne of the first part, John Probyn, of Lincolns Inn, Esq., and Ann his wife, daughter and only child of the said John Howell, of the 2nd part, Edmund Probyn, Esq., only son of the said John Probyn and Ann his wife, and grandson of the said John Howell, and Elizabeth Ann Probyn, sister of the said Edmund, of the 3rd part, Sophia Dalton, spinster, only surviving daughter and child of Richard Dalton, of St. James, Westminster, Esq., by Susanna his late wife deceased, of the 4th part, Sir Edward Clive, Knt., one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and George Eckersall, of Lincolns Inn Fields, Esq., of the 5th part, and Pierce Galliard, of Edmonton, Esq., and William Hopkins, of St. Paul's Churchyard, Lace Merchant, of the 6th part, reciting that a marriage was agreed upon between the said Edmund Probyn and Sophia Dalton, in consideration of which, *inter alia*, the Manor of Abinghall, *(sic)* with appurtenances and all Courts Leet, View of Frank Pledge, Courts Baron, &c., waifs, strayes, goods of felons and fugitives, treasure trove, &c., &c., and Advowsons thereto appurtenant, were conveyed to the said Sir Edward Clive and George Eckersall, to the use of the said John Howell, for life, remainder to Elizabeth his wife if she should survive her husband, as security for the payment of her joincture of £200 per annum, remainder to the use of the said Edmund Probyn for life, remainder to the first and other sons of the said Edmund, in tail male, with divers remainders over, in default, remainder to the said John Howell and his heirs and assigns for ever; with a declaration of protection to the

said Ann Probyn against any loss which should happen by reason of any defect in title in the said Ann Probyn, to certain Messuages, etc., part of the real estate of Sir Edmund Probyn, Knt., deceased, limited to her for life by a certain Indre therein referred to, and a similar protection to Sophia Dalton in like circumstances, and reference is made to a certain Indenture, of even date, wherein provision is made for the payment of an annuity of £200 per annum to the aforesaid Anne Cooke.

By Indentures of Lease and Release, dated, respectively, 19th and 20th November, 1794, between the aforesaid Edmund Probyn, then described as of Newland, Esq., and Sophia his wife, of the first part, the Rev. John Probyn, clerk, eldest son of the said Edward Probyn and Sophia his wife, of the second part, the said lands were conveyed to Spencer Newcombe Meredith, of Grey's Inn, Gent., for the purpose of docking and destroying all estates tail and remainders, and by Recovery suffered thereupon in Michaelmas term, 38th George III., all the said lands were vested in the said Edmund Probyn in fee.

Edmund Probyn, by his Will dated 5th March, 1818,[1] vested all his estates, *inter alia*, the Manor, &c., of Abinghall (*sic*), in Trustees, with power to sell such portion as might be necessary to make provision for his eight younger children, and his grandson John, son of his son John Probyn, the residue being settled upon his eldest son John Probyn in tail male, with an ultimate limitation.

By Indenture, dated 7th May, 1846, between John Probyn, of Longhope, Esq., of the 1st part, Edmund Probyn, of Longhope, Esq., eldest surviving son of the said John Probyn, of the second part, and Thomas Hayes, of Bedford Row, Middlesex, Gent., of the third part, reciting the Will of the aforesaid Edmund Probyn, and reciting that the said Edmund Probyn had attained the full age of 21 years on 24th March last, conveys all the said Manors, &c., to the said Thomas Hayes, to the intent that all the said lands, &c., should be discharged from all the estates, tail male, &c., created under the Will of the said Edmund Probyn, to hold to the use of the said John Probyn for life, remainder to the use of the said

[1] Proved P.C.C., 8th May, 1819.

Edmund, his heirs and assigns for ever. And by Indenture, dated 24th June, 1846, certain Advowsons, *inter alia*, Abenhall were vested in fee, after the death of John Probyn, in Thomas William Budd and Solomon Coleman, upon trust for sale. Accordingly, by Indenture, dated 22nd July, 1850, between the said Thomas William Budd and Solomon Coleman, of the first part, the said John Probyn of the second part, the Rev. William Baxter, of Cheltenham, Clerk, of the third part and Elizabeth Hill, of the City of Worcester, widow, of the fourth part, the perpetual Advowson, patronage, &c., and right of presentation to the Parish Church of Abinghall, together with the glebe lands thereto belonging, containing 25 acres, 1 rood, were conveyed to the said William Baxter.

The Advowson being thus severed has been subjected to the under-mentioned conveyances: viz., The Rev. William Baxter, by deed dated 8th June, 1852, conveyed the Advowson to John Ford Sevier, of Maismore Court, co. Gloucester, Esq., who, by his Will, devised it to Elizabeth his wife, who presented, on the 12th of July, 1873, John William Gregg, Clerk, of Glencolumbkille Rectory, co. Donegal, and in the same month sold to him the Advowson. Mr. Gregg, in 1879, conveyed it to Samuel Jenkins Johnson, Clerk, who, on the resignation of Mr. Gregg, was admitted to the benefice on his own petition on 17th June, in the same year. Mr. Johnson in 1881, sold the Advowson to Harry Ellis Wantnaby, of Dalston House, Hampton Road, in the City of Bristol, Esq., who is now the patron. The inheritance of the Manor, however, still continues vested in the aforesaid Edmund Probyn.

WILDERNESS.

This is now the most important Messuage pertaining to either the Manor of Micheldean or to the Manor of Abenhall, and is the seat of the Lord of the first mentioned Manor. It, therefore, demands a short notice at our hands. The Mansion House is situate upon the boundary between the two parishes which receive their names from the above-mentioned Manors, and is, consequently, partly in each parish, as we shall see the premises formerly were in each Manor.

On 28th Nov., 24th Elizabeth (1581), William Bridgeman, Esq., died seized, *inter alia*, of lands and pasture called Wyldernes, and Thomas Bridgeman was found to be his nearest heir, and to be aged 44 years and more, and the said lands were found to be held of Joseph and Thomas Baynham, as of the Manors of Micheldean and Avenhale (of which Manors they were, respectively, Lords), in free socage, by fealty, suit at Court, and rent of 20s., and the value of the said premises beyond reprises was said to be £7 per annum.[1] On 1st August, 44th Elizab. (1602), Thomas Bridgeman, Esq., (of Poultons Court) and Charles Bridgeman his son, sold to John Ayleway and his heirs, *inter alia*, "Wyldernes." John Ayleway died 21st July, 5th James (1607) seized, *inter alia*, of certain parcels of land in Deane and Avenhale, called Wyldernes, held in socage of the Castle of St. Briavels, and the jurors upon his Inquisition *post mortem* say that John Ayleway is son and nearest heir of the said John, and of the age of 9 years, 3 months, and 15 days.[2] This John Ayleway was baptized 27th May, 1598, and hence came of age on 26th May, 1619.[3] Having become very much involved, his lands, except Wyldernes, in 1623, were assigned by the Sheriff of Gloucestershire to Nicholas Roberts, as security for the payment of a sum of money owing to him, and on 20th February, 1623-4, the said John Ayleway, by Indenture inrolled in Chancery, sold all those parcels of land, meadow, pasture and wood called Wyldernes, in the parishes of Mycheldeane and Avenhale, to Edward Trotman, Esq., who had married Jane the relict of John Alyeway the elder,[4] and Samuel Trotman, Gent., in fee, and on 28th February, 1st Charles (1625-6), by Indenture inrolled before the Clerk of the Peace, the said Edward and Samuel conveyed the same premises to Peter Leigh, and Richard Colchester, Gentlemen, and their heirs for ever.[5] This John Ayleway married Elizabeth Scudamore, widow, daughter of Sir Richard Catchmay, Knt., on 19th July, 1624, and died s.p. 29th Sept., 1626, and was buried the following day. His brother William was found to be his nearest heir, and aged 20 years, 9 months, and 20 days. Having been born on

[1] Inq. p.m. 24th Elizab.

[2] Inq. p.m., 5th James, Colchester Mun., Bk. C., fo. 111.

[3] Ibid 112. [4] Ibid C. 113. [5] Ibid, 116.

4th January, 1606, he became of age on 4th January, 1627, and on 7th July, 6th Charles (1630) in conjunction with Peter Leigh and Richard Colchester, Gents., granted and enfeoffed Nicholas Roberts, in all the said lands.[1] Nicholas Roberts, and Giles and William his brothers, on 2nd Oct., 7th Charles (1631), demised the same for a fine of £200 to the said Richard Colchester, under the description of all those 15 several enclosed parcels of arable, meadow, pasture, and groves or wood ground containing 80 acres or thereabouts, lying altogether adjoining within the parishes of Avenhale and Mycheldean, between the great common called the King's Mynd, and the land of Edward Morse, Gent., Anthony Callowe, and William Callowe, on all parts, all which premises are now called by the name of Wyldernes, for the term of 99 years, if Edward Colchester and James Colchester, sons of the said Richard, and Richard Colchester the youngest son of the said Richard, so long should live, paying annually a rent of 20s., and two fat Capons, or 2s., on St. Andrew's day.[2] The fee however remained vested in Nicholas, and passed with the other lands of Giles Roberts to Richard Colchester.

During the time that Mrs. Elizabeth Colchester, relict of John Colchester who died in 1801, administered the estate in the minority of her son Maynard, she took down the old Manor House at Westbury, which had been the seat of the Baynhams and Colchesters for many generations, and built the Mansion at Wilderness, whither she removed, and which has since become the home of the family.

As regards the Moiety, or third part, of the Manor of Micheldean, &c., on 10th March, 1685, John Vaughan granted to Elizabeth Sandford a lease for 21 years of one half of the markets and fairs[3] of Micheldean, at a rent of 10s. per annum; and by Indenture tripartite, dated 6th July, 8th Will. III., between John Vaughan, (of Upper Ross), and Robert Needham, Gent., of the first part, Thomas Vaughan, Esq., and Roger Vaughan, Gent., of the second part, and Nathaniel Rudge, of Micheldean, Mercer, of the third part, the third part of the said Manor of Micheldeane, with appur^{ces} and divers tenements there were granted to the said Nathaniel Rudge for a term of 900 years.[4] After numerous assignments by way of mortgage, ex-

[1] Inq. p.m., 5th James, Colchester Mun., Bk C., fo. 117.
[2] Colchester Mun.—B. 9. [3] Colchester Muniments, D. 177. [4] Ibid.

tending over several years, the estate became vested in Augustine Rock, of Bristol, Stuffmaker, who by Indenture dated 26th March, 1714, in consideration of the sum of £560, assigned and transferred all his rights, title and interest in the said third part of the Manor of Micheldean, Advowson, Chief Rents, &c., to William Hughes of Micheldean, Attorney at Law, subject however to redemption. Mr. Hughes died in February, 1722, intestate, and administration of his effects was granted to Ann Hughes, his relict, who thus became possessed of the said third part of the said Manor and premises. Many assignments by way of mortgage were again made, until on 22nd June, 1739, Ann Pope the final mortgagee, the aforesaid Ann Hughes and William Hughes conveyed to Maynard Colchester, Esq., absolutely, the third part of the said Manor of Micheldean, with appurtenances, to wit the Advowson or patronage and right of presentation to the parish Church, the Common Pound, and the land on which it stands, the Moiety of the Market House, and all the Tolls of Markets and Fairs at Micheldean, the Chief Rents payable to the said Manor, &c., &c., to hold to the said Maynard Colchester, his heirs and assigns during the remainder of the said term of 900 years.[1]

Thus in 1739, the Manor of Dene Magna, which had been in partition from the year 1319, became united in the person of Maynard Colchester, the descendant and heir of Richard Colchester, who, as we have seen ante, acquired the Baynham Moiety, and this Manor in its entirety has descended to its present Lord, Maynard W. Wemyss-Colchester, in whose name and blood may it long rest.

[1] Colchester Muniments, D. 183.

DENE MAGNA.

THE ADVOWSON OF THE CHURCH.

THE Advowson of the Church of Micheldean has always, as we have seen, been appurtenant to the Manor. The parish is small, consisting only of 680 statute acres, and the annual value of real property in 1815 was £1229.

According to Pope Nicholas's valuation, completed in 1292, the value of the tithes of the Rectory of Dene Magna is stated as £6 13s. 4d.[1] In 1340, a grant was made to the King of the value of the ninth sheaf, the ninth fleece, and the ninth lamb in every parish, and assessors and venditors were appointed to assess and sell the same. They were instructed to levy the value according to the value of Pope Nicholas's Taxation, it being considered that the ninth of the corn, wool, and lambs in 1340 would be worth as much as the tenth of corn, wool, and lambs, and other titheable commodities, and the glebe lands, were worth in 1392; and the commissioners were further instructed, for their guidance, that if the true value of the ninth should be found to exceed the tax in 1292, to levy no more than the tax, and that if it should be found to be less to levy only the value of the ninth, and disregard the tax. In Magna Dene the ninth of the corn, wool, and lambs was valued at 10 marks, and the Jurors say it was taxed at 30s. 6d. less, because the tithe hay of the rectory, with the tithe flax, oblations, heriotts, and other small tithes, were taxed the same year at 102s. 10d.[2] A small pension was payable to the Abbot of Flaxley. The tithes were commuted in 1839 at £176 13s. 3d. per annum, and there were then 8a. 0r. 17p. of glebe, but by a Deed of Exchange, between the Rector and Mr. Colchester, dated 12th

[1] Taxatio Ecclesiastica, p. 161. [2] Inquisitiones Nonarum, p. 416.

December, 1849, 6a. 0r. 28p., called the Great Glebe, and part of Little Glebe, were conveyed to Mr. Colchester, in exchange for the May Meadow, comprising 3a. 2r. 33p., which adjoins the Rectory garden, so that the glebe is now 4a. 2r. 36p. only. There is a good parsonage house, built during the incumbency of the Rev. Edward Machen.

The number of dwelling houses, and the population of the parish, as shewn by census returns, at the several decennia in the present century, are as under :—

		1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881
Population		563	535	556	601	665	662	689	742	711[1]
Houses	Inhabited	—	121	133	150	140	147	144	159	...
	Uninhabited	—	—	14	9	16	9	5	3	...
	Building	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	...

In a Book of Array for the County of Gloucester, from an Inspection made by Henry Lord Berkeley, Lord Lieutenant of the County, in 1608, shewing the names and surnames of all the able and sufficient men in body, fit for his majesty's service in the wars, with their ages, stature, degree, or occupation, it appears that in the parish of Micheldean, there were 135 such men, of whom 40 were about 20 years of age, 55 were about 40, and 10 between 50 and 60; 12 were of the tallest stature, 16 were of middle stature, 53 of lower stature, and 24 decidedly short; 9 of them were trained soldiers, and 30 are not described, 8 are described as gentlemen.[2]

In the 2nd year of King Edward VI., the number of houseling people was 268, which would imply a population at that date of about 400.

According to the certificates of the Commissioners appointed to make a Survey of all the Colleges, Chantries, Hospitals, Free Chapels, &c., &c., the revenues of which had been seized into the king's hands, the following was the description and value of the Chantries and obitts which existed in the Church of Mycheldean.

[1] The number of dwelling-houses had not been tabulated at the time of our going to press. [2] MS., Muniment Room, Condover Hall, co. Salop.

Certificate No. 69. 1.—*The Service of the Trynitye and St. George.*

Founded by divers persons not known, and the lands thereunto belonging put to feoffment, with the issues and profits whereof there hath been a priest maintained, singing within the said parish [church], praying for the said founders' souls and all Christian souls. Sir Henry Hooper, Incumbent there, of the age of 60 years, having no other living than the said service, which is yearly cxij s. j d. ob.

The lands and tenements belonging to the same is of yearly value of x li. v s. iiij d. whereof
in reprises yearly xxxvij s. x d.
And so remaineth clear by the year viij li. vij s. vj d.
Ornaments, plate, and jewells to the same none.

No. 112. *Obitt rents in the said parish.*

Certain rents given for observing of one Porter's obitt to the clear yearly value of ix s. viij d. whereof
bestowed yearly in the same obitt viij s.
Distributed to the relief of the poor yearly xx d.
Certain rents given for observing of one Nory's obitt to the clear yearly value of xx d., whereof
Bestowed yearly in the same obitt xij d.
Distributed to the relief of the poor yearly viij d.
Certain rents given for the observing of one Moungey's obitt, to the clear yearly valne of xvj d.
Bestowed yearly in the same obitt xvj d.
Distributed yearly to the relief of the poor nil.
Ornaments, plate, and jewells none

No. 69. The Chantry of Blakbroke, otherwise called Greydour Chantry, or Service.

Founded by one Robert Greyndour, by license obtained of King Henry VI., and lands, &c., given to the same for the maintenance of a discreet priest, being sufficiently learned in the art of Grammar, to keep a Grammar School, half free, that is to say taking of scholars learning Grammar viijd. the quarter, and of others learning to read iiijd. the quarter, and to celebrate at the Altar of St. John and St. Nicholas, praying for the Founder's soul and all Christian souls.

Sir Roger Ford,[1] Incumbent of the Service, of the age of 55 years, having no other living than in the said Chantry, which is yearly xj li. vj s. viij d.
The lands and tenements belonging to the same are of the yearly value of xj li. xiij s. viij d.
In reprises yearly ij s. x d.
And so remaineth clear by the year xj li. xj s. viij d.
Ornaments thereto belonging, valued at iiii li. iij s. xj d.
Plate and Jewells to the same, valued at x ounces, at xls.

All the tenements and rents which formed the possessions of the Chantry of Holy Trinity and St. George were set out in the Particulars of Sale, made,

1 Sir Robert Forde was also Incumbent of the Chantry founded by the same Robert Greyndour, for the same purposes, in the Church of Newland (Certificate No. 23).

on 24th Dec., 1548, for Thomas Throgmorton, who is described as Servant to the Lord Protector. A certain portion, of the annual value of £1 16s. 4d. was valued at 10 years purchase, and the remainder at 22 years purchase,[1] and so, by letters Patent,[2] dated 19th May in the following year, granted, together with other more extensive Chantry possessions in the county of Gloucester, in the joint names of Sir John Thynne and the said Thomas Throgmorton, but it is evident from the valuation that the possessions here referred to were to the exclusive use of Thomas Throgmorton. It is probable that the other Chantry possessions were granted at the same time, but upon this point we cannot speak with certainty.

List of Institutions to the Rectory of Dene Magna.

1280, April 19	J. de Komeseye[3] was admitted to the Church of Dean Magna upon the presentation of Sir Henry de Dene.
1282, 12 Kal. May	Mr. John de Buterl,[4] sub-deacon, was admitted to the Church of Dean Magna, (name of Patron not stated).
1283, 17 Kal. July	Henry de Dene,[5] sub-deacon, was admitted to the Parish Church of Dean Magna, upon the presentation Sir Henry de Dene.
1326, Nov. 15	Walter le Maryner of Gloucester was admitted to the Church of Dene Magna.
1334, Dec. 8	Adam de Blefeld[6] was admitted to the Church of Dene Magna, vacant, and in the presentation of Ralph ap Eynon, the true patron.
1337, Nov. 23	Richard de Norwiz[7] was admitted to the Church of Dene Magna, because that Adam Blofeld, last Rector, had obtained a Benefice in the diocese of Lincoln, upon the presentation of Ralph ap Eynon, the true patron.
not known	Geoffry Caple.[8]

1 Particulars for Grants, 3rd Edw. VI. 2 Rot. Pat., 3rd Edw. VI., Part 4, m. 21.

3 Bishop Cantilupe's Register, 65. 4 Bishop Swinfield's Reg. 4.

5 Ibid., 48. 6 Bishop T. Charleton's Reg. 40. 7 Ibid., 46.

8 In 41st Edw. III. (1367), Nicholas le Castle granted to Geoffrey de Caple, Rector of Magna Dene, all his lands and tenements in Ponshill, Bullmyll, and Hope Maloisell, also all the lands which Walter his brother held in la Lee, at Castle End, and in Eccleswall juxta Gornstole, and in the following year Geoffrey Caple re-granted the same lands to the said Nicholas. (Colchester Mun., Bk. A., fo. 74.)

1395, May 19	Sir Thomas Whiteheued,[1] chaplain, was admitted to the parish Church of Magna Dene, vacant by the death of Geoffrey Caple, upon the presentation of Thomas, son of the King, Duke of Gloucester, &c., &c., patron of the said Church by reason of the minority of John ap Eynon, son and heir of Thomas ap Eynon, who of the said Duke holds by military service.
1395, June 8	Thomas Albyns,[2] chaplain, was admitted to the parish Church of Dean Magna, vacant by the resignation of Thomas Whiteheued, last Rector, upon the same presentation.
1401, Nov. 5	John Mulso,[3] Rector of Mesle, Diocese of London, was admitted to the Church of Dene Magna, upon exchange of benefice with John (*sic*) Albyn, last Rector, with the consent of John ap Eynon, the true patron.
1418, April 19	William Wyther,[4] chaplain, was admitted to the parish Church of Dean Magna, vacant by the resignation of John Mulso, upon the presentation of Robert ap Eynon, which John Mulso, with the consent of the said William Whyther was granted out of the same benefice a pension of £10 per annum.
not known	Mr. Giles Whityngton.
1464, Dec. 30	Mr. Richard Martyn[5] was admitted to the Church of Dene Magna, vacant by the death of Mr. Giles Whityngton, last Rector, upon the presentation of Thomas Beynam, the true patron.
not known	Geoffry, Bishop of Daren.[6]

[1] Bishop Trefnant's Reg. 29. [2] Bishop Trefnant's Reg. 29.

[3] Ibid., 54. [4] Bishop Lacy's Reg. 7. [5] Bishop Stanbury's Reg. 99.

[6] The diocese of Daron in Palestine, founded in 12th century. In the Patriarchate of Jerusalem, and subject to the Metropolitan of Cæsarea.

1469, Sept. 9	Sir William Sergeant,[1] Priest, was admitted to the Church of Dene Magna, vacant by the death of Geoffry, formerly Bishop of Daren, last Rector, upon the presentation of Thomas Beynam, the true patron.
1485, Oct. 5	Sir Thomas More[2] was admitted to the Church of Deane Magna, vacant by the death of William Sergeant, upon the presentation of Thomas Baynham, Esq., the true patron.
1523, Jan. 16	Sir Thomas Beynham,[3] Priest, was admitted to the Church of Deane Magna, vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas More, the last Rector, upon the presentation of Sir Alexander Beynham, Knt., the true patron.
not known	William Augustine.
1552, June 30	Edward Blenerhayset, Clerk, was admitted to the Rectory of Dean Magna, vacant by the death of William Augustine, last incumbent, upon the presentation of William Baynham, Gent.
not known	William Budge, Clerk.[4]
1574, May 20	Richard Betty, Clerk, was admitted to the Rectory of Dean Magna, upon the presentation of Thomas Horne, Patron, by the grant Joseph Baynham.
1587, Nov. 18	Richard Bettye was admitted to the Rectory of Dean Magna, upon the presentation of the Queen, by lapse.
1592, July 17	Hugh Griffith, Clerk, B.A., was admitted to the Rectory of Deane Magna, vacant by the death of Richard Bettye, the last incumbent, upon the presentation of Thomas Baynham, of Clowerwall, Esq., for this turn the true patron.

[1] Bishop Stanbury's Reg. 88. [2] Bishop Myllyng's Reg. 8.

[3] Bishop Booth's Reg. 98.

[4] On 9th February, 1573, a caveat was entered by Joseph Beynham, true patron, against the admission of any Clerk to the Rectory of Mycheldean, vacant by the death of William Budge, Clerk, last incumbent.

1623, June 10	Richard Stringer.[1]
1674, Feb. 5	Thomas Andrews was admitted to the Rectory of Deane Magna, *alias* Micheldean, void by the death of Richard Stringer, upon the presentation of William Collyns, the true patron for this turn.
1679, Aug. 11	Richard Hall, A.B.[2] was admitted to the Rectory of Micheldean, void by the resignation of Thomas Andrews, upon the presentation of Thomas Rawling, Gent., the true patron for this turn.
1722, Feb. 26	John White, A.M., was admitted to the Rectory of Dean Magna, void by the death of Richard Hall, upon the presentation of Maynard Colchester, Esq.
1727, June 8	Richard Roberts, A.B., was admitted to the Rectory of Deane Magna, void by the death of John White, upon the presentation of Maynard Colchester, of Westbury, Esq.
1770, Dec. 17	Sequestration of the Rectory of Micheldean, upon the death of the Incumbent.
1770,	William Parry.[3]
not known	John Harris.
1783, June 13	John Harris, Clerk, A.B.,[4] was admitted to the Rectory of Mitchell Deane, void by the cession of John Harris, the last Rector, upon the presentation of Maynard Colchester, Esq.
1802, Dec. 2	Edward Jones, Clerk, M.A., was admitted to the Rectory of Micheldean, vacant by the death of John Harris, Clerk, the last incumbent, upon the presentation of Maynard Colchester, Esq., the true patron.

[1] Died 4th February, 1674, aged 76, having been 52 years Rector. Buried at Michell Deane. M. I.

[2] This was probably Richard Hall, who matric. as a poor scholar from Alban Hall, July 1670, aged 19, son of R. Hall, of Greet, Co. Salop. He was buried at Micheldean, 19th January, 1722, aged 72. Joan his wife was buried March 5th, 1698, in the 42nd year of her age. Mrs. Amy Hall died 18th January, 1706-7, in the 92nd year of her age.

[3] This clerk is mentioned as Incumbent by Bigland, but we have no note of his institution. [4] Buried at Micheldean, 25th September, 1802.

1847, June 9 — Edward Machen,[1] was admitted to the Rectory of Micheldean, void by the death of Edward Jones, Clerk, upon the presentation of Maynard Colchester, Esq., the true patron.

1857, Nov. 12 — Charles Edward Dighton, Clerk, B.A.,[2] was admitted to the Rectory of Micheldean, void by the cession of Edward Machen, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of Maynard Colchester, of the Wilderness, Esq., the true patron.

1879, Jan. 18 — Henry Haistwell Hardy, Clerk, M.A.,[3] was admitted to the Rectory of Micheldean, void by the cession of Charles Edward Dighton, upon the presentation of Maynard Willoughby Wemyss-Colchester, Esq., the true patron.

Advowson of the Church of Abenhall.

The Advowson of the Rectory of Abenhall, like that of Micheldean, was, until very lately, appurtenant to the Manor, but we have seen (ante p. 160) that in 1850, it was alienated and conveyed to the Rev. William Baxter, since which it has been held *in gross*, and its subsequent history is there stated. Like Micheldean it lies also within the Deanery of the Forest. In Pope Nicholas's Valuation it is found among the small Benefices, and is rated at £4 a year, which being of the value of six marks and not exceeding, was not liable to Taxation.[4]

In Wolsey's Valuation, the clear annual value of the rents, tithes, &c., is stated to be £4 4s. 5d., beyond 2s. paid to the

[1] Son of Edward Machen, of Whitemead Park, co. Gloucester, Esq. Bap. at English Bicknor, 8th May, 1817, matriculated from Exeter College, Oxford, 3rd March, 1836. B.A., 1840. . . . . Rector of Staunton, 1857-1874. Rector of Frome Bishop, Dioc. Worcester, 1879-1881.

[2] Son of Charles Mein Dighton, Vicar of Longhope. Born Sept., 1825. B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, 7th March, 1848. Collated to the Vicarage of Maismore, 11th Oct. 1878. Mr. Dighton was placed in Commission of the Peace for the County of Gloucester, in 1861.

[3] Matriculated from University College, Oxford, 25th April, 1844, aged 18. B.A., 10th June, 1848. Second son of Edmund Hardy, Esq., born at Poonah, East Indies.

[4] Taxatio Ecclesiastica, p. 175.

Vicars Choral of the Cathedral Church of Hereford for certain annual pensions 2s. 3d. to George Baynham, for chief rent, 6d. for chevage,[1] and 2s. for annual obit of Thomas Beynham.[2]

On 23rd May, 1836, the tithes were commuted for a rent-charge of £128 14s. 6d. The glebe consists of 26a, 3r. 0p. of land, and there is a good parsonage house, built during the incumbency of the Rev. James Davies. The Parish contains 751 statute acres. The annual value of real property in 1815 was £1,132.

The number of dwelling houses and the population of this Parish, as shewn by the census returns at the several decennia in the present century, are as under :

		1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881
Population		185	201	215	235	239	242	272	307	258
Houses	Inhabited	—	41	42	43	47	47	48	50	—
	Uninhabited	—	2	6	3	—	1	2	3	—
	Building	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

The Book of Array, alluded to ante p. 165, shews that in the parish of Abenhall there were, in 1608, 79 men fit for soldiers, of whom 14 were about 20 years of age, 50 about 40, and 6 between 50 and 60. Of these 20 were of the tallest stature, 13 were of middle stature, 36 were of lower stature, and 1 very short; 5 were trained men, 9 were were not described, and 2 are stated to be gentlemen.[3]

INVENTORIES OF THE PARISH OF ABENHALL.

The following Inventories are of much interest, as shewing what, at their respective dates, were the possessions of the Church, and exhibiting some curious customs with respect to the tithes, &c., of the parish.

Abenhall. An Inventory of the Goods, Vtensils, Ornam^s^ that now are, and doe belong to the parish Church of pish afores^d^, exhibited to the register's office att Glouc^r^, on the 28th January, 1680, in pursuant to an admonic̃on given att Mr. Chancellor's Visitation, held at Newent, wth in this year, 1680.

[1] A payment made for lands held in villanage.

[2] Valor Ecclesiasticus, Vol. III., p. 501.

[3] Muniments, Candover Hall, Salop.

To our Communion table belongeth a good Carpett. The linen cloath, that covers that, is worne into holes. There is afayre Silver bowle and cover, wth a little handkerchiefe to wrapp up the bowle.

To o^r^ Pulpitt belongeth a decent green cloth, bordered wth a handsome fringe, together wth a Cushion of the same cloth and colour.

The bookes we haue are such as followe :

A Bible translated in Queen Elizabeth's time, it is lately well bound, but wants several Chapters appointed to be read.

Wee have another great Bible, printed at Amstersdam according to a Coppy printed at Edenborough by Andro Hart, in the year 1610.

We have one of those Common prayer-bookes, sett forth in the year 1662, and a common prayer-booke, sett forth in Queen Elizabeth's reigne.

We have a booke of homilies, sett forth in that Queen's reigne, not well bound, and something wanting.

We have a booke of Cannons Ecclesiasticall, sett forth in King James his reigne.

We have a Register booke of parchment.

We have a large and fayre surplice.

In witness whereof, we have herevnto sett o^r^ hands this 21th of January, in the yeare of our Lord, 1680.

Robert X Butcher, by his mark
William Gibbienel
} Churchwardens

A Terrier made by the Churchwardens and other Inhabitants of ye said parish of Abinghall.

Abinghall—

The said parish is a Rectory, And that the tythes of all sorts, both great and small, are paid to ye parson or Rector thereof ; and that there are four pieces of Gleebe lands, but there is no dwelling house or other building belonging to the said Rectory or pish Church of Abinghall. The first piece is called by the name of Dowers' Lease, cont. about 7 acres, and is bounded with the lane that leadeth fromwards Michelldeane towards fflaxly on the east side thereof, and a lane that leadeth towards the fforest on the west, and the said fforest on the north side thereof, and now in the possession of one John Houlder.

The second peece is errable, or pasture, ground, called the gleebe, now in the possession of the said Houlder, & conteyneth, by estimac̃on, nine acres, bounded wth the highway leading fromwards Michelldeane towards fflaxly on the west side thereof, lands of Thomas Phelps on the north & pte of the west, and the lands of John Vaughan, Esq., at the north end and east side thereof, and the fforest at the south end thereof.

The third peece is called by the name of the Heallmow, in the possession of one Thomas Phelps, and conteyneth, by estimac̃on, about fourteen acres, and is bounded with the lands of John Vaughan on all ptes thereof.

The fourth peece is a little peell of pasture ground, about halfe an acre, lying within an orchard of one Thomas Pyrke, gent., and is bounded with the merryne street on the north end thereof, a house, garden, and orchard, of one Thomas Dobbs, on the east side thereof, and the orchard of the said Mr Pyrke on all other sides thereof.

The Tythes of all sorts of Corne and graine & alsoe of hay is paid to the parson or Rector, and devided vppon the first cocking. And he hath also the tenths or tythes, of all Coppice woods, and of the grafted fruits of all sorts, And of Kine, Calves, Ewes, lambs, piggs, and all other priuy tythes whatsoeuer belonging to the said pish, But for Kine and Calves, Ewes, and lambs, and piggs, the pishons (according to their Custome) pay to the Rector in manner followinge, that is to say. ffor eũy Milch Cow for one year, one penny, And for eũy Calue that is killed by the owner for his own use, the left shoulder. ffor eũy Calve that is bred and stored, one halfe penny, And for eũy Calve that is sould the tenth penny of the price yt was sould for. And the parson and pishons allwais at Easter doe reckon and make euen for all ye Kine and Calves for the year past, but no calfe paid in Kinde. ffor Ewes and other sheep the parson hath the tenth fleece or tenth pte of the wooll shorne, and hath alsoe the tenth lambe, but iff the pishoner hath seauen lambs and vnder ten, then the parson is to haue one and to pay the pishioner a halfe penny for eũy lambe that wants ot ten, And if the pishioner have not seaven lambs, then he is to pay the parson a halfe penny for eũy lambe he hath, & soe make euen eũy yeare, And the tyth lambs to be alwaies paid upon the third of May, commonly called Holyrood day ; And for piggs the parson hath alwaies one of ten, But if the pishoner hath not ten, yet the parson, in such case, hath one of seauen (but not vnder) and then he is not to have another pigg till the pishoner hath thirteen more, And the pigg to be paid at a fortnight ould.

And eũy pishoner is to pay the parson one penny yearly for the fruits and and proffits of his garden, and no more.

THOMAS DOWLE, JAMES JAMES } Old Churchwardens.

THO. MEEKE, WM. HENDER } New Churchwardens.

7 other parishioners.

Exhibited in Registry, Glouc.
Anno Dni., 1678.

There is a Terrier much more full, dated 11th Oct., 1680.

Signed, WM. DAVIES, Rector.

Extracts from a Terrier dated 11th Oct., 1680, in addition to the last transcribed.

And the Parson hath every year two pence of every person that is 16 years or upwards for offerings.

And every parishioner is to pay to the parson one penny yearly for his private garden, according as hath been accustomed to be paid.

And the parson is to have every Easter two eggs for every hen and three eggs for every cock which the parishioner keepeth, and also the tenth of honey and wax that cometh of it.

And the Parson hath one shilling and eight pence a year for each grist mill in the said parish.

And the parson hath agistments after the rate of one shilling and eight pence for every 20s. a year, which any of the parishioners do rent or possess which is grazed. But for the pasturing of market and hackney horses, and all plowing and harrowing oxen and horses, the parson is not to have any thing paid for them for they are profitable cattle, and for all unprofittable cattle the parishioners are to pay after the rate of 1s. 8d. in the pound rent for one year, and it is to be paid always every Michaelmas

List of Institutions to the Rectory of Abenhall.

1317, Jan. 25 — Sir John Housom, Priest,[1] was admitted to the parish Church of Abbenhale, vacant, and in the presentation of Reginald de Abbenhale, the true patron.

1349, April 16 — John de Balderton, Priest,[2] was admitted to the Church of Abenhale, vacant by the death of Sir John Housom, the last Rector, upon the presentation of the king by reason of the custody of the lands and heir of Sir Ralph de Abenhale, Knt., deceased.

1366, Dec. 7 — John Bourghall,[3] Chaplain, was admitted to the Church of Abbenhale, upon the presentation of Lawrence Greyndour, Lord of Abbenhale, the true patron, and was inducted by the Dean of the Forest.

1372, April 1 — Walter de Motelowe,[4] was admitted to the parish Church of Abenhale, vacant by the resignation of John Bourghall, last Rector, in exchange for the vicarage of Lugwardyn, with the consent of Robert de Hunteley, Lord of Abenhale, patron of the said Rectory.

[1] Bishop Orlton's Reg. 16 John Housom, Parson of the Church of Abenhale was enfeoffed by Sir Henry de Hereford, Chr. in the Manors of Mortford and Kynewardeston, at Markeley Magna, co. Herford, remainder to the said Henry. Escheats 26 Edw. III., No. 17.

[2] Bishop Trillick's Reg. 22.

[3] Bishop Lewis Charleton's Reg. 22.

[4] Bishop Courtenay's Reg. 11.

1391, Sept. 15 — Sir Richard Hansom, Priest,[1] was admitted to the parish Church of Abenhale, vacant, upon presentation of Laurence Greyndour, Lord of Abenhale, the true patron.

1407, Aug. 23 — John ap David, Chaplain,[2] was admitted to the parish Church of Abenhale, upon the presentation of John Grendour, Knt.

unknown — James Verne.

1445, June 17 — Thomas Fowler, Rector of Aston Ingayn,[3] was admitted to the Church of Abenhale, in exchange with James Verne, last Rector, with the consent of Reginald Weste, Lord Lawarre, Patron of Abenhale, as of the inheritance of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Greyndour, Esq.

1454, Jan. 18 — Sir John Skynner,[4] Chaplain, was admitted to the parish Church of Abnall, vacant by the death of Thomas Aston,[5] last Rector, upon the presentation of John, Earl of Worcester and Lord of Abenhall.

1472, April 22 — Walter Griffith, Chaplain,[6] was admitted to the Church of Abenhall, vacant by the resignation of John Skynner, last Rector, upon the presentation of Sir John Barre, Knt., in right of his wife's dower.

1476, May 24 — Sir William ap Jonys[7] was admitted to the parish Church of Abenhale, vacant by the death of Walter Griffith, last Rector, upon the presentation of Thomas Beynam, in right of his wife Alice, for this turn the true patron.

unknown — John Wayden.

[1] Bishop Trefnant's Reg. 12.
[2] Bishop Mascal's Reg. 28.
[3] Bishop Spofforth's Reg. 13.
[4] Bishop Stanbury's Reg. 13.
[5] This person was doubtless identical with Thomas Fowler, formerly Rector of the Aston Ingayn, from which he received the name of "Aston.
[6] Bishop Stanbury's Reg. 91.
[7] Bishop Myllyng's Reg. 74.

1529, Oct. 6 Sir William Boge, Priest,[1] was admitted to the parish Church of Abynhalle, vacant by the death of John Wayden, last Rector, upon the presentation of George Beynam, Esq., the true patron.

1554, March 23 Thomas Yerworth, Clerk, was admitted to the Rectory of Abenhale, vacant by the deprivation of William Budge, Clerk, for marriage, upon the presentation of Charles Harbart, Knt., and Cecilia his wife.

1558, April 12 William Williams, Clerk, was admitted to the Rectory of Abenhale, upon the presentation of Lady Cecilia Harbart, of the City of Bristol, widow.

1568, May 30 Anthony Sherry,[2] Clerk, was admitted to the Rectory of Abenhal, vacant by death of William Williams, upon the presentation of Cecilia Harbart, in her full right.

1623, August 1 Richard Stringer,[3] A.S.L., was admitted to the Rectory of Abenhal, void by death, upon the presentation of William Wintour and Alex. Baynham, Esq[rs]., in full right.

1623, August 2 Edward Potter[4] was instituted to the Rectory of Abenhall, void by death, upon the presentation of the University of Oxford, by Statute, 3rd James.[5]

[1] Bishop Booth's Reg. 158.

[2] Cecilia, daughter of Sir John Gage, and relict of Sir George Baynham who died 1548. Will proved (19 Populwell.) (see ante, pp. 150, 151), after whose death she married Sir Charles Herbert.

[3] He was Rector also of Dean Magna, to which he was instituted on 10th June in the same year. He died 4th Feb., 1674, aged 76, and was buried at Micheldean, having been 52 years Rector of that parish, M.I. He matric. from Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, 15 Dec., 1615, aged 17, "Pleb. fill.," co. Glouc.

[4] The only Edward Potter of this date matric. from Queen's Coll., Oxf., 19 March, 1618-19, aged 19, "Pleb. fil.," co. Glouc., but he would seem to have been too young to have been instituted to this benefice.

[5] Act 3rd James I., cap. 5, which disabled Roman Catholics from presenting to benefices, and transferred the patronage to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (see ante, p. 154).

1668, Feb. ... William Davies[1] was admitted to the Rectory of Abenhall, void by the deprivation of Edward Potter, upon the presentation of William Scudamore, Gent., of the City of Gloucester, for this turn the true patron.

1684, Aug. 7 Richard Hall was admitted to the Rectory of Abenhall, void by the death of William Davies, upon the presentation of Katherine Pawlin, in her full right.

1722, March 10 Thomas Mantell, A.M.,[2] was admitted to the Rectory of Abenhall, void by the death of Richard Hall, upon the presentation of Charles Hyett, Esq.

1742, Feb. 21 Christopher Hoskyns was admitted to the Rectory of Abenhall upon the presention of John Howell.

1785, Oct. 12 John Probyn,[3] Clerk, was admitted to the Rectory of Abenhall, void by the death of the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of Edmund Probyn, of Newland, Esq., the true patron.

1827, Mar. 21 Edmund Probyn, Clerk, A.M.,[4] was admitted to the Rectory of Abenhall, void by the resignation of John Probyn, last Rector, upon the presentation of the said John Probyn.

1837, Aug. 25 James Davies, Clerk, M.A.,[5] was admitted to the Rectory of Abenhall, void by the death of Edmund Probyn, Clerk, upon the presentation of the Ven. John Probyn, Clerk.

[1] Probably son of Rice Davies, "Pleb." of Staunton-upon-Arrow, co. Hereford, who matric. from St. Mary Hall, Oxford, 15th June, 1638, aged 20.

[2] He was probably the son of Richard Mantell, Rector of English Bicknor, (see Trans., Vol. I., p. 85) and M.A., Trinity Coll., Camb., 1720. Mary, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Mantell, was buried 12 Jan., 1719. The Rev Thomas Mantell was vicar of Longhope, 1722, on the 24th January, in which year he married Mrs. Anne Sergeaunt, and had a daughter Elizabeth, baptised there on 6th June, 1733.

[3] Matric. from Christ Church, Oxford, 25th June, 1777, aged 16, son of Edmund Probyn, Esq., of Newland (See ped. post p. 196.)

[4] Matric. from University Coll., Oxford, 28th Jan., 1836, aged 18, son of John Probyn, Clerk, of Abenhall.

[5] Matric. from Oriel Coll., Oxford, 13th Oct., 1804, aged 18, son of James Davies, of Newland, Gent., B.A., 23rd June, 1808, M.A., 6th July, 1811. Died 27th Aug., 1881, aged 95.

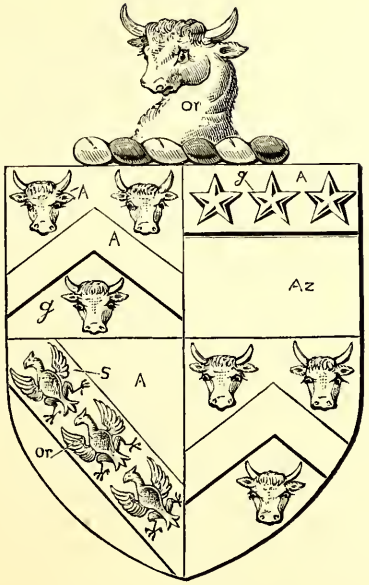
1873, July 12 — John William Gregg, LL.B., was admitted to the Rectory of Abenhall, void by the resignation of James Davis, Clerk, M.A., upon the presentation of Mrs. Elizabeth Sevier, of Maismore Lodge, co. Glouc.

1879, June 17 — Samuel Jenkins Johnson, Clerk, M.A.,[1] was admitted to the Rectory of Abenhall, void by the resignation of John William Gregg, upon his own petition of presentation.

1881, May 14 — John William Dover, Clerk, M.A.,[2] was admitted to the Rectory of Abenhall, vacant by the cession of Samuel Jenkins Johnson, Clerk, last incumbent, upon the presentation of Harry Ellis Wartnaby, of Dalston House, Hampton Road, in the City of Bristol, Esq., the true patron.

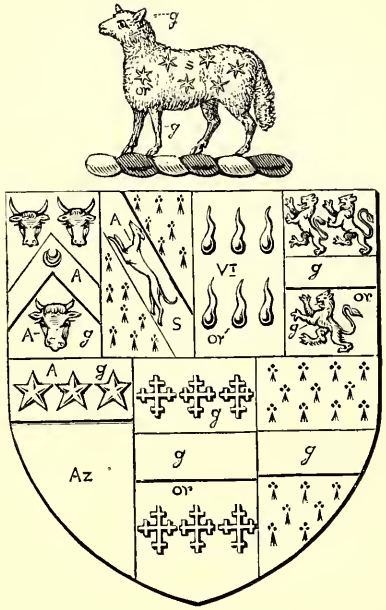
[1] Matric. from St. John's Coll., Oxford, 9th June, 1864, aged 19, only son of Samuel Johnson, Clerk. Born at Atherton, co. Lancaster.

[2] Matric. from Jesus College, Camb., 1857. B.A., 1861. M.A., 1865. Vicar of Wilmcote, 1869-1878. Son of Rev. G. Dover, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Kirkdale.



BAYNHAM, OF WESTBURY.

From Heralds' Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1569. Heralds' Coll., D. 12, fol. 125. Harl. MS., 1543, fol. 76.



BAYNHAM, OF CLOWERWALL.

As shewn on the Standard of Sir Christopher Baynham, Knt. Cott. MSS. Claudius III.

Pedigree of the Families of Dene, Abenhall, Baynham, Greyndour, and Vaughan.

Note.—The names printed in small capitals in the following pedigree are those of the Lords of Dene Magna, and those printed in block-letters are those of the Lords of Abenhall.

Ulric de Dene, living temp. Henry I., vide Charter, Vol. IV., p. 319

Geoffry

William de Dene had grant of the Ministry of the Forest of Dene, 1133, vide Charter, post.

William de Dene, living 1167-1176, Rot. Pip. 13 and 22, Henry II.

Geoffry de Dene, living 1194, Rot. Pip. 6 Ric. I. Dead 1208, Ib. 10 John.

Petronilla, paid 100s. for her husband's lands, 10 John, Rot. Pip.

William de Dene, died 1259, seized of two carucates of land, &c., in Dene Magna, and Bailiwick of the Forest of Dene. Inq. p.m. 43 Henry III., No. 18.

Isabel, executrix to her husband's will.

William de Lasseberge, died 1260, seized of a Bailiwick in the Forest of Dene, & Man. of Lasseberg, &c. Inq. p.m. 45 Henry III., No. 20.

Sir Henry de Dene, of full age on his father's death. Had livery of seizin, 28 Sept., 1259. Rot. Fin. Presented to the Church of Dene Magna in 1280. Died 1291, seized of Dene Magna, &c. Inq. p.m. 20 Ed. I., No. 136.

Agatha, dau. and sole heir of William de Lasseberge, aged 20 on her father's death, previously to which she had married Henry de Dene.

A

WILLIAM DE DENE, son & heir, aged 28 years on his father's death. Did homage for his lands in Magna Dene, 1303, and had livery of seizin. Died 1310. Writ *diem clausit extremum*, dated 7 Sept., 4 Edw. II., Rot. Fin.

John de Dene.

Richard de Dene had grant from his mother of her Serjeanty in Forest of Dene, 34 Edw. I., living temp. Edw. III. See ante, Vol. III., p. 344.

WILLIAM DE DENE, son and heir, of full age on his father's death, had livery of seizin, 14 Oct., 1310. Died 1319, seized of Magna Dene, &c. Inq. p.m. 12 Edw. II., No. 31.

Reginald de Abenhale, Lord of Abenhale. Died 1341. Inq. p.m., 15 Edw. III. *Arms: or, a fess gu.*

RALPH AP EYNON, *Arms: Gu. a chev. betw. 3 Bull's heads, cabossed ar.*

JOHANNA, da. & co-h. aged 5 yrs. on her father's death

Isabella, da. & co-h., aged one month on her father's death, survived her husband being pregnant on his death.

Sir Ralph de Abenhale, Lord of Abenhale, aged 24 years on his father's death. Had grant of Market & Fair at Dene. Died 9 Aug., 1347. Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III., No. 16.

THOMAS AP EYNON, 7 Edw. III.

Robt. de Hunteley survived his wife and held the Manor of Abenhale, presented to the Church in 1372.

Margaret, dau. and heir, aged 5 years on her father's death. The King presented to the Church of Abenhall in 1349, as having the Custody of the lands and heir of Ralph de Abenhall, knt., decd. Died 7 Oct., 1375. Inq. p.m. 49, Edw. III., Part I., No. 64.

THOMAS AP EYNON, 34 Edw. III. Dead in 1395.

Isabella, da. of ..... 2 wife living 1402 (Trans. Vol. I., p. 87.

Sir John Greyndour, aged 19 years on his mother's death. Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1405 & 1411. Presented to the Church of Abenhale, 1391 & 1407. Died 1416. Writ *diem clausit extremum* dated 30 Oct., Rot. Fin. 4 Hen. V.

JOHN AP EYNON, 5 Rich. II. The Duke of Gloucester presented to the Church of Dene Magna by reason of the minority of John ap Eynon, son & heir of Thomas, 1395, and he himself presented 1401.

Elizabeth, da. of ..... 3 husb. Sir Hugh Monmouth

...Berewe, 2 husb.

Sir William Lychfield.

Johanna Greyndour, sister, and sole heir of niece the Countess of Worcester, on whose death in 1452, she was aged 30 years and more. Will dated 28 Aug., and Prob. 14 Nov., 1461 (24 Stockton).

William Baynham, of Calles.

B

ROBERT AP EYNON alias Baynham, Lord of Dene, I. Hen. VI., Visitation of Gloucester, 1569, Herald's Coll., D. 12, p. 125.

Margaret, da. of ..... Abrahall.

C

Thomas Robert

William Walwyn, of Bykerton, co. Hereford, 1432, of Ruardyn, 1453 (Tran. I., 88) named, in mother's Will. Died at Rochester. Will dated 30 Sep. Prob. 23 Nov., 1471. (4 Wattys).

Elizabeth.

D

William de Abenhale,

Ralph de Abenhale, son of Wm. de Abenhale, Ped. Fin. 39 Hen. III., Lord of Abenhale, died 1301. Inq. p.m., 20 Edw. I., No. 39. Constable of St. Briavel's Castle, 1301. = Matilda, wife of Ralph, Ped. Fin., 53 Hen. III.

Sir John Joyce, Knt. = ... da. of Sir John de Button.

John de Abenhale, aged 32 years on his father's death. Lord of Abenhale, had livery of seizin, 1307. Rot. Fin. 35 Edw. I. Died 1316 s.p. Inq. p.m. 10 Edw. II.

Ralph, brother and heir, aged 40 yrs on his brother's death.

Philip Joyce = John Joyce, ob. s.p.

Richard Joyce, = Lettice da. of Henry Panbridge.

John Joyce, or Joce. = Sir John de Button. *Arms: Erm. a fess gu.* = Hawisia de Furneaux.

Robert Greyndour = Margaret

Mathew de Button, Died 1374. = Constantia de Kingston.

Maud = William de la More, alias Attemore, died 1341, seized of Oldland in Bitton.

= **Laurence Greyndour,** presented to the Church of Abenhall, in 1366. *Arms: vert, six guttes or.*

Johanna Hurst, 2 wife, re-mar. Sir John Deverose = Sir John Button, died 1382. = Margery, da. & co-h. 1 wife.

= Marion, da. and heir of ..... Hathewy, 1 wife.

Thomas Rigge, or Rugge, of Charlecombe, co. Som. = Katherine Button, dau. and heir.

= **William Walwyn,** of Bykerton, co. Hereford, 1 husb. *Arms: Erm. upon a bend, sa. a greyhound passant, ar.*

Robert Greyndour, son & heir, died 19 Nov., 1443, seized of the Manors of Michel Dene and Abenhall. Inq. p.m. 22 Hen. VI., No. 34.

= **Johanna,** da. of Thomas Rigge, or Rugge, of Charlecombe, co. Som. Had dower in Micheldene and Abenhale. Will dated 3 Feb., 1484, (16 Logge).

= Sir John Barre. Presented to the Church of Abenhall in 1472, in right of his wife's dower.

Reginald West, Lord le Warre, mar. before 1443. Died 1451 s.p. Presented to the Church of Abenhale in 1445, in right of his wife.

= **Elizabeth,** da. and heir, aged 23 on her father's death. Died 1 Sept., 1452, seized of 2 parts of Michel Dene, &c. Inq. p.m. 31 Hen, VI.

= **John Tiptoft,** Earl of Worcester, beh. 18 Oct., 1470, seized by law of England of 2 parts of Manors of Mycheldene and Abenhall. Presented to the Church of Abenhall, 1454. Inq. p.m., 9 and 10 Edw. IV.

John Tiptoft, died 1 Sept., 1452.

B

Robert ap Eynon, als Baynham, of Calles.

C

Margaret, dau. of Richard Hody, Justice.

THOMAS BAYNHAM, son and heir, aged 14 years and more on his father's death. Sheriff of Gloucestersh., 1476. Constable of St. Briavel's Castle, 1483, jointly with his son Christopher. Died 16 Feb., 1499-500. Inq. p.m. Rich. III. and Henry VII., No. 178. Mon. at Michel Dene.

Margaret, dau. of Sir Richard .....

SIR ALEXANDER BAYNHAM, Knt., aged 40 years on his father's death. Sheriff of Glouc., 1497, 1501, 1502, 1515. Died 25 Sept., 1524. Inq., p.m., 16 Hen. VIII., No. 112. Bur. at Westbury. Wills dated 17 & 31 May, 1513. Prob. 19 Nov., 1524, (Bodfield 26 and Porch 27.)

Elizabeth, da. of Henry Tracy, and relict of Edmund Langley. Died 19 Oct., 1526. Inq. p.m. 19 Hen. VIII., No. 30. Will dated 14 Nov., 1527. Prob. 21 Jan., 1527-8 (26 Porch).

William Baynham, 2 son, mar. Eleanor, dau. of Richard Amerys.

JOHN BAYNHAM, son and heir, aged 36 years on his father's death. Died 6 Aug., 1528. Inq. p.m. 20 Hen. VIII, No. 102.

Anne, da. and co-h. of Sir David Mathew, of Ryader, Knt., by his wife Alice, only child of Robert Veel, She mar. 2 Tho. Morgan. *Arms:* 1 & 4 *Or, a lion rampant, sa. (Mathew),* 2 & 3 *ar. on a bend, sa., 3 calves, or. (Veel).*

Thomas Baynham

Jane, mar. Robert Wye, named in wills of father and mother.

Eleanor

Frances, mar. Sir Henry Jerningham, named in Sir George Baynham's will.

WILLIAM BAYNHAM, son & heir, aged 17 years on his father's death. Died 10 Aug., 1568. Inq. p.m., 10 Eliz., No. 129.

Anne, dau. of Sir Robt. Blenerhasset, of Princesthorpp, co. Worc.

ROBERT BAYNHAM, son and heir, aged 26 on his father's death. Esch. for co. Glouc., 13 & 14 Eliz. Died 20 Oct., 1572, s.p. Inq., p.m. 15 Eliz., No. 62. Bur.* 15 Oct., 1572.

MARY, da. of..... re-mar. SIR ROB. WOODRUFF, Knt., who in her right held the manor of Michell Dene.

Ann, da. of..... ... Hampton, 1 w. Died s.p.

Mary, da. of Sir John Bonham, Knt. Bur.* 17 July, 1587

JOSEPH BAYNHAM, Bro. & heir of Robt., aged 24 years on his bro.'s death, had livery of seizin 14 Eliz. Died 19 July, 1613. Inq. p.m., 11 James, p. 2, No. 32. Sheriff, co. Glouc., 1594. Bur.* 20 July, 1613.

Ann, died young. Bur.* 31 Jan, 1591.

Elizabeth, mar. John, son of Tho. Hayward, of Wellington, co. Hereford. Mar. settl. dated 15 Feb., 7 James.

Dorcas, mar. William Clutterbuck, of King's Stanley. He bur. there, 1655, aged 74, M.I.

ALEXANDER BAYNHAM, son & heir, of full age on his father's death. Sold his two parts of the Manor of Dene Magna to Nicholas Roberts, 28 May, 12 James (1614).

Elizabeth, da. of Arnold Oldisworth Clerk of the Hanaper.

Joseph

Alexander, bap.* 20 May, 1614.

Lucy

Elizabeth, bap.* 23 Jan., 1616.

Ann, wife of Ric. Baron of Westbury.

Joseph Baynham, 2nd son.

At Westbury.

Alice Walwyn, da. and heir of William Walwyn, named in her father's will. Re-mar. before 16 Oct., 1603, Sir Walter Denys, Knt. Died 10 Oct., 1518. Inq. p.m. 10 Henry VIII. Exchq.

Margaret, mar, Thos. Derhurst.

Sir Christopher Baynham, of Clearwell, co. Glouc, aged 40 years and more on his brother's death. Sheriff co. Glouc., 1510, 1516. Died 6 Oct., 1557. Inq. p.m. 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, No. 49.

Joan, da. of Sir Thomas Morgan, of Pencoyd.

Elizabeth, mar. Robert Russell.

Isabell, mar. Sir Giles Brydges. Bur. at Cubberley. Brass there with Arms: Bridges, imp. Baynham.

Anne, mar. 1st Sir Henry Clifford. 2nd William Trye.

Bridget, da. of Sir William Kingston, and heir of of her brother Sir Anthony Kingston.

Sir George Baynham, son and heir, of full age on his father's death. Died 25 Sep., 1546. Sheriff co. Glouc. 1543. Will da. 9 June, 1546. Prob. 4 Dec., 1548 (Populwell 19). Bur. at Newland. Inq. p.m. 38 Henry VIII., part 2, No, 92.

Cecilia, da. of Sir John Gage, settle. before mar. 15 Nov., 19 Hen. VIII., (1527).

Alice, eld. dau., mar John Walsh, of Sheldesley, co. Worc., son and heir of John Walsh, of the same place, by Margaret, sister to Sir Edw. Blunt, of Sodington. (See Wills 79 Nevill)

Joan, da. of William Smith, of Bromshill, co. Glouc., Bur. 11* Dec., 1612.

Daniel Baynham, of the Grange, Westbury, 3rd son of bur.* 29 Aug., 1620.

Silchester, da. of John Hampton, mar.* 24 Dec., 1579.

Elizabeth, mar. Willm. Rudston.

un mar. A ....Weston

Mary, mar.* Thos. Elberton, 18 Nov., 1563.

Margaret, mar.* 12 Dec., 1581, Charles Vaughan.

Daniel

Mary, Bur.* 13 April, 1585. Sarah. Judith.

Samuel Baynham, son & heir, of the Grange, Westbury.

Margaret, da. of Alex. Walwyn, of co. Hereford. Bur.* 4 Jan., 1622.

Elizabeth. Bur.* 11 June, 1596.

John. Bur.* 28th Aug., 1580.

Joseph Baynham, son and heir, aged 2 years, 1620.

Dorcas.

* At Westbury. † At Ruardene.

E

Richard, named in father's will, 2 son, ob. s.p. Sheriff 1570, held manor of Dene Parva, 1571.

John, named in father's will, ob. s.p.

Thomas Baynham, 3 son, heir of his brother. Sheriff 1582-1602, Died 2 Oct., 1611, aged 75. Bur.† Inq. p.m. 11 James, No. 33. = Mary, da. of William Winter, of Lydney, Knt.

Joane, named in her father's Will, mar. Sir Anthony Strelly.

Dorothy, named in her father's Will. Mar. Roger Williams, of Langybby, co. Mon.

Mary, named in her father's Will, mar..... Fenton co. Notts.

Cecily Baynham, co-h., mar. Sir William Throgmorton, Knt., aged 25 years on her father's death, and then mar. He bur.† 20 July, 1628.

Two sons, s.p.

Elizabeth, wife of John Harpur, of Madley, co. Hereford.

Thomas, died unmar.

Roger Vaughan, of Salisbury, co. Wilts = Anne, da. of Lord Arundel, of Wardour, and sister of Henry Lord Arundel, who was living 1683. *Arms: sa. 6 swallows, 3, 2, and 1, ar.*

Thomas Vaughan, died 10 Feb., 1701, in the 54 year of his age. Bur.‡ M.I.

Roger Vaughan, bur.‡ 18 Oct., 1719, M.I.

Thomas Vaughan, 2 son, died in 1695.

Johanna

† At Newland. ‡ At Ruardene.

Christopher Baynham, son and heir, aged 17 years and 10 months on his father's death. Had livery of seizin, 3 Ed. VI. Paid comp. to avoid knighthood, 1 & 2 Mary, named in father's will. = Bridgett, dau. of Arthur Porter, Died at Calles.

- Anne, named in her father's Will. mar. John Strelly, bro. of Anthony.
- Phillipp, named in her father's Will. Mar. William Cannop.
- Alice, named in her father's Will. Mar.† Thomas Brayne, of Dene Parva, 27 May, 1573.
- Jane, mar. .... Turberfeld.
- George, 4 son, not named in father's Will.

Roger Vaughan, of Clyro, co. Radnor =

Johanna, da. and co.-h. of Thomas Baynham, of Clowerwall, co. Glouc., bap.† 17 Nov., 1585, aged 23 years on her father's death and then married. Held Court Leet and Court Baron of the M. of Abenhale, and 3rd part of M. of Micheldean, 20 Ap., 1620. = **John Vaughan,** of Kinnersley, co. Hereford, dead before 1620. *Arms: sa, a cher. betw. 3 boy's heads, couped at the shoulders, ar. crined or, enwrapped about the head with a snake ppr.*

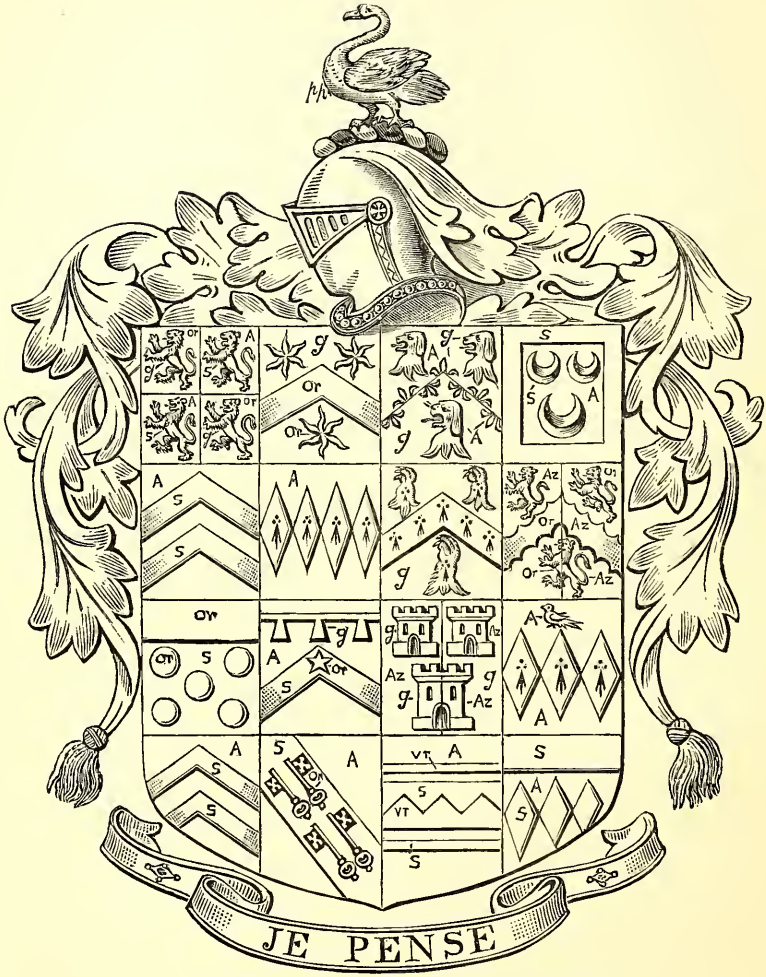
Baynham Vaughan, Lord of Abenhall and Micheldean, of which he held a Court Leet and Court Baron, 16 April, 1642. Died 11 July, 1650, aged 44. Bur.‡ M.I. Admo. to Daniel Wicherley, during minority of children, John, Johanna, and Thomas. = Elizabeth, da. of Sir Henry Guildford, of Hamstead, co. Kent.

John Vaughan, of Ruardene, son & heir. Will dated 4 Sept., 1694, died 17 Dec. following, s.p. in the 56 year of his age. Bur.‡ M.I. = Frances, da. of Sir Peter Browne, of Kiddington, co. Oxon., Bart. Mar. settl. dated 19 Dec., 1660, Died 5 June, 1694. Bur.‡ M.I. *Arms: sa 3 lionsramp. betw. 2 cotises, ar.*

Mary Vaughan living in 1734, and named in her son's Will. = Sir Henry Gifford, of Burstall co. Leic., Bart. Died 1665.

Sir John Gifford, of Burstall, Bart., died 1736, s.p. Will dated 28 Aug., 1734. Prob. 18 June, 1737 (134 Wake) = Frances, exr. to her husband's Will.

Mary Anne, sister and heir.



ARMS OF M. W. WEMYSS-COLCHESTER, ESQ.

1.—Wemyss.
2.—Colchester.
3.—Duncombe.
4.—Harris.
5.—Ashe or Esse.
6.—Dinham.
7.—Wortham.
8.—Westlake.
9.—Westmanton.
10.—Prideaux, of Gurlyn.
11.—Prideaux (ancient).
12.—Giffard.
13.—Esse.
14.—Spencer.
15.—Huddy.
16.—Nansperian.

Pedigree of Roberts and Colchester.

Richard Colchester, of Ilmington, co. Warwick, Will proved 1547.

John Duncombe, of Dinton, co. Bucks. = Mary, da. of ..... Russell.

Richard Colchester, living 1547.

William Roberts, of Bengrove, co. Glouc. = Ann da. of ...Renville.

John Duncombe, of Doddington, co. Oxon. = Elizabeth, da. of John Hawton, of Calthorp, co. Oxon.

Richard Colchester, of Hill Court, in the parish of Longdon, co. Wigorn, purchased the Baynham Estates of Mr. Giles Roberts.

Alice Roberts, eldest daughter

Giles Roberts, uncle & heir of Cæsar Roberts sold the Baynham estates. = William

Anne Roberts, mar. John Okey, of Tewkesbury.

William Roberts

Nicholas Roberts, of the Inner Temple, one of the Examrs. in Chancery, born at Bengrove, 16 June, 1572, purchased Manors of Dene Magna, Westbury, &c. Died at Westbury, 19 Jan., 1636-7. Will dated 12 Apr., 1634. Admo. with will annexed, granted 17 July, 1637. Inq. p.m. 13 April, 1637. = Frances, da. of John Riches, of Swanyngton, co. Norff., mar. 27 Dec., 1609. Re-mar. Henry Wayte, July, 1638.

Jane, da. & co-h., 2nd wife. = Richard Colchester, D.C.L., Cursitor in Chancery, 3rd son. Bought the manor of Dean Magna, &c., of Giles Roberts. 1st wife Elizabeth, da. of Sir Hugh Hammersley, knt., by whom he left issue. Born 1600. Died 1643. Will dated 2 Jan., 1642, P.C.C.

Edward, eldest son.

James, 2nd son.

Cæsar Roberts, son & heir. Born 15 Sept. & Bap. St. Clement Danes Middx., 3 Oct., 1616. Aged 20 yrs., 3 mo., 16 dys. on his father's death. Died 27 Aug., 1641, s.p. Bur. in St. Clements. He was a deaf mute.

Benedict Roberts, 2nd son. Born 30 July, 1623. Died 25 Aug., 1641, aged 18 years, s.p. Bur. in St. Clements.

William Roberts, 3rd son. Born 17 May, 1625, at Stanton, Harcourt, co. Oxon. Died 7th Ap., 1638.

Elizabeth, eldest da. of Sir John Maynard, Serjeant.-at-Law. Mar. settl. 1656. Died 19 Sep., 1681. = Sir Duncombe Colchester, of Westbury, knt., born at Doddington, 26 Sept., 1630. Kntd. 9 Nov., 1674. Will dated 6 Nov., 1693. Prob. 11 July, 1694 (151 Boxe). Died at Westbury, 25 May, 1694, M.I.

A

MAYNARD COLCHESTER, born 4 Mar., 1664-5, bap.† 28 Mar., 1665, a Colonel in the army. Built Wilderness, 1710. Died 25 June, 1715, M.I. Bur.† Will dated 1 Aug., 1706.

= Jane, da. of Sir Edw. Clark, knt., Lord Mayor of London, & heir of her brother, Sir Thomas Clark, mar. settl. 28 Dec., 1689. Died Oct., 1741.

Jane Colchester, mar. John Grant, Clerk, D.D. Rector of St. Dunstan's, West, and Preb. Rochester. Mar. settl. 4 Aug., 1685. He died 1736.

Mary Colchester, bap.† 29 Ap., 1662, mar.† 6 Feb., 1685, Nathaniel Pyrke, of Dean Hall. He died Oct., 1715, Æt 59. She Dec., 1738, Æt 76.

Dorothy, bay.† 1 Oct., 1667, bur.† 15 May, 1696, unmar.

Henry, bap.† 5 Oct., 1669.

Mary, bap.,† 29 Ap., 1662.

Thomas, bap.† 18 Nov., 1698.

Edward, bap.† 18 Ap., 1700, bur.† 23 May, following.

Ann, da. & co-h., mar. 1710, Ralph Freke, of Hannington, co. Wilts, Died Oct., 1746. He died 1757.

Jane, da. & co-h. born 1704. mar. Thomas Morgan, of Tredegar & Ruperra, M.P. He born 1702, died 1769, she died 1767.

Elizabeth, bap.† 8 Aug., 1706, died 1722, unmar.

Henry Somerset Colchester, bap.† 5 Oct., 1669, of Little St. Mildred's Poultry, London. Adm. to Sarah his relict, 4 Mar., 1718-9.

= Sarah, da. of..... Adm. to her husband

Elizabeth, born ..... mar. Robert Fransham, & 2ndly..... ...Tash.

Mary, mar. Thomas Trigg, of Newnham, died 1759.

Duncombe, Richard, died unmar.

MAYNARD COLCHESTER of Westbury, a Colonel in the army, born 1703, mar. Apr., 1727, died 25th, bur.† 28 May, 1756, aged 53. Will dated 2 Mar., 1744, Cod. 4 May, 1756. Prob. 3 Feb., 1757 (43 Herring) M.I.

= Elizabeth, da, of William Harris, of Pickwell, co. Dev., and sister & co-h. of Sam. Harris, of Launceston, co. Cornw., bap.‡ 21 Ap., 1702, post nupt. settl. 19 & 20 Oct., 1758. Re-mar. Charles Brimsdon, of Wotten Basset, Clk. Mar. settl. 31 July, 1 Aug., 1759. Died 1777.

Mary, bap.† 17 Mar., 1727, bur.† 6 May, 1728.

Henry, bap.† 12 Oct., 1729, bur.† 31 Aug., 1733. Henry.

Duncombe, bap,† 10 Ap., 1731, died 1810, unmar.

Maynard Colchester, bap.† 25 Jan., 1730. Died Aug., 1787, aged 37, unmar. Will dated 28 Dec., 1782.

JOHN COLCHESTER, bap.† 9 May, 1741, only surviving son & heir, of Westbury. Bur.† 4 Feb., 1801, aged 59. Prob. 10 Mar., 1801.

= Elizabeth, da. of John Dighton, of Ascot Park, co. Oxon. Mar. May, 1794. Died Feb., 1827.

B

† At Westbury. * At Abenhall. ‡ Georgeham, co. Devon.

Richard Prideaux, of Theuborough, co. Devon, son and heir of Richard Prideaux, of the same place, who died 11 Dec., 1603. Aged 57 years on his father's death. Will dated 17 July, 1614. Prob. 19 Feb, 1618-9 (17 Parker). = Zenobia, da. and co-h. of James Nansperian, of Gurlyn, co. Cornw. Will dated 4 Sept., 1634. Cod. 18 May, 1635. Prob. 28 June, 1636 (Archd. Cornw.)

William Prideaux, of Gurlyn, co. Cornw. Will dated 10 Mar., 1620. Prob. 18 May, 1627. (Archd. Cornwall.) = Johanna, da. of John Roscarrock, mar. at St. Martin's in the Fields, co. Middlx., 13 Dec., 1624. = Walter Langdon, of Keverell, co. Cornw. (Chanc. Proc. 1658.)

John Prideaux, of Gurlyn. Died 15 Feb., 1619, aged 21 years. = Honour, da. of James Praed, of Trevetho.

Catherine Prideaux, mar. at St. Earth, co. Cornw., 15 Apr., 1651, Nicholas Eliot, ancestor of the Earl of St. Germans.

Bridget, dau. of Edm. Prideaux, of Prideaux Place, co. Cornw. 2 wife, Mar. lic. 27 July, 1676. Mar. St. Mary's Truro, 24 Ap., 1677. Bur. there, 6 Nov., 1681. = Arscot Bickford, of Dunsland, in the parish of Bradford, co. Devon. Bur. there, 19 June, 1693.

Honour, da. & co-h. aged 6 yrs. in 1654. (Royalist comp. Papers).

Johanna, da. & co-h. Bap. St. Earth, Cornw., 1647, aged 7 years, 1654. (Royalist Comp. Papers) mar. St. Ives, 29 = Francis Gregor, son & heir, of Trewarthenick. Dep.-Lieut. for Cornw. 19 Ch. II., 1672.

William Harris, of Pickwell, in the parish of Georgeham co. Devon, bap.‖ = Honour Bickford, da. & heir of her mother, bap. 14 Nov., 1679, mar. 12 Feb., § 1699.

John Gregor, of Trewarthenick, surnamed "the Giant," born Died 1716. = Elizabeth, da. of Sir Walter Moyle, of Bake, co. Cornw.

Samuel Harris, of Smallacombe, bap.‡ 20 May, 1709. Bur. 4 Mar., 1773. Admo 3 Feb., 1803. = Florence, da. of Henry Incledon of Barum, mar. Werrington, 21 Nov., 1745.

Dorothy, da. & co-h. of niece, Dorothy, mar. at Bratton Clovelly, 27 July, 1724. = Frances Gregor, son & heir, of Trewarthenick.

Dorothy, da. & h. Died a lunatic unmar.

Mary, da. and co-h., mar. John Samuel Silly, of Helligan, co. Cornw. He died 29 Mar., 1797, s.p.

Richard Colchester, son and heir, of Chosen House, bap.† 25 Sep., 1738. Bur.† 16 Dec., 1782. s.p. = Susanna, da. of William Jones, of Nass.

Elizabeth, bap.† 27 Ap., 1733. Bur.† 31 May, 1742.

Jane, bap.† 8 June, 1735. Mar. 1758, Richard Mabbett, of Bristol, Mar. settl., 22 July, 1758. Died 1802. =

Harriett, mar. Jenkyn Wyrall, of Bicknor Court, co. Glouc Mar. settl. dated 20 Nov., 1797. Mar. 11 Aug., 1798. He died 2 Aug., 1801. See Trans., Vol. I.

Charlotte, mar. William Harrison.

§ At Bradford, co. Devon. ‖ At Lifton, co. Devon.

B

Edward | Arabella, bur. 12 Dec., 1860, aged 68 unmar. | Mary. bur.† 25 May, 1790. Inf. | Dorothea Maria, bur.† 24 July, 1873, aged 84, unmar. | MAYNARD COLCHESTER, of Westbury & the Wilderness, born 25 July, 1785. Sheriff for Gloucestersh., 1840. Bur.† Apr., 1860, aged 74, s.p. Will dated 28 Sept., 1798. Prob. 27 April, 1860.

Francis Wemyss, Lieut. Bombay Engineers. Died 27 June, 1848, aged 36. Will proved 18 Aug., following. Bur.* = Eliza, da. of Thomas Dickinson, re-mar. W. B. O'Connell. Died 17 Jan., 1863, aged 44. Bur.*

James Robert, of Gloucester, Died 12 Aug., 1856, aged 41. Bur.*

MAYNARD WILLOUGHBY WEMYSS, now Maynard Willoughby Wemyss-Colchester, having assumed the name of Colchester, in addition to and after that of Wemyss, on succeeding to the Westbury Estates, formerly Lieut. Rl. Artillery, born 14 Aug., 1846. = Mary Clere, da. of Edward Newton Dickenson, by Mary Dorothea, his wife, da. of Thomas George Fitzgerald. mar. at St. Saviour's, Westborne Grove, co. Middx., 14 June, 1871.

Maynard Francis Edward, son & heir, born 12 Mar. Bap. West Hoathly, co. Sussex, 27 Ap., 1872.

Geraldine Minie Clere, born 7 Jan., bap. West Hoathyly, 14 Feb., 1874.

† At Westbury. * At Abenhall. ‡ Georgeham, co. Devon.

Helena, died unmar., Admo. 27 Feb., 1860, and 12 Feb, 1861.

HENRIETTA, mar. Lt.-Colonel Charles Davies, of E.I. Comp. Service, and of Bicknor Court. He died 1 Oct., 1844, aged 57. She died 6 May, 1877, aged 87. Both bur. Eng. Bicknor, M.I.

Elizabeth, eld. dau., died 3 Ap., 1821, aged 33. Bur.* in chancel

Francis Wemyss, Major Royal Marines, 1814. Died 17 April, 1848, aged 73 Prob. of Will, 4 May, following. Bur.*

Col. John Maurice, Died 18 Mar., 1863, aged 43.

Dorothea Maria, mar. Charles Barton.

Mary Elizabeth, living unmar., 1882.

Francis, died 25 Jan., 1847, aged 3 years. Bur.*

Harriet, living unmar., 1882.

Alice, living unmar., 1882.

Cecil Dorothea, born 21 Ap., bap. West Hoathly, 4 June, 1876.

John Maurice, born 20 Mar., bap 18 Ap., 1880, Micheldean.

PEDIGREE OF PROBYN.

Table I.

John Probyn, of Newland, ob. Glouc., ob. cir. 1626, ob. cir., 70. = Mary, da. of Christopher Hall, of High-meadow, ob. cir. 1627.

- Christopher, died young.
- Thomas Probyn, ... of Newland, ob. cir. 1646 = Mary, da. of ..... in Wales.
- Edmund Probyn, of Newland, ob. cir. 1623, at 45. = Mary, da. of Thomas Symonds, of Clewerwall, ob. cir. 1638.

Elizabeth, da. & heir of James Woodruff, of Wollaston, co. Glouc. Died 1658, s.p. = William Probyn, of Newland, son & heir. Died 11 Feb., 1702, aged 85. Bur.‡ M.I.

Elizabeth, da. of Edmund Bond, of Walford, co. Heref., relict of William Hopton, of Huntley. Died 19 Dec., 1714, aged 70. Bur.‡ M.I. = William Hopton, of Huntley.

- Sir Edmund Probyn, s. & h. Bap.‡ 16 July, 1678. Serjeant-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, Justice of the King's Bench, 27 Sep., 1727. Kntd., 8 Nov., 1727. Chief Baron of Exch., 28th Nov., 1741. Died 17 May, M.I. Bur.‡ Will dated 15 Mar., 1741. Prob. 19 May, 1742 (166 Trenley), s.p. = Elizabeth, da. of Sir John Blencoe, Knt., Justice of Common Pleas. Died 22 and bur.‡ 28 Oct., 1749, M.I. Will dated 9 July, 1748, Prob. 6 Nov., 1749 (352 Lisle)
- William Probyn, Bap.‡ 9 Nov., a Capt. of one of his Majesty's Ships of War.
- Mary.

Sarah, bap.‡ 27 May, 1672, named in brother's will. = ...Hopkins.

- William Hopkins, of London, Merchant. Died 12 April, 1763. Æt. 59. Named in Will of uncle, Sir Edm. Probyn, and in those of aunts Blanche and Hannah. ↓ = Saah, da. of Walter, Williams, of Dingston, co. Monmouth. Died 14 Feb., 1749. Æt. 48. Bur.‡ M.I.
- Edmund Hopkins, afterwards Probyn, named in Will of uncle, Sir Edmund Probyn. Died 21 Sept., 1793, aged 34. Bur‡. M.I.
- Thomas Hopkins, afterwards Probyn.

‡ At Newland

William Probyn, of Dean Magna, ob. s.p.

Susan, wife of ..... Cecil, of Monmouth, after of William Catchmay, of the same place.

Ann, wife of Henry Worgan, of Clowerwall.

Hannah, bap.‡ 5 Jan., 1674. Bur.‡ 2 Feb., 1741. Will dated 21 Oct., Prob. 6 May, 1742 (164 Trenley).

Blanche, died 10 Aug., bur.‡ Sept., 1741, aged 60, M.I. Will dated 21 Nov., 1731, Prob. 6 May, 1742 (164 Trenley)

Frances, named in her brother's will. Died 22 June, 1766, aged 90, M.I.

Elizabeth, mar..... Williams, named in brother's will.

John Howell, of Lincoln's Inn, afterwards of Newland, co. Glouc. Purchased the manor of Abenhall. Died 24 Aug., 1778, aged 90, and Bur.‡ M.I. Will dated 13 Feb., 1777. Prob. 20 Oct., 1778 (403 Hay).

= Elizabeth, da. of ..... Relict of John Aston Mar. settl. 19 Dec., 1740. Died before her husband.

Elizabeth Hopkins, named in Wills of aunts Hannah and Blanche, died 9 March, 1759. Bur.‡ M.I., unmar., aged 62.

John Hopkins, of Lincoln's Inn, nephew and heir of Sir Edmund Probyn, Knt., in compliance with whose Will he assumed the surname of Probyn, instead of Hopkins. Died 22 Mar., 1773, at 70. Bur.‡ M.I.

= Ann, da. and sole heir, Died 18 Nov., 1784, aged 72.

Edmund Probyn, only son and heir. of Newland. Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1747. Bur.‡ 26 April, 1819, aged 82. Will dated 5 Mar., 1818, cod. 12 Jan., 1819. Prob. 8 May, 1819.

= Sophia, only surviving child of Richard Dalton, of Knaith, co. Linc., and of St. James, Westm^r, by Susanna, his wife. Bur.‡ 31 Dec., 1802.

Elizabeth Anne, only daughter.

A

A

Ann, bap.‡ 27 Dec., 1758. Bur.‡ 29 June, 1762.

Henry Probyn, bap.‡ 7 Oct., 1766.

Edmund, bap.‡ 2 June, 1760.

Thomas, bap.‡ 14 June, 1763, Major 18 Foot and Col. in the army. Mar.‡ 7 Sept., 1802, Eleanor, da. of Gen. James Rooke, of Bigsweir, & relict of Col. Patterson ═ Issue all dead.

Richard, youngest son, bap. 17 May, 1775. Died 3 and bur.‡ 5 Jan., 1784, aged 8 years, M.I.

John Probyn, Clerk, son & heir, bap.‡ 27 Feb., 1761. Matric. from Ch. Ch. Oxon., 25 June, 1777. Rector of Abenhall, 12 Oct., 1785. Vicar of Longhope Archd. of Llandaff, 16 Ap., 1796. Dean of Llandaff, under Act of Parliament, 1840. Died 4, bur.* 13 Oct., 1843, aged 82. M.I. ═ Anna, da. of Roynon Jones, of Hay Hill, co. Glouc.

Edmund Probyn, Clerk, bap.‡ 8 Sept., 1778, matric. from Univer. Coll., Oxon., 28 Jan., 1836. Rector of Abenhall, 21 March, 1827. Died 1837. ═ Juliana, da. of..... Webb, of Milford Hall, co. Surrey.

Thomes Probyn, Cap. Hon. E.I.C. Service. ═ Margaret, da, of Wm. Roberts, of Glouc., M.D. Bur‡ 23 Dec., 1880, aged 81.

Grace Georgiana, bap.‡ 4 Aug., 1833.

Edmund Vicar of Longhope, mar. Mary, da. of John Spicer, of Esher Place, co. Surrey.

John Webb, bap.* 12 Oct., 1828, mar. 28 Ap., 1870, Araminta Louisa, only da. of William H. Hoare, of Oakfield Lodge, co. Sussex.

John Probyn, son and heir, of Longhope and Newland, Bap.‡ Sept., 1787, bur.* 20 June, 1863, aged 76. ═ Anna, da. of Thomas Lloyd, his cousin, of Coedmore, co. Cardigan, and Lord-Lieut. of that county, Mar., 1823. Died at Hill Court, co. Heref., 22 April, 1882, aged 87.

John Probyn, eldest son, bap.,* 1824, bur.* 1 May, 1836, v.p.

Edmund Probyn, 2nd son and heir. Bap. 24 Mar., 1825, of Huntley Manor, late Dragoon Guards, Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1875. ═ Charlotte Seymour, da. of J. Jones, of Derry Ormond, co. Cardigan.

Edmund, born 1856. Died at Eton, in 1870. Bur.§

John Langford, born 1857, Lieut. 79 Highlanders, 5 Oct., 1878.

Leslie, born 1862, Lieut. North Glouc. Militia, 5 Mar., 1879.

‡ At Newland. § At Huntley. * At Longhope.

Sophia, bap.‡ 2 Feb, 1768, died unmar.

Susan, mar. John Dighton, of Newland.

Elizabeth, bap.‡ 6 Ap., 1770, mar. 25 Aug., 1791, Thomas Lloyd, of Coedmore.

Decima, bap.‡ 14 Sep., 1771, mar. John Willis, of Dixton, co. Monmouth.

William Probyn, bap.‡ 2 June, 1762. *See Table II.*

Sophia Cholmondley, bap.‡ 30 Sep., 1790, Mar. Major .....Tyler.

Caroline, bap.‡ 15 Oct., 1791, mar. Robert Napier Raikes, clerk, Vicar of Longhope.

Mary Ann, bap.‡ 6 Nov., 1792, mar.* 9 Nov., 1820, William Roberts, of Coleford.

Maria, bap.‡ 2 June, 1799, mar. Charles Mein Dighton, Clk., Vicar of Longhope.

Elizabeth, living at Longhope, 1882.

James Webb, bap.* 7 Mar., 1829 bur.* 30 Mar., 1829, aged 9 weeks.

Twins.

Julian, died unmar.

Juliana, mar. John William Good, son of John Spicer, of Esher Place.

Oliver Probyn, Capt. E.I.C.S., 28 Mar., 1861.

Henry Dalton, born 1829. Bur.* 17 Nov., 1851.

Elizabeth Agnes, bap.* 19 Ap., 1835.

Ann Elizabeth Blanche, bap.* 12 Ap., 1834, mar.* 12 Aug., 1852, Kingsmill Manley Power, son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Manley Power, K.C.B.

Alice Dalton, mar. 9 May, 1878, Ernest Augustus, 5th Earl of Lisburne.

Evelyn

Blanche

Charlotte Eugenia

PEDIGREE OF PROBYN.—Table II.

Mary, eld. dau. of William Bond, of Wick, born 26th Feb., 1767. Died 17th Feb., 1802, MI. Bur.†

= William Probyn, Clerk, 3rd son of Edmund Probyn, of Newland, bap.‡ 2nd June, 1762, Rector of Longhope, matric. from St Mary Hall, Oxon, 18 Feb., 1779 aged 16. B.A., 1783. M.A., 1785. Vicar of St. Andrew's, Pershore, Chancellor and Canon Residentiary of St. David's. Died 1st April, 1825. Bur.† aged 63 M.I.

= Sarah, da. of John Willis, by Sarah, only child of Colonel George Feilding, and grandaughter of Richard Willis, Bishop of Gloucester, Sarum, and Winton, ob. s.p.

- William Howell, eldest son. Died at Whittington Lodge, co. Worc., 2nd Nov., 1852, in the 65th year of his age. Bur.† M.I., s.p.
- William, Francis, Died in infancy. Bur.†
- Anna Maria. Born July, 1795. Died Dec. 1879. Mar. Rev. G. Dandridge, who died at Cheltenham Aug., 1859. Both buried at Rousham, co. Oxon, s.p.
- Susan Antoinette. Born 1793. Died April, 1880. Bur. at Worc, unmar.
- Charlotte. Born 26th June, 1790, living 1882, unmar. Horsham Park, Horsham, Died 26th July, 1881, and bur. at Thakeham, of which parish he was Rector.
- Catherine. Born 17th March, 1792. Mar.† 6th March, 1823, Rev. John Hurst, 2nd son of Robert Hurst, of Sussex. M.P. for
- George Probyn. Born 30th Apr., 1797. Captain Royal Navy. Died 25th Nov., 1855.

= Alicia, dau. of Sir Francis Workman Macnaghton, of Bushmills House, co. Antrim, Bart. Married 1st June, 1826. Died 9th Sept., 1864.

- William George Probyn. Born 15th May, 1827.
  = Charlotte Langfield, da. of R.N. Burnard. Mar. 14th Jan., 1851.
  - Alice Eliza, born 9th Jan., 1852. Mar. Col. Swinley, R.A.
  - Lesley George, born 1st Jan., 1854.
  - Francis Host, born 17th Jan., 1856.
- Francis Gordon. Born 3rd Feb. 1829 Lieut. R N. Died and bur. at Sea, 24th Ap., 1855, unmarried.
- Sir Dighton Macnaghton Probyn, K.C.S.I.; C.B. & V.C. Lieut.-Gen. in the army. Born 21st Jan., 1833. Mar. Lætitia Maria youngest dau. of Thomas Robarts Thulleston.
  - Lætitia Emma, born 11th Feb. 1856.
  - Elliot Mc Killop, born 25th March, 1857.
  - Blanche Mary, born 17th Oct. 1859. All died in infancy.
- Lesley Charles, born 11th August, 1834. Mar. Victoria, da. J. Kinloch.
- Lætitia Susan, born 28th Sep. 1836. Died 8th June, 1879.
- Elliot Lambert, born 6th Jan. 1839. Died—— 1866.
  - Claud William, born 24th Nov., 1869.
  - Ada Charlotte, born 6th June, 1862. Died in infancy.
- Alicia Eliza, born 21st August, 1842.
- Caroline Maude Blanch, born 18th Ap., 1845. Mar. 9th Feb., 1869, Hon. Rbt. St. John Fitz Walter Butler, son of Lord Dunboyne.
- Hay Alfred Palmer. Died in India, April, 1882.
  - Dighton Gordon, born 11th Dec., 1869.

‡ At Newland. † At Pershore.

APPENDIX I.

CARTA.

Rogerus Comes Herfordie omnibus Baronibus et vicecomitibus et Dapiferis Ministris et hominibus et amicis suis Francis et Anglis salutem Sciatis me dedisse et reddidisse Willielmo de Dene et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate ad tenendum de me et heredibus meis omnia tenementa sua ita libere et quiete sicut tenuit die quo decessit a Milone Comite patre meo scilicet Ministerium suum de foresta de Dene cum omnibus rebus eidem Ministerio pertinentibus reddendo inde singulis annis xx solidos pro omni servicio preter hoc quod si eum summoneor mecum ire in servicio meo infra hos tres Comitatus scilicet Gloucestrie scire et Herfordie scire et Worrcestrie scire ibit mecum tribus diebus ad suam procuracionem et si amplius mecum moratus fuerit erit ad meum custamentum et si quid perdiderit ego restaurabo ei ut homini meo. Et nominatim essarta de Chestiard. Testibus Willielmo de Caysneto et Waltero Fratre meo et Elia Giff. et Alano filio Mayn Osberto de Westberia tunc Dapifero meo et Fulcone Trussel et Radulfo de Falceio et Ricardo de Westrym et Alexandre pyncerna.

Chancery Inquisition post mortem 12 Edward 2, No. 31.

APPENDIX II.

RENTALE ALEXANDRIS BAYNHAM MILITIS DOMINII SUI DE MAGNA DEANE, &c.

About 10 Henry viii.

Tho. Beche	Tho. Beche pro vno tenemento nuper Johannis Modey	xd.
Jo. White	Johannes White pro vno tenemento nuper Tho. Day	xijd.
	Idem Johannes pro vno crofto nuper Henrici ffathers	ijs.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Lymbyes	xvjd.
	Idem pro tenemento Tho. Lewes	ijs.
	Idem pro tenemento cum curtilagio nuper Willelmi at the Myll	iijs.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Johannes Garon	xijd.
	Idem pro parcella terræ nuper Modyes	ijd.
Jo. Garon	Johannes Garon pro vno tenemento nuper patris sui	iijs. iiijd.
W. Tailor	Willelmus Tailor pro vno tenemento nuper Katerine Symons	xviijd.
Jo. Baker	Johannes Baker pro vno tenemento nuper patris sui	xviijd.
Wa. Perks	Walterus Perkes pro vno tenemento nuper patris sui	ijs.
Wa. James	Walterus James pro vno tenemento nuper Johannis Norrys	xvjd.
	Idem pro parcella terræ vocata le Irish Cliffe	xvjd.
	Idem pro parcella terræ vocata Bradley	viijd.
	Idem pro parcella terræ vocata le Harpe	vjd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Rose James	iijs. vjd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper ..... Norrys	xixd.
	Idem pro pecia terræ iacente apud Ashwall	xviijd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Willelmi Myll	iijs.
	Idem pro parcella terræ vocata Shropshire	xxd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Johannis Woodward	vjd.
	Idem pro tenemento quandam Rawlyns & nuper Johannis Booth	ijs.
Rog. Greene	Rogerus Greene pro tenemento nuper Ricardi Browne	iiijs.
	Idem pro vno tenemento nuper Johannis Borich	xxiijd.
Tho. Bowell	Thomas Bowell pro tenemento nuper Thomæ Bond	xxd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Johannis Swyndon	iiijd.
Wi. Mason.	Willelmus Mason pro vno tenemento nuper Ricardi Garon	ijs.
Ga. Davies	Galfridus Davies pro vno tenemento nuper Henrici A Deane	iiijd.
.. Purslowe	heredes Johannis Purslowe pro tenemento nuper Johannis Phelpes	ijs.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Johannis Locksmith	iiijd.

W. Greene	Willelmus Greene pro tenemento nuper Johannis Chace	ijd.
Jo. Tommes	Johannes Tommes pro tenemento nuper patris sui	xijd.
Hu. Digas	Hugo Digas pro tenemento nuper Philipi Higons	jd.
	Idem pro terra nuper patris sui	xijd.
Tho. Digas	Thomas Digas junr pro tenemento nuper Walteri Tommes	iiijd.
H. Chee	Henricus Chee pro terra nuper Walteri Smart	ijd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Nicholai Chee	jd.
Tho. Digas	Thomas Digas senior pro pecia terræ nuper Henrici Digas	vd.
	Idem pro tenemento cum crofto nuper Ricardi Garon	iijs. iiijd.
W. Digas	Willelmus Digas pro tenemento nuper Katerine A Deane	iiijd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Brayles	iijs. vjd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Ricardi Smart vocato le Zymbridge	vjd.
	Idem pro dimidio peciæ terræ nuper Henrici Digas	vijd. ob.
	Idem pro fabrica nuper Thomæ ffawkner	ijd.
	Idem pro pecia terræ nuper Henrici Digas	vd.
Jo. Mongey	Johannes Mongey pro pecia terræ iuxta le Myll	ijd.
	Idem pro pecia terræ vocato Bradley	iiijd.
	Idem pro pecia terræ nuper Willielmi Woodwardes	xijd.
	Idem pro vno crofto nuper Henrici Wyche	xd.
	Idem pro ffabrica nuper Walteri James	vd.
Ric. Bengar	Ricardus Bengar pro camera nuper Edithe Stockton	jd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper patris sui	ij d. ob.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Willelmi Clarke	vjs.
	Idem pro pecia terræ vocata le Wylderne	vd.
Ric. Elley	Ricardus Elley pro tenemento nuper Harts	vjd.
W. Barrett	Willelmus Barrett pro diversis terris quondam Johannis Basse	vs. iiijd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Willelmi Basse	vjd.
	Idem pro ffabrica nuper Henrici A Deane	vjd.
Nic. Wyche	Nicholaus Wyche pro tenemento nuper patris sui	viijd.
	Idem pro gardino nuper Walteri James	ijd.
	Idem pro gardino nuper Henrici Alewes	vjd.
	Idem pro gardino nuper Henrici Chee	vjd.
	Idem pro gardino quondam Dogoodes & nuper Thomæ Danyell	ijd.
.. levey	heredes Thomæ Levey pro ffabrica	xvd.
Jo. Graye	Johannes Gray pro tenemento nuper Johannis Walteri	ijs. vijd.
	Idem pro pecia terræ vocata Wylderne	vjd.
Jo. Denny	Dominus Johannes Denny Capellanus pro tenemento nuper Henrici A Deane	iijs. viijd.
	Idem pro parcella terræ vocata Ashwall	xviijd.
	Idem pro parcella terræ vocata Cockshutslade	xd.
	Idem pro parcella terræ vocata Wood Walfield	xijd.
Ric. Hamond	Ricardus Hamond pro parcella terræ nuper Henrici A Deane	xiiijd.

Ric. Pullen	Ricardus Polleyn pro tenemento nuper patris sui	ijs. vjd.
Jo. ffylley	Johannes ffylley pro tenemento nuper Henrici A Deane	xijd.
Jo. Reynoldes	Johannes Reynoldes pro tenemento nuper Thomæ Danyell	ijs. vijd.
	Idem pro tenemento & ffabrica quondam Ricardi fforest	vjd.
	Idem pro pecia teræ quondam Margerie Walker	xviijd.
	Idem pro vno gardino quondam Ricardi Malletts	iiijd.
Tho. ffawkner	Thomas ffawkner pro vno gardino nuper Walteri James	ijd.
Tho. Beche	Tho. Beche pro tenemento quondam Pynbollockes	ijs.
Alic. ffawkner	Alicia ffawkner pro shopa quondam Ricardi White	ijd. ob.
Jo. Barber	Johannes Barber pro vno tenemento nuper Pynbollockes	ijs.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Thomæ Porter	ijd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Henrici Wiche	ijd.
Jo. Dyke	Johannes Dyke pro vno tenemento nuper Johannis Cutt	iiijs.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Hugonis Cromhall	ijs. iiijd.
Mar. Norris	Margareta Norrys pro vno tenemento	xviijd.
Jo. Smart	Johannes Smart pro tenemento nuper Johannis Coventre	iiijs.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Roberti Woodward	iiijs.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Johannis Hart	vs. vjd.
	Idem pro parcella terræ nuper Willelmi Browne	xijd.
Ric. Synger	Richardus Synger pro tenemento nuper Johannis ffisher	ijs.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Willelmi Wedge Capellani	xijd.
Ed. Trolley	Edwardus Trolley pro vno tenemento nuper Walteri James	iijs.
Jo. White	Johannis White pro tenemento nuper patris sui	xviijd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Hannys	xijd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Helene ffylley	ijs. vjd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Modemores	ijs.
	Idem pro parcella terræ nuper Johannis Woodcock	ob.
	Idem pro parcella terræ nuper Ricardi Garon	xiiijd.
Deane	heredes Henrici Deane pro vno tenemento quondam Cuttes	ijs. vjd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Blackmans	vjd.
	Idem pro parcella terræ nuper Tellowes	vd.
	Idem pro vna fabrica nuper Redgood	iijd.
	Idem pro parcella terræ nuper Henrici Deane	vjd.
	Idem pro parcella vnius prati vocati Bradley	xviijd.
	Idem pro 2 parcellis terræ & j orr'[1] nuper Walteri James	iiijd.
Ric. Sewall	Ricardus Sewall pro vno tenemento quondam Johannis Norris	xiijs. iiijd.

1 *Orrio* for "horrio" = "barn."

W. Clarke	Willielmus Clarke pro 2 tenementis quondam Johannis Baron	ixs.
	Idem pro parcella terræ vocata le Park.	iiijd.
W. Rudge	Willelmus A rudge pro tenemento nuper Isabelle Sadler	iijs. iiijd.
Jo. King	Johannes King pro tenemento quondam Johannis Cooke.	xvjd.
Ric. Elley	Ricardus filius Thome Elley pro vno tenemento quondam Margeriæ Walker	xviijd.
	Idem pro vno gardino nuper Shogers	iiijd.
Ric. Dymock	Ricardus Dymock pro tenemento quondam Bradwardynes	xijd.
Tho. Woodcock	Thomas Woodcock pro tenemento & Gardino quondam Bradwardynes	xijd.
Tho. Berry	Thomas Berry pro vno tenemento quondam Ricardi Gammer	xviijd.
Tho. Moore	Thomas Moore pro vno tenemento nuper patris sui	xviijd.
	Idem pro vno gardino nuper Juliane More	vjd.
Tho. Elley	Thomas Elley pro vno tenemento nuper Johannis Escott	xxd.
	Idem pro tenemento quondam Willelmi Elley	vjd.
	Idem pro parcella terræ vocata Broomehill	xijd.
	Idem pro parcella terræ vocata Justing land	xxd.
	Idem pro tenemento cum gardino quondam Slaptons & Johannis Wytt	vjd.
	Idem pro vno tenemento nuper Henrici A Lewes junr	ijs.
	Idem pro vno tenemento & curtilagio nuper Thome Woodcock	ijs. iiijd.
	Idem pro vno tenemento Johannis A Lewes Junr.	iiijd.
Jo. Woodcock	Johannes Woodcock pro diversis tenementis et parcellis terræ	iiijs.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Thome Walker	ijs.
	Idem pro parcella terræ nuper Johannis A lewes	iiijd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Johannis A lewes	ijs.
Ric. Norris	Ricardus Norris pro vno tenemento nuper Walteri Escott	iiijs.
Jo. Howell	Johannes Howell pro dimidio tenementi nuper patris sui	vjd. ob.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Johannis Cutt	xvjd.
W. Howell	Willelmus Howell pro dimidio tenementi nuper patris sui	vjd. ob.
Jo. Priest	Johannes Priest pro vno tenemento nuper Walter Priest	xd.
	Idem pro una parcella terræ quondam Henrici Pacy	xviijd.
A. North	Agnes North pro vno tenemento quondam Phelpes	vjd.
Jo. A Lewes	Johannes A Lewes senr., pro terra in novo vic'	xvjd.
	Idem pro vno tenemento quondam Modyes	ijd.
	Idem pro vno tenemento quondam Adam Shepheard	xviijd.

Tho. A Lewes	Thomas A Lewes senr., pro vno tenemento nuper patris sui	iijd.
Jo. Elley	Johannes Elley junr., pro vno tenemento quondam Ricardi forest	xijd.
	Idem pro vno tenemento iacent apud le Churchstile	iijs.
W. Mongey	Willelmus Mongey pro vno tenemento nuper Tomlin Elleyes	vijd.
	Idem pro vno tenemento quondam Walteri Howe et Tomlin Elleyes	iijd.
M. More	Mariana More pro vno tenemento nuper Johannis More	ijs. vjd.
Ric. Tailor	Ricardus Taylor pro vno tenemento nuper Willelmi Clarke	vjs.
H. Woodcock	Hugo Woodcock pro vno tenemento quondam Willelmi Cambe	xvjd.
Tho. Mason	Thomas Mason pro vno tenemento nuper Henrici Boryles	vjd.
	Idem pro vna shopa nuper Henrici Spayler	ijd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Johannis Clorey	viijd.
Tho. Woodward	Thomas Woodward junr. pro vno tenemento nuper Aliciæ Howe	xijd.
Tho. Rand	Thomas Rand pro vno tenemento quondam Shepheardes	viijd.
	Idem pro vno tenemento nuper Mylly	viijd.
W. Careles	Willelmus Careles pro vno tenemento quondam Johannis Malletts	ijs.
	Idem pro vno tenemento nuper Willelmi Clarke	viijd.
	Idem pro vna fabrica nuper Nicholai Adis	iiijd.
	Idem pro pecia terræ quondam Walteri Escott	xijd.
Tho. Woodward	Thomas Woodward pro vno prato nuper Hugonis Caron	xd.
	Idem pro diversis terris et tenementis quondam Johannis Woodward	xjs. iiijd.
	Idem pro vno tenemento nuper David Taylor	xxd.
	Idem pro vno crofto vocato Casbrook	ijs.
	Idem pro vno tenemento nuper Willelmi Barrett	vj.
	Idem pro uno pecia terræ nuper	vd.
	Idem pro una pecia terræ nuper Johannis purslowe	xviijd.
	Idem pro vno tenemento nuper Thome Walker	ijs.
	Idem pro pecia terræ quondam Tho. North iacent in le hill super Ashwall	xijd.
	Idem pro vno gardino nuper David Taylor	xijd.
	Idem pro vno tenemento nuper Thomas Escott jun.	viijd.
	Idem pro diversis terræ et tenementis quondam Tho. Nailor & Agnes Woodward	vs.
	Idem pro vna fabrica nuper Thome Escott, jun.	vjd.
	Idem pro redditu nuper Thome Boxe	ijs. viijd.
	Idem pro tenemento nuper Henrici Wyche	xd.
	Idem pro vno gardino nuper Henrici Adis	xijd.

Tho. Escott	Thomas Escott pro vno tenemento quondam Walteri Wiggatt	ijs. iiijd.
	Idem pro tenemento quondam Adam Taylor	vjd.
	Idem pro tenemento quondam Thome Myll	ijs.
	Idem pro vno tenemento quondam Styrrayes	xd.
	Idem pro vno tenemento quondam Ricardi Myll	viijd.
	Idem pro tenemento quondam Tallowes	ijs.
	Idem pro vno tenemento quondam Thome Ingham et Willelmi Elley	xijd.
	Idem pro vno tenemento quondam Ricardi ffalley et Lawrence ffarme	xxd.
	Idem pro tenemento quondam Sevenish et Margarete Escott	viijd.
	Idem pro vno tenemento quondam Isabelle Colyn et Margarete Escott	viijd.
	Idem pro fabrica quondam Henrici at Thome Escott jun.	vjd.
Ric. Escott	Ricardus Escott pro vno tenemento quondam Johannis Cosin	ijs. iiijd.
	Idem pro vno tenemento quondam Radfordes	ijs. iiijd.
	Idem pro vno prato quondam Johannis Baron	vjd.
Ric. James	Ricardus James pro vno tenemento ac vna pecia terræ nuper Nicholai Carter	vijs.
Ric. Cromhall	Ricardus Cromhall pro vno tenemento quondam Vallishe	ijs.
	Idem pro tenemento quondam Willelmi ffisher	ijs.
	Idem pro tenemento quondam Willelmi Studley	xvjd.
N. Gardner	Nicholaus Gardner pro vno tenemento nuper Johannis Launder	xijd.
Jo. Cromhall	Johanna Cromhall pro vno tenemento quondam Thome Delbiscall	xxd.
	Idem pro tenemento quondam Margerie Baynham	ijs.
	Idem pro vno tenemento quondam Galfridi Eywood	ijs.
	Idem pro vno tenemento quondam Willelmi ffisher	viijd.
	Idem pro vno tenemento quondam Edwardi Willelm	xvjd.
Jo. Grove	Johannes Grove pro vno tenemento quondam Adis	xijd
	Idem pro vna fabrica nuper Johannis Hart	vijd.
Jo. Lydiat	Johannes Lydiat pro vno tenemento nuper Ricardi ffrances	ijs.
W. Purpoynt	Willelmus Purpoynt pro vno tenemento quondam Isabelle Walford	xijd.

Redditus Ecclesiæ Servicijs Sancti Georgii.

Jo. Borich	Imprimis pro diversis tenementis quondam Johannis Borich	vijs. viijd.
	Idem pro tenemento Ricardi Wethe	iijs.
	Idem pro parcella terræ vocata le Marshe hill	vjd.
	Idem pro duabus parcellis terræ vocatis broomehill	ijd.
	Idem pro vna parcella terræ vocata Whites hill	ob.
	Idem pro vna parcella terræ vocata highokefield	vjs.
	Idem pro vno tenemento nuper Ricardi Wetham	xijd

	Idem pro parcella terræ vocata Nailors thorne	viijd.
	Idem pro unum acrum quondam Ricardi Wetham	viijd.
Tho. Purpoynt	Thomas Purpoynt pro vno tenemento nuper Willelmi Elley	viijd.
Jo. Baron	Johannes Baron pro vna parcella terræ quondam Ricardi Baron	ijs.

£17 5 3d.

TERRÆ DOMINICAL.

	Imprimis pro vno prato vocato le Mare Medowe	xxs.
	Item pro vno prato vocato Naylors thorne	ixs.
	Item pro vno prato vocato holly wall medowe	xxs.
	Item pro vno prato vocato le Courtfield	xxvjs. viijd.
	Item pro vna lesura vocata Bradley	xvjs.
	Item pro vno prato vocato blackhall medowe	xxvjs. viijd.
	Item pro vno campo vocato little courtfield	xiiijs.
	Item pro una pecia terræ iacente subter le courtfield	vjs. viijd.
	Item pro Manerio ibidem	xxs.
	Item pro vno prato vocato le Synges	viijs.
	Item pro vna lesura vocata Bullocks lesowe	viijs.
	Item pro vno prato vocato Ashwall medowe	vs.
	Item pro vno prato vocato Casbrooke medowe	vjs. viijd.
	Item pro vno pomario vocato le Court Orchard	vjs. viijd.
Tho. Escott	Item pro vno gardino quondam in tenura Thome Escott	xijd.
Jo. Hule	Item pro vno gardino quondam in tenura Jo. Hule Capellani	xvjd.
T. Elley	Item pro vno gardino quondam in tenura Thome Elley	xxd.
R. Sewall	Item pro vno gardino quondam in tenura Ricardi Sewall	vs.
	Item pro eir' super predictum manerium	viijs.
	Item pro vno prato vocato le Condyte medowe	xiijs. iiijd.
R. Harrys	Item pro vno gardino quondam in tenura Ricardi Harris	viijd.
W. Cowight	Item pro vno gardino quondam in tenura Willelmi Cowight	viijd.
Jo. Caron	Item pro vno gardino quondam in tenura Johannis Caron	viijd.
L. Baylie	Item pro vno gardino quondam in tenura Lodovic Baylie	viijd.
	Item pro vna Grova vocata Lady Grove	xijd.
Jo. Heath	Item pro vno gardino quondam in tenura Johannis Heath	viijd.
T. Woodcock	Item pro vno gardino quondam in tenura Thome Woodcock	xd.
T. Hall	Item pro vno gardino quondam in tenura Thome Hall	vjd.
R. Dymock	Item pro vno gardino quondam in tenura Ricardi Dymock	vjd.
	Item pro vno tenemento vocato le Skulehowse	iijs.

£11 16 10.

Perambulation of the Manor of Dene Magna.

21 September, 17 James.—The Jurors say that the mannor ys thus bounded: Videlt, beginning at the Stender's brooke it goeth along the hedge of Akns, & so to Cuttesland stile, & so along the hedge to Lynewood lane, then to Bakers land leaving the Kinges common all this way on the left hand, & so along by the hedge leaving baker's land on the left hand and the grove on the right hand, crossing the highwaye to the lower end of the greate gleebe, leaving Steventon's land on the left hand till you come to the vpper end of Owley Grove, & then up to certen land of Steventon's called James land, & from thence to horsecroft & so vnto the highway nere Bradley house & there along the highway to Bilbatt lane, & then to great Billbatt, and so along the hedge to Lawne Grove leaving billbatt on the left hand, & then by the grove hedge to long meadow, & then vp by a spring head to the highway & so along to the merend crosse, & leaving the same on the left hand go along the way to a spring that runs out of Mare Meadow, and to the head of the same spring, & so to a great Oke in Mare Medow, & from thence over the hedge to the fferney hill, & crossing the same to the southend of perpyn's hill grove goe by the hedge of the same leaving Wynston's grove on the left hand, & so vp Wildernes to a gore and great meadowe, leaving them on the left hand go straight up the stile wch goeth into the King's common, & from thence downe by the hedge to the Stenders, leaving the common on the (blank) hand.

Item. They say that there are certain peeces of land called Blackhall meadows wch our perambulation goeth aronnd about, & the parson receaveth the tythes thereof, and wee knowe it to be the Lo. (Lords) freeland, yet can wee not say it is parcel of the Mannor, for that we hold the assart lands to be in Awre parish.[2]

A customal of the Manor of Micheldean.

Michell Deane

An Abstract of thother matters Besides the Rents aforesaid.[3]

Presented at the Court of Survey held for this Mannor, 3 Aug., 1642.

Boundes	1 The Bounds of the Mannor were at larg sett downe and presented.
Extent	2 That part of Auenhall extends into this Mannor on the east side the High streete. Mr. Bainham Vaughan hath a third part of this Mannor as it was a Mannor at first, but noe part of this Mannor is within his said third part.
Tenure	3 The ffreehold lands within this Mannor are held by fealty, suite of Court, Heriott, Releife, and the yearlie rents before particularlye set downe.
Alienc̃on	4 That by the custome of this Mannor there is due to the Lord out of the said lands upon euery grant or alienac̃on of any parcel of the ffreelands 2s. 6d. as a reliefe payable

1 Colchester Muniments, Book A, fo. 9-13. 2 Colchester Muniments, Book A, fol. 5.

3 The preceding Rental, to which reference is here made, is entitled: "A brief Survey and particulars of the Manor of Michell Deane and Aylewaies landes together, and all the lands in Deane and Avenhall now held by me, R. C. Anno 1642, according to a Court of Survey by me held thereof."

Heriott — by the new comer. And vpon the death if euery tenant dying seized of any the said ffreehold lands the best beast or other goodes for a Heriott. But yet they conceive all bee it a free holder dye seized of sundrie parcels in fee yet

Several parsells — the Lord is to have but one Heriott for all. But if a ffreeholder aliene his landes to seuerall persons or in seuerall parcells there will be so many seuerall Heriotts and Reliefes due.

Suite Landes — 5 There are some Suite lands the owners whereof are *Benchers* and ought to attend and sitt as iudges at every 3 weekes Court or to be amerced for default.

The Suite Lands and Beachers now are these :

The Benchers — William Callowe for part of a messuage and landes in the forest called Sampson's house.

William Sampson an infant for Sampson's house parcel of Callowes said lands.

Edward Morse in his daughter's right for a messuage late Sergeant's now in tenure Tyler. But Warner and Crewe ought now to doe themselves the Service.

Thomas Bower an Infant for Garons Inn, in tenure of Bridgett Bower.

Edward Powell for a messuage in New Strete late Woods and formerly ffarness.

Edward Jenninges for the Courner house att Millend Street late Grauenours.

Winter Bridgman for a messuage and lands ouer against the Pound.

William Steuenton for his lands in Deane aforesaid, the particulars they know not.

Thomas Wade for Messengers Rents in High Streete.

John Lane for his dwelling house late Pages adjoining to the Talbott.

Bryan Lane for a messuage in High Streete late Grauenors now in occupation of Cadle.

Lands in Avenale What ? — 6 They present the particulars of the Demesne lands to bee as afore set downe, and that there are six decayed tenements in Millend street uninhabited, and say that some of the lands before particularised are not in Deane but in Avenall : viz., Longmed, Millmed, and the Water mill thereon, Barton Hills being in occupation of Ro. Kirke or Lane or Welsh his undertenants, 14 Closes in Wildernes, 60 acres in occupation of Thomas and Morgan Workman, Hollyday, and Cooper Wildernes als Sturnes groue in occupation of Morgan Workman. Lane Grove in occupation of Paine and Rudge; New Leaze in occupation of Thomas Morgan.

Royalties — 7 That the Lord of this Mannor hath the sole power and priuilege of fishing, fowling, hawking, hunting, and other Royalties incident, &c., Courts Leete, Baron or 3 weeks Courts, and all fines, forfeiturs, amercements, and perquisites of Courts, Waifes, Strayes, Goodes of fellons,

felon de see, deodands and other Royalties usually belonging to a Mannor. Yet sometimes the King's baileifs having first seized for such forfeitures hath had the fine.

Comon, &c. 8 The benefit of Comon throughout the forest, and of all mines, wastes, and profitts within this Mannor belonges to the Lord and the tenants in his right.

The Groues & Wastes 9 The Lord hath some woodes: viz., A Grove or Skirt of trees att the upper end of Court field in occupation of Thomas Lugg.

Harp Grove and Paine Grove in occupation of Lane and Rudge.

Sturnes Grove in occupation of Morgan Workman, and that wast hath bin committed by Lugg. Alsoe Mr. Trottman to the value of £5, and Robert Kirke by untyleing of Mathewes barne, and Mrs. Wade by permitting the decay of a shead belonging to the tithing barne in Mecrend Street demised to Pirke, and the place where that house stood is now vsed as a garden.

Deteyner 10 They know of no deteyner of Lands, Rents, Services, Deeds, &c.

ffayre & Markets 11 There is a Markett kept every Munday and a fayre every M.day. The profitts and toll whereof belong to the Lord.

Parsonage 12 The Advowson of the Parsonage for 2 turnes belonges to the Lord of this Mannor, and the third to the Lord of Auenhall.

Mr. Stringer now parson came by this Lord's title and so must the next, And then the Lord of Auenhall to present for 1 turne onely. The Parsonage is worth about £40 per annum.

Cheif Rents 13 There is a cheife rent paid out to St. Breuills of xxs., and for Wildernes xs. The mannor is within the Diocese of Gloucester and Hundred of St. Breuills.

Officers 14 That John Bridgman is Steward, Charles Callowe Baileffe, and Francis Gwillim Dy Woodward.

Evoluments to the Lord 15 That upon euery arest into this Court there is 3d. due to Lord by euery defendant & 3d. by the plaintiff, pro non process, & 2d. pro non compers in toto 7d. (*sic*) vpon euery tryall. The Lord hath right to custome money for wheelage, &c. Lastlie there was Ayd money leuyed out of the lands holden of this mannor by Nicholas Roberts, about 3 years before his death for making his son a knight, &c.

Subscribed by the Jury, Vizt.

Nicholas Morse	Edward Jennings	Thomas Dauies
John Wade	Mathew Morse	Thomas Bowrey
Robert Kirke	Thomas Lugge	Robert Churches
William Callowe	William Nelme	Thomas Workman
John Lane	Edward Powell	Jurors, &c.

Exr Capt. & fuit xjo Octo: 18 Car: 1642 per Jo. Bridgman Seneschall ibm.

1 Colchester Muniments, Book c., pp. 141, 142.

ROMAN REMAINS IN LYDNEY PARK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

By the Rev. CANON SCARTH, M.A.

No county in England is richer in Roman Remains than Gloucestershire.

It contains two well known Roman cities within it: *Glevum* Gloucester), and *Corinium* (Cirencester.) These are united by a Roman Road, called Ermine Street, running in a direct line between them, and traversing a pastoral region, known as the Cotswold Hills.

From the two principal towns other Roman Roads branch out; one from Gloucester keeps the western side of the Severn, and connects Glevum with Isca Silurum, or Caer Leon, and with Caerwent, both Roman towns in Monmouthshire, and noted for their Remains. This Road skirts the Forest of Dean, where are very extensive remains of Roman Iron Workings, and through which a Roman Road passes, many traces of which still remain in a very perfect condition. On the line of this road, and nearly midway between Glevum and Isca Silurum, are situated the Remains in Lydney Park, in the parish of Aylburton, distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the western branch of the estuary of the Severn, which seems in former times to have flowed nearer to the hills on which the Remains at Lydney are situated.

Lydney, though known, and portions of it excavated, more than a century ago, and a careful catalogue formed of the Roman Coins discovered, has not been described until recent times. The remains found have, however, for some years past, been carefully collected and preserved on the estate, and are now delineated in a work published in 1879, being a posthumous work by the late Rev. W. Hiley Bathurst, with notes by Mr. King, Senior Fellow of Trin. Coll., Cambridge.

Few owners of property have evinced such a desire to record and to preserve the ancient remains found on their estates. The volume issued under Mr. King's auspices, is one which not only manifests accurate research and scholarship, but adds much to our previous knowledge of the Roman occupation of Britain.

The position of Lydney commands a most striking view of the junction of the Severn and the Wye.

Mr. Bathurst observes that the Romans appear to have occupied the summits of two hills, now comprised within the park at Lydney. The larger of these, commonly called the "Camp Hill," has an area of 850 feet by 370; the smaller is nearly circular, and not above 60 yards in diameter. A deep valley, about 28 yards in width, runs between the two. The larger hill was known popularly as the "Dwarfs' Hill," from the notion that the buildings in it were the work of fairies.[1]

When the estate was purchased by Mr. Benj. Bathurst in 1723, all this part of the present park was overgrown by brushwood, but there were walls belonging to the buildings, standing 3 feet above the ground. Many large coins and other antiquities were

[1] Both these hills are fortified with mounds and ditches, where most accessible. The smaller appears to have been an ancient British stronghold, probably occupied in pre-Roman times. The larger one has been fortified, for the better protection of the buildings erected on it. The entrenchments are very distinct, and are doubled at the most assailable point to N.W.

Prof. Hübner remarks that "A sight of the annexed plan shews how mistaken it is to suppose that Lydney was a Roman Camp;" and then observes that "the marks and signs of a Roman Camp are wanting;" but it is plain that the Professor, not having been over the ground himself, misapprehends the nature of the fortified enclosure, which is not given in the plan, as it only gives the walled area. It would have added greatly to the value of Mr. King's work, if it had contained a plan of the fortifications on both hills, whereas only a map of the country in the immediate neighbourhood is given, and a plan of the buildings within their walled enclosure, but not the earthern vallum surrounding the hill. It seems as if the lesson learned by the Romans at Camulodunum, by the entire destruction of the colony with its unfortified Temple, had not been forgotten, and that the Temple of Nodon was enclosed within a rampart, so as to be easily defencible, if necessary.

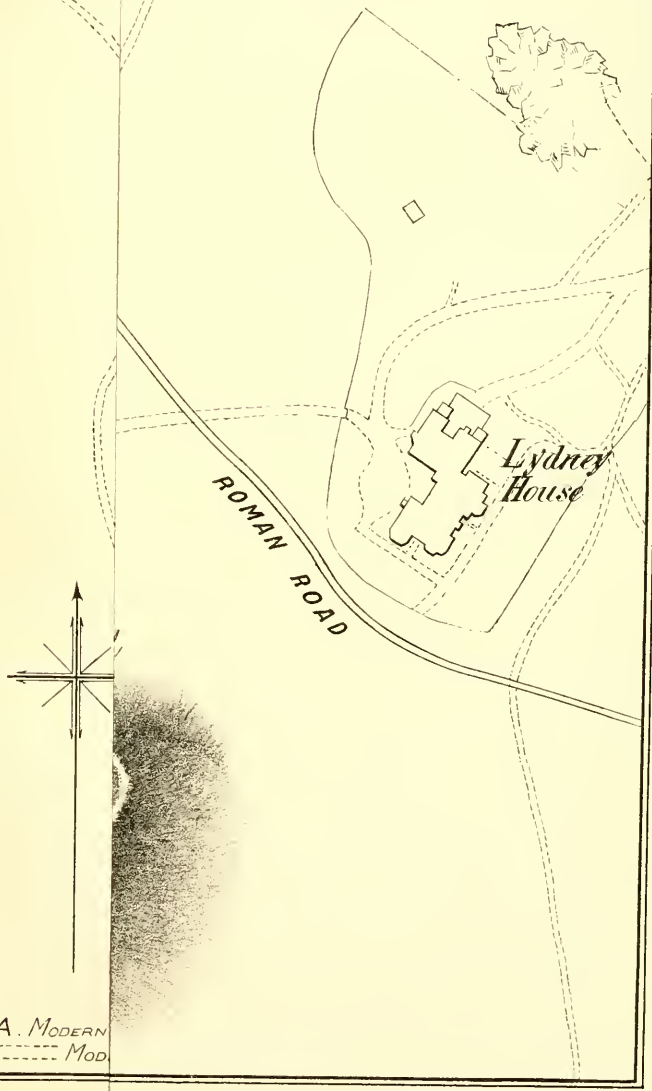
No excavations have been made on the smaller hill, where the entrenchments are very perfect, and where a small body of men have, apparently, acted as a guard. A search within the area of this Camp would probably reveal some traces of military occupation.

found, but in the year 1770 the walls had diminished to half their former height. Major Rooke published an account of the excavations, which he was allowed by the family to make, in the "Archæologia" (Vol. V., p. 207, A.D. 1777). Up to this period, the coins and other objects which had been found were taken away, and no record of them has been kept. Also the stone, being useful for walling, was carried away, and in this manner the foundations were grubbed up, and the floors injured. Excavations were also made in search of iron ore, and this, likewise, tended to the destruction of portions of the buildings.[1] It was not until 1805 that a regular investigation was made by the Right Hon. C. Bathurst, who caused the direction of the walls to be traced, and the form of the buildings to be made out. The work was carried on for many years, and every room was measured as it was brought to light, every pavement copied, and to this we owe the careful plan of the separate buildings, a reduction of which appears in Mr. King's book, and in Prof. Hübner's pamphlet on Lydney. In carrying on the work of excavation, it was discovered that alterations had been made in the buildings in Roman times. Happily a careful catalogue of all the coins that could be collected was made by a lady of the family; these are now published in Mr. King's volume, and comprise a period between Augustus and Arcadius, and thus embrace the whole period of Roman occupation. The spot on which the Roman buildings stood, formed part of a common, and was enclosed in the park about A.D. 1670. On referring to the plan *(Pl. IX.)*, we see that it consisted of three distinct buildings, marked A, B, C. That marked A appears to be the oldest, and may be regarded as the principal residence. The length is 168 feet, N. and S., and 135 feet E. and W. The central space was the Atrium, 66 ft. by 63. This is surrounded by a crypto-porticus, a kind of Cloister, which, on one side, is double. The longer sides are 84 feet in length, the shorter 72, and the width 8 feet. These covered walks appear to have been floored with elegant Mosaic pavements, fragments of which have been

[1] About two miles from the site of this villa, and on the outskirts of the park, are the ancient workings called the Scowls, carried on by the Romans in the Forest of Dean. These may be seen to great advantage at Bream, and at Coleford, and at Symond's Yat.

PLAN OF ROMAN STATION, LYDNEY PARK.

Scale,— 1/2500.



LAVARS, LITH. BROAD ST BRISTOL.

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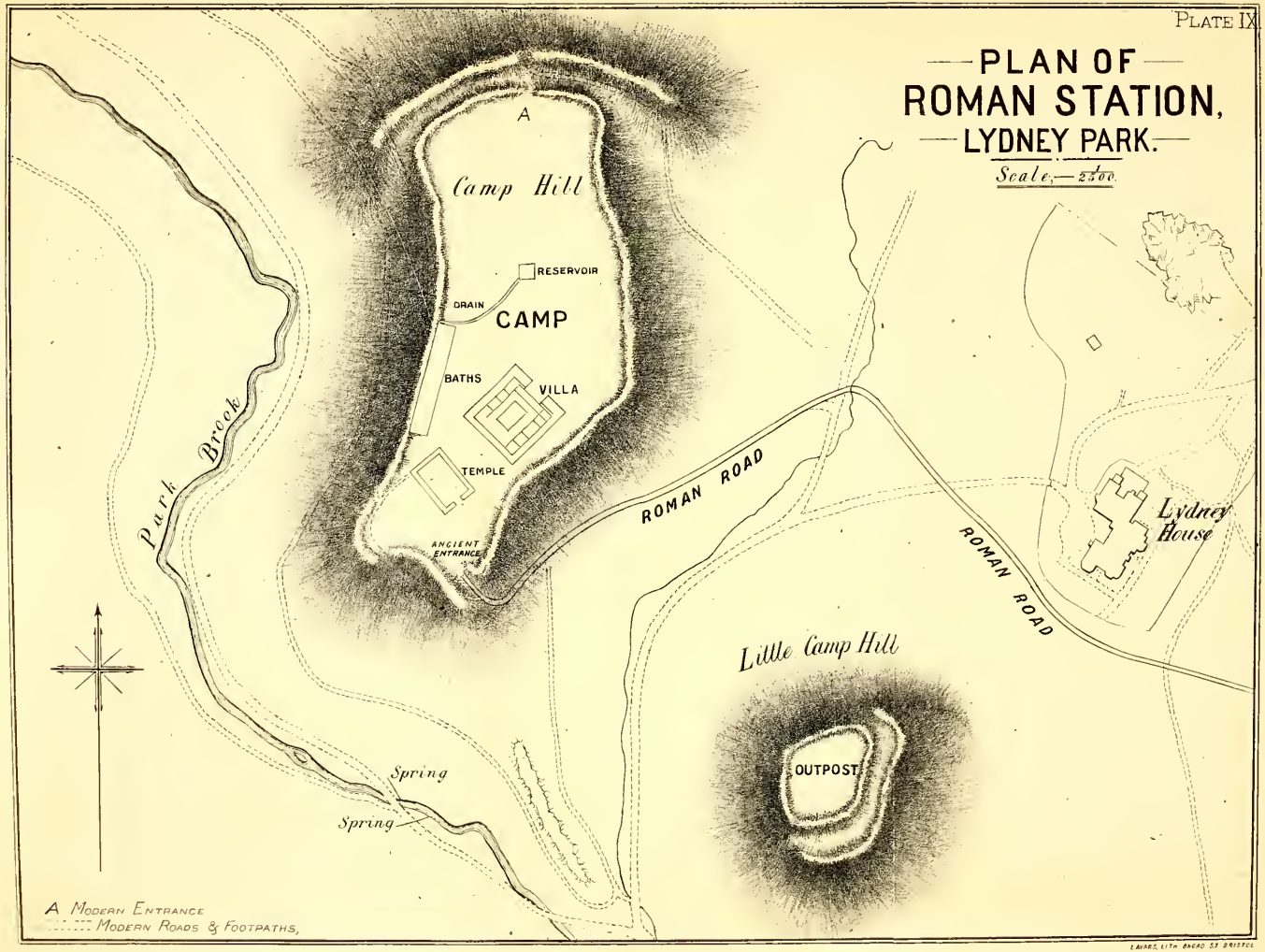


LAVARS, 11TH BROAD ST BRISTOL

found in different parts. The chambers which surrounded this area were all, for the most part, of small size, like what are found in ancient Roman houses, and in many of these Mosaic floors were found. Careful drawings of them are given in Mr. King's book, from plans in possession of the family. It would be tedious to go further into the description of this building, which has been very minutely described by Mr. Bathurst, and an architect, or student of Roman house arrangement, could hardly wish for a better plan than that published.

The second building, marked B, contains the suspended floors, or Hypocausts. Most of this building seems to have been warmed with hot air, and the structure appears to be later than the other. The Pre-furnium, or "*fire-room*," is at one end of the building, and a flue conveyed the smoke by means of channels formed of flanged tiles, through other parts of the building. The floors were supported on pillars about 4 feet 7 inches high, constructed of bricks from 6 to 8 inches square, one and a half thick.

An outlying square building, with a projection from it, and a drain (as marked in the plan), running in the direction of the hot baths, may have served as a reservoir, and been connected with this portion of the building; the purpose, however, of the out-building, marked D on the plan, is not very well ascertained.

But the leading interest which attaches to this triple group of buildings, is the *third* portion, marked C on the plan. This is the remains of a Temple, and its purpose is clearly ascertained, not only from the *form*, but from Inscriptions and Votive Tablets found within, on which the name of the God of the Temple is inscribed, though in three different Tablets it is spelt in as many different ways: viz., Noden, Nudens, or Nodens. The floor of the central area was covered with a Mosaic Pavement, portions of which still remain. Two of the side chambers have also these ornamental floors. Temples have been rarely preserved in Britain, though they are well known to have existed, and the sites of churches occasionally occupy their places. Thus at Bath, Stall's Church is recorded to have replaced, and also embodied, a portion of an ancient Roman Temple, and it is stated also that the Abbey

Church of Bath, built in mediæval times, stands on the site of a Roman Temple.

The Inscriptions make us acquainted with a local divinity not known in Roman or Greek mythology—Nodon or Nodons, (a divinity like Sul, or Sul-Minerva, who was worshipped at Bath,) peculiar to the district. Many learned conjectures have been made, which are lucidly given by Mr. Bathurst, in his introductory treatise, and which may be seen p. 13 and following.

One supposes the name to be an epithet of Esculapius, the inventor of medicine, the assuager of pain, ανωδυνος, corrupted "νωδυνος"—Nodon; and this is supported by the supposed votive offerings found within the precinct, especially the images of dogs, and it is asserted that the deity owed his early preservation to the maternal care of one of these animals. The point, however, is not satisfactorily proved, and Mr. Bathurst's notice breaks off while engaged in attempting its elucidation.[1]

Mr. King rather regards Nodens as the "God of the Abyss" or "God of the depths," a deity of the ancient Silurians. He considers the Sea Monster and the Salmon represented in the Pavement, as denoting the worship of a Marine Deity. The Temple being erected near the junction of the Severn and Wye, and on the borders of a large estuary, gives some countenance to this theory.[2]

The pavement of the Temple bears an inscription, which is unfortunately mutilated, and the reading is thus rendered uncertain, but it is, apparently, an Inscription to the God, and from it we

[1] The Rev. J. McCaul, late President of the University Coll., Toronto, in his valuable work on Britanno-Romano Inscriptions has made some remarks upon the god Nodons, Nodens, or Nudens, see p. 64 and following.

He observes that "it is not easy to arrive at any definite conclusion relative to his name. It seems not improbable that Nodon was a British Deity, such as Mapronus and Cocidius. He considers the different Inscriptions in which it occurs, and brings much learning to aid in their elucidation.

[2] This was also the opinion of Sir Sam. Meyrick (see Brit. Rom. Inscrip., p. 71). "Deus Nodens seems to be the 'God of the Abyss.'" In the original language it would be Deus Noddyns, or it may be 'God the preserver.'"

learn that the pavement was constructed by means of the offerings made at his shrine. Mr. King reads it as follows :

D[eo] M[aximo] IT[erum] FLAVIVS
SENILIS PR[aeses] REL[igionis]
EX STIPIBVS POSSVIT
O[pitu] LANTE VICTORINO INTER-
[prete la]TINE.

And interprets it thus :

To the greatest God
for the second time
Flavius Senilis,
Head of the Religion,
has erected this
from voluntary contributions.

The Director of the Works being Victorinus, Interpreter for the Latin Tongue.

Proof : Hübner's reading and translation differs from Mr. King's

D[eo] M[agno] N[odonti]
T. FLAVIVS
SENILIS PR[epositus] REL[iquationis]
EX STIPIBVS POSSVIT
O . . . . LANTE VICTORINO INTERTINE.

D · M · N · T. FLAVIVS SENILIS PR RIL EX STIPIBVS POSSVIT O . . . LANTE VICTORINO INTER . . . INE.

He leaves the word before "Flavius Senilis" doubtful, but would read : PR REL "Prepositus Reliquationis,"—after Mommsen—*i.e.*, Commander of a Detachment of the Fleet, which he supposes to have been stationed not far from Lydney, and in communication with the Roman Camp at Caerleon, where a portion of the Legio Secunda was stationed.

An inscribed stone, found at Misenum, bears the title, "Prepositus Reliquationis."

PRIMIPILARIS · M · VERECVNDVS · VERVS ·
PRAEPOSITVS · RELIQVATIONIS CLASSIS
PRAETORIAE MISENATIVM.

Translated: "Marius Verecundus Verus, Commander of detachment of the Pretorian Fleet of Misenum (See Corp. I. L. VII. 42, Eph. Epig. III. (1877), S. 311. Rom. Rem. of Lydney, by King, p. 25.)

Prof. Hübner states confidently that this is the only interpretation which the two abbreviations will bear, *PR. REL*, (See Das Heiligthum des Nodon 38) and adds, "The British fleet had a station at the mouth of the Severn. A centurion of the second Legion at Isca, was the Commander of the Fleet which lay off the coast. In the Lydney Inscription the letters REL, or RIL, are given, but the words, "Classis Britannicæ," either at length or in an abbreviated form, are omitted. Prepositus is the technical expression for such extraordinary commanders." The inscription states that the Commander of the Fleet had ornamented the temple out of the offerings, "ex stipibus." The words which ought to follow would be "operi instante," or "curam agente," but the lettering will not favour this reading, and the Professor therefore supposes that the original work must have undergone reparation, and the lettering have been misplaced.

Can any proof be given of this? If not, Mr. King's reading must stand, however improbable it may appear to Prof. Hübner, Mr. King regards the Professor's explanation of the doubtful abbreviated words PR · REL.[1] as far fetched, and prefers the reading, "Præses Religionis," "Chief Priest," or "President of the Sacred Rites." Whichever way we take it (and I will not attempt to decide), the inscription itself is very interesting and suggestive. It marks the prominent position held by the Temple. It was either presided over by a Chief Priest, or erected, or ornamented, by an admiral, out of the offerings made at the shrine.

How sad it is that so many Roman inscriptions are only fragmentary, for they help greatly to elucidate the condition of the island in Roman times.[2] Here, at Lydney, we certainly have the

[1] These letters have also been read PRETIO RELATO, by a writer in the *Saturday Review*. (See Article on Roman Remains at Lydney).

[2] After reconsidering the lettering, I am inclined to take the following as the correct reading. It has been suggested to me by Mr. King, and proposed to him by Mr Monro:

Remains of a Historical Monument, and must be thankful for its preservation and its elucidation, and for the careful collection of whatever has been found in later times. More may yet be discovered, and light may still be thrown upon the ancient occupiers of this very interesting district.

The Votive Tablets, found at Lydney, are of great interest, (see R. Antiq. at Lydney, plate XX., where three are engraved.) The most curious of these is No. 3 :

DIVO
NODENTI · SILVIANVS · ANILVM · PERDEDIT DEMEDIAM · PARTEM DONAVIT · NODENTI · INTER QVIBVS NOMEN SENICIANI · NOLLIS PETMITTAS · SANITATEM DONEC · PERFERAT VSQVE TEMPLVM NODENTIS.

The Inscription translated is this

To the God Nodens.

Silvianus (or Silulanus) has lost a ring. He has presented (or vowed as an offering) half its value to Nodon. Amongst all who bear the name of Sinicianus, refuse thou to grant health until he bring back the ring to the Temple of Noden.[1] (see Note at the end of this paper.)

Prof. Hübner instances a similar "defixio" engraved on a metal plate found at Cumæ in a grave, and another found at Capua, and now in the Berlin Museum ; also one, an "Imprecatio," or Defixio, addressed to the Divinity of the Lusitanian Turobriga.

"Dea Ataecina Turibrig(ensis) Proserpina per tuam majestatem te rogo, oro, obsecro, uti vindices quod mihi furti factum est.

D · M · T · FLAVIVS · SENILIS · PR · REL · EX · STIPIBVS · POSSVIT · [Opitu] LANTE · VICTORINO · INTERCATINE.

"To the great God. T. Flavius.

Senilis, head of the Religion, erected this from voluntary contributions. The director of the works being Victorinus of Intercatia."

Intercatia is a town of ancient Hispania, so that Victorinus was not a Briton, but a Spaniard by nation.

We know from Inscriptions found in Britain how many Spaniards were serving in this island.

[1] For Dr. Mc Caul's explanation of this, see B. R. Ins., p. 68. He regards it as the result of a wager.

Quis quis mihi imudavit involavit minusque fecit, ea(sres) q(uæ) i(nfra) s(criptæ) s(unt) Tunicas Sex (P)ænula, Lintea II. In(dus)ium, cujus (ego nomen) ignoro, tamen tu scis, in Eum jus vindictamque a te peto." Some one having the whole of their wardrobe stolen, probably a lady, turns trustingly to the Divinity, and asks to learn where it is, and to have the thief punished.

The Tablet being placed there would lead to the supposition that the prayer did not remain unanswered (see Prof. Hübner's Pamphlet on Lydney).

Mr. Newton in his Essays on Art and Archæology, p. 193, gives instances of what were called by the Romans "Devotiones," *consecrations*, or as we should say, *execrations*, and which are called by the Greek and by the western church, *anathemata*, in which the vengeance of the Deity was invoked against the offenders. "In order to make this curse more terrible and efficacious, it was drawn up in the form of a dedication, and engraved on marble or on metal tablets, · · · · At Knidos, within a sacred precinct dedicated to Demeter, Persephonè, Pluto, and other cognate Deities, (says he) I found a number of leaden tablets, on which were graven such *devotiones*. In these curious documents the person against whom the curse was directed, was always consigned to the vengeance of the two infernal Goddesses, Demeter and her daughter. May he or she never find Pesephonè propitious, is the constantly recurring formula; and in some cases the offender is duly consigned to eternal torments, besides being excommunicated in this world." The date of these tablets is probably about B.C. 150.

The late discovery of a Leaden Plate at Bath[1] containing an inscription apparently written backwards, and containing certain names, but not yet sufficiently decyphered, seems to certify a recovery by the use of the waters, though this has also been read as a "Defixio."[2] Another Leaden Plate, with characters not yet made out, has also been found.

That this custom of denouncing persons guilty of theft or other injustice, and imprecating calamity upon them, continued to a

[1] See Bath Herald, April 24th, 1880.

[2] See Bath Herald, March 19th, 1881.

very late period, is proved by the finding of the leaden plates on a heap of stones on Gatherley Moor, Yorkshire, containing an imprecation. A drawing of these is given in the History of Richmondshire, p. 195. The plates, when discovered, were supposed to be about 200 years old. This is inferred from the names mentioned on them.

It would take too much time to go carefully into the other inscriptions on the tablets, and to review all the reliques collected together in the Museum of the Mansion at Lydney, many of which are carefully drawn in Mr. King's book, which will delight every student of Roman Remains.

The remains at Lydney have attracted notice in Germany. To the Germans we owe the most complete classification and arrangement of Britanno-Roman Inscriptions. All the Inscriptions hitherto found in Britain have been faithfully noted and recorded in their great work, Corpus Inscriptionum Latinnarum, Vol. VII. Such a work will greatly aid the student and give him a clearer insight into British history in Roman times, than any detailed account. But if we thank the chroniclers of these Records we must still more thank their careful preservers, and such thanks are pre-eminently due to the owners of Lydney Park.

The date of the Lydney Remains may be ascribed chiefly to the second and third centuries, when the Roman power was at its highest point in Britain, and therefore the work has been of a high order, but the super-structure and most of the columns, appear to have been of wood, probably oak, which grew abundantly in the forest, close at hand, though remains of stone columns of small size were found with part of a capital and some pinacles of the villa. It would not be difficult to give an imaginary plan of the super-structure. We cannot but regret the loss of the stone carvings (a portion only of one remaining, and two or three pinacles), but I am inclined to believe that they must have been, for the most part, of a perishable material, or more would have survived.

I will not attempt to decide the attributes of the God *Nodon*, though Prof. Hübner says that he leaves this to English anti-

quaries, and that there is not sufficient evidence to shew what kind of God Nodon was. Perhaps time may solve the difficulty, as more may yet be found at Lydney; and discoveries of Roman Remains both in Britain and on the continent, are daily coming to light.

From the metal engraved tablet found (see King, plate XIII. and p. 39), which has been adopted as an emblem on Mr. King's book, he may have been a Sun-God,[1] or a Sea-God, but, as Hübner observes, it is certain that the whole of Lydney Hill was consecrated to his honour. "Far from all town settlements, on a sunny hill near the river (Sabrina), this monument was raised by Roman Conquerors, to the honour of a domestic God, who was worshipped with the surroundings and accompaniments of Italian worship, and a building erected to his honour." The worship of this Divinity, unknown elsewhere, is a fresh contribution to our knowledge of the worship and religious life of the Roman province.

One or two practical reflections may not be out of place here.

We do not know who or what Divinity this God Nodons was. Yet he was manifestly worshipped with great reverence, and held in much veneration sixteen centuries ago. Yet now a few remnants of his temple and worship only remain. He has shared the fate of Sul-Minerva at Bath, nay of Zeus at Olympia, of Apollo at Dodona, of Minerva at Athens, and of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome.

What a change has the promulgation of Christianity wrought among the nations. It is difficult, with all the light afforded by heathen historians and poets, to picture the state of society in those far off ages, but the examination of Remains like those at Lydney, help us greatly in these researches; and though works of art, like those at Olympia and Athens, are not found in Britain, yet we can realize as clearly the condition of a Roman province in the second and third centuries of our era, and can glance over the period intervening with as much certainty and truth, and see how

[1] See Hübner, p. 46. This is not at all probable, comparing this representation with that of Phœbus Apollo, preserved on the Metope of a Temple, to that God. Helios is not draped (see Dr. Schliemann's Troy and its Remains.)

wonderful has been the change in the aspect of society. We have no longer a rule based upon human strength and man's credulity, but rather a governing power based upon a true belief, and upon a sound conviction of right and justice—Maneat Semper !

Note.—Since the paper was drawn up, I have had the pleasure of hearing the remarks on the Roman Ring, named on the "Defixio," or Votive Tablet, found at Lydney, made by the Rev. John James, and as his useful and interesting notice is published in the Society's Proceedings, it renders the omission of any further notice of it on my part more excusable, though I am well aware much that is interesting might have been added to the Notices of Roman Remains in this paper (See ante, p. 75).

RELICS OF ANCIENT BRITISH FOREST LIFE—MATERIAL AND OTHER.

By JOHN BELLOWS.

Two thousand years ago, when Julius Cæsar came to Britain, he described it as covered with forests, and the cities in it as merely fortified woods; while the houses of the natives were built of wattling, plastered with clay.

A century or two later, when this Island formed part of the Great Empire, we find the Britons famed for their Basket-work, which was regarded in the markets of Rome as of the best: and this pre-eminence in the art of platting or working wood has left its mark on our language down till the present day. Not only are the local terms *Pott*, for fruit hamper, and *Poot*, for basket used in salmon fishing, from the Welsh, or old British, *Bwt*[1]: but the name "Basket" itself, is but a slight change of *basg*=woven or platted, and *coet*=wood; while *wattle* appears to be only a less guttural form of *coet'l*, meaning twigs, or small wood: and *hurdle* is probably from the same root.

With some modifications, the mode of building with wattle has lasted all the way down from Cæsar's time till our own days, in parts of England where, from the abundance of timber, or the free growth of the willow, the material has been at hand for the purpose. And apropos of the willow, we should note that our local word *sallies*, for basket-twigs, is undoubtedly the same as the Latin *salix*: though whether it is a cognate form, or one derived during the Roman occupation, it may not be easy to determine.

While then, in parts of the country, such as Cornwall, where wood is less abundant, the traces of the ancient mode of building

[1] The *b* in Welsh has much the sound of *p*. Hence we find Shakespeare putting into the mouth of a Welshman the words "*Pillows of purning prim-stone.*"

with wattle or timber have disappeared, we may reasonably expect to find such traces in districts like Epping Forest and the Forest of Dean still preserved to us. And we do find them, in the form of old timber-framed houses, whose panels, or interspaces, are filled up with wattle and clay. For there is a gradual transition from the hut of the Briton as it existed in Cæsar's time, to the timber-framed house of some centuries after. As civilization advanced, the need would make itself felt for houses of larger size than had sufficed for sheltering a single family: and larger timber would be employed: so that by the time the Roman occupation was fairly established here, while the public buildings, such as castles and temples, and so on, were constructed of stone, the better class of dwelling-house appears to have been a stone foundation, raised but little above the ground, with a framing of timber above it.

While timber was what it is now in America—"lumber"—costing next to nothing, the walls of such houses were made, when not wattled, of a series of uprights roughly squared and placed close together, like the fingers on one's hand held upright. The openings between were made water-tight by filling them with clay, beaten up with straw, or moss, or similar medium, to bind it.

This upright position of the timber suited our wet climate, as it facilitated the running off of the water better than laying logs longitudinally one on another.

This was the stage at which building had arrived by the time the Saxons came here; and hence the Saxon verb for "to build" was *timbrian*: shewing that stone played but a subordinate part in their construction.

Down till the time of, say Henry III., the forests still covered about one-third of the country; and timber was abundant; but as time went on, and it grew less so, the uprights of the walls got placed a little more asunder, a little more clay, or in some cases, brick and mortar, being used to fill up the intervals.

We now come to the period of houses such as are still standing—dating say between three and four centuries back: and, as a rule, we shall, I believe, find that the older the house of this timber-framed class, the closer will be the uprights in its walls: and *vice versa*.

This refers to dwelling-houses. Barns and such farm-buildings as were not used for dwelling in, or the poorest class of cottages, did not need such an expensive wall: and so we find the interspaces in these often filled up with wattling, made either with strong rods of willow, or other pliant twigs: or, with bands of split wood, roughly speaking from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and 2 or 3 inches broad, interlaced, and plastered. Some good examples of this may be seen at Longhope. In Herefordshire there are very numerous instances of such wattling and timber-framing in combination; and a friend of mine owns some cottages thus built about two centuries old, which are still in excellent condition.

When we get cottages built with timber-frame, and white-washed, we have specimens of such houses as certainly existed in Britain early in the Christian era, and which may be regarded as among the most persistent *material* relics of the Forest life in this Island.

There are, however, antiquities in intangible things as well as in those which are material; and archæology in reality only deals with the material as a means of getting an insight into these; or in other words its object in examining old buildings, and old places or things, is to recover, by their aid, the evidence of actions or manners and customs which have partially or wholly disappeared.

Standing in the quaint old Court Room at the Speech House, we are reminded by the date carved upon the doorway that the house was built in the time of Charles II.; and that consequently the room itself cannot have been used for the holding of the Forest Courts for more than two centuries.

But there was a "Verderer's Court" held in the Forest of Dean, as well as in several other Forests, long before the time of the Stuarts; and if we take the trouble to trace back this tribunal to its establishment, we shall find ourselves in the presence of an antiquity which leaves even the Roman occupation of Britain in the foreground.

Let us premise that the Verderer's Court is held in this room, not as other courts in the kingdom, or elsewhere in Europe, are now held, at periods of a month, or six weeks, or three or six

months; or at any other even division of time, as time is now reckoned. They are held *every forty days*, at *twelve o'clock at noon*.

The oldest written laws we have which relate to the Forests of Britain, are those of Henry III., dating from 1225; and of Canute, from, I believe, 1018.

Canute's Forest Charter was written in Danish: but a remarkable point in it is that in its mention of the several offices, such as Verderer and so on, it gives in duplicate the current, or accepted, *English* words for such offices. This shews that Canute did not establish them as something new: but merely dealt with what was already established and, so to say, in full work. It would have been a very strange thing had this been otherwise: for the Forests of England in the days of Canute covered at least one-third of the whole country; and their influence must, therefore, have been very powerful in the political changes that affected the Island.

We must remember that when a country is conquered by a foreign invader, a change in the dynasty, while it revolutionizes much, leaves still the great bulk of the manners and customs of the people untouched. It is not the policy of a conqueror, who is compelled to alter much, to do so for the mere sake of alteration, or to meddle with matters which do not affect the stability of his government. Take, as an example, the conduct of the British in India, where the mass of the people are left in as much enjoyment of their old habits and customs, as is compatible with ruling them at all. In accordance with this, we find that William the Norman scarcely touched the customs obtaining in the Forests of England.

The Charter of Henry III. goes more fully into detail, on some points, than that of Canute: but for the reasons we have just mentioned, and from other evidence, it is clear that he made no material change in the old order of things. In this charter we have the order of the Forest Courts specified; and these were *three* in number. First came the Court of Attachment (called in Dean Forest, "Court of the Speech"), which was to be held *every forty days*. It was simply for the hearing of evidence, or getting up the cases, ready for the *Swainmote*. The Swains were free-men: and

their *mote*, or assembly, took place *three* times a year, when they received the evidence of *three* witnesses in each case; and the Verderers and other officers of the King passed sentence in accordance with the laws laid down in this charter. From this Swainmote Court there was a final appeal to the justices in *Eyre* (Eyre being the Norman equivalent of Itinerant; because they went on circuit). We must mark, however, the period at which this grand Court of Eyre was held— *i.e.* once in *three* years. As already pointed out, *forty days* was a recurrent period which bore no relation to the divisions of time known to either Saxons or Normans: for their months and years were like our present ones, with the slight exception of the modern change made about leap-year. But we have the clue to it in the constant employment of the figure *three* in all Forest matters: for, to go back, we find the Court of Eyre held every *three* years; the Swainmote Court *three* times a year: *three* witnesses needed to prove in it—and so on. Similarly, we find in the perambulations of the forest, that they were to be made every *three* years, and that the Royal officers appointed to make them were to be accompanied by *nine* (=*three* times *three*) foresters in fee, to see their interests safeguarded. And in Manwood's Forest Laws we have an ancient verse quoted, which summarizes in popular form the duties of foresters. It is drawn up in *nine* lines. We must bear in mind that 3 was the sacred or lucky number of the Druids; and its square—9, consequently regarded by them with special veneration or preference.

Now let us digress for a few moments, to enquire what was the length of the Druid *year*: and we shall see more clearly, on our return to the main subject, the reason for the 40 day division of it.

Cæsar, in his very brief but pithy account of the Druids, tells us that they transmitted the mysteries of their craft orally: but that when they had occasion, as they sometimes had, to employ writing, they made use of the *Greek* alphabet. As he further tells us, they were very proficient in *astronomy*, it seems clear that they must have derived their astronomical knowledge from the same source as their literature—and therefore that they had it from the Greeks.

Now both the Greeks and Romans, at the time of Cæsar's visit to Britain, made their year to consist of 360 days only. This they had from the Egyptians. We may smile when we come to think of the difficulties into which such a division of the year would land them: for as it would not coincide with the solar year, in process of time the feasts, &c., which had been instituted for one season of the year would fall due at a totally different one; and cause endless confusion. To obviate this, the Egyptians allowed five days to fall between the old year and the new, without really belonging to either; and they were substantially followed in this practice by both the classic nations. Thus in Rome the odd days were called "*terminalia*," and were not reckoned in the payment of servants, &c. Julius Cæsar changed this inconvenient year by the introduction of what is known as the Julian Calendar: giving 365 days to the year, and adding one day to the leap-year. Up till his time, the last day before the termination was according to Roman reckoning, the "6th of the Calends of March:" and on leap-year Cæsar's system repeated—*i.e.* made *two* days date as "6th of the Calends of March:" whence our term *Bissextile.* It is a curious circumstance that for, at any rate, more than a century after this change had been made in the Roman year, we still find the soldiers paid for 360 days and not for 365: for a soldier's year's pay in the time of Domitian gives an even number of *ases* per day, if it is divided into 360 parts. Suffice it for the present purpose, that at the period Cæsar wrote his account of the Druids, it is clear that their year consisted, like the old Greek and Roman year, of 360 days only. If we divide this by 9—the number on which they laid such stress, we have *forty days* as the month, if it may, by a verbal licence, be so termed: and this at once accounts for forty days having been the ancient period of assembling for the Forest Courts. It would be tedious to enumerate all the facts which shew the importance of this number 9 in the Druidical system, and by tradition, in the Forest customs of this country. Certain it is that it goes back to a very remote antiquity: to a period, in fact, before the separation of the families from the North West of India whose descendants now people Europe.

In the Highlands of Scotland, among the heathenish customs that, even to our own day, have held their own, there is one connected with the Beltine, or fire-worship, in which a libation and a cake play a part: but the cake must have on it *nine* little bosses, to indicate something: *what* it *may* indicate being forgotten.

In our own county, as well as in other parts of England, we find places called *Nine* Elms: clearly pointing to a season when a group of *nine* of these trees was purposely planted there: for we should meet, were it not for the superstition attached to the number, with other numbers—such as Eight Elms, Six Elms—and so on: *but we never do.* We often hear of Seven *Oaks*, etc.—but not of *Elms*, in connection with seven.

If we turn to the Romans we find them setting up *nine* Gods, and in their earlier days making their weeks of *nine days.* As the markets were weekly, the word *nundinæ* came to mean markets: and this sense survived the chronological division itself. Even after the nine-day week was abandoned, they retained a group of nine days in each month, under the name of *nones.* Then, too, we have the old story of the Sibylline books—how *nine* was the perfect set, which the old witch diminished by *threes* till only *three* were left.

The Druids retained this curious value for *three* to such a degree as to hand down to us a system of poetry which classed all its subjects into *threes*; and of which the *Triads* are the representative. It is but natural, then, that as the Druids had their centres of worship and administration of justice, in Forests, that the influences they left should be more strongly impressed upon the inhabitants of the Forests than elsewhere: and that the series of courts they held should continue to be held as to their seasons or periods, even when changes of dynasty, &c., had altered all other points in connection with them. We have written evidence that these periods have remained unchanged from the year 1225 until now—six centuries and a half: and as we have no evidence as to how much farther back than even that they were in existence, it seems clear, from the divisions of time allotted to them being Druidic, that the courts themselves, in some form or other, go back

to the Druidic times. This would, I believe, be proved sufficiently by the evidence already adduced, as to the periods of

9th of a year
3rd of a year
and every 3rd year

but there is one more very curious confirmation which ought to be added. The Druids reckoned their time by *nights*, and not by days—that is, they counted the day as commencing at noon, and including the whole night, ending at next noon.

Now at Minchinhampton Common, where some curious ancient customs prevail, there still lingers on one which is called "May-boughing," on "old May-day," as it is termed. On that day the boys and girls arm themselves with boughs of the beech, and perform certain games with them: but exactly as the clock strikes 12, they throw them away, under pain of being stigmatized as "May *fools*." *Noon* marked the beginning of the Druid day: and the Verderers' Court at the Speech House, besides being held every *forty days*, or at the *ninth* of the Druid year, opens exactly at *twelve o'clock at noon*. The significance of these periods becomes the more evident, if we compare them with the times at which courts sit for other purposes; for we shall look in vain, among any other tribunals, for anything similar to the customs we have been considering in relation to the "Court of the Speech."

Notices of Recent Archæological Publications.

BRISTOL: PAST AND PRESENT.—By J. F. NICHOLLS, F.S.A., *Chief Librarian of Bristol Free Libraries*, and JOHN TAYLOR, *Librarian of the Bristol Museum and Library*. Bristol: J. W. ARROWSMITH. London: GRIFFITH AND FARRAN.

(First Notice.)

THIS work upon an important local subject claims from us a somewhat full notice, and would have received our earlier attention, but that we desired to see further progress made before we wrote upon it. The completion of the first two volumes, which have been carried on *pari passu*, affords us this opportunity. These contain, respectively, the Civil and the Ecclesiastical History of the town. The third volume will be taken up with modern Bristol. There are, we believe, some dozen histories of Bristol in existence, including those of Ricart, Wyrcester, and Leland, which were written in the 15th century, all of them, except the first, are now out of print; and we consider Mr. Arrowsmith has judged rightly in thinking a new History of Bristol would be favourably received by the public.

The design of the new work does not appear to contemplate any original researches. The object, apparently, was to condense, in a popular form, such historical occurrences as are scattered in the pages of the volumes to which we have alluded, adding thereto a relation of such events as have happened since the last history of the town was written, and collecting from other available sources such further incidents connected therewith as would serve to give life and animation to the narrative.

To carry out this object, Mr. Arrowsmith could scarcely have selected, from among his fellow-townsmen, two gentlemen better qualified than those he has chosen. Both possess considerable literary experience, and each has within his reach much valuable material for the proposed work. Nor do we think that a more judicious arrangement could have been made than in assigning to Mr. Nicholls the Civil, and to Mr. Taylor the Ecclesiastical, History of the place, for whilst the former has directed his mind chiefly to the study of Municipal, the latter, we believe, has applied himself more especially to Ecclesiastical and other kindred subjects.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Mr. Nicholls, in his Introduction, exhibits extensive reading. He treats at considerable length, of many matters from the old time of the alleged colonization of Britain by Brutus, the great grandson of Æneas, the hero of Virgil's Epic, downwards, which, though he considers them "vain traditions," he deems it necessary to relate because previous writers on Bristol have believed them. They seem to be quite irrelevant to the history of Bristol, and might, we think, have been well allowed to rest in darkness.

The early history of Bristol is very obscure. There was no Roman colony here, but the site was doubtless a place for the import and export of merchandise in Roman times. This has been proved by the discovery of large quantities of Roman coins, and by finding two pigs of Roman lead in the Avon; and, probably, after the Roman legions were withdrawn from the country, the place continued to be occupied by a Romano-British population governed by their own municipal laws, and carrying on an extensive commerce unmolested by the Saxon invaders. Nevertheless, it is very remarkable that we have no definite mention of the place until the early part of the 11th century, when Ethelred had a mint here, as had also his successors. The importance of the place is, however, shewn by the fact, as pointed out by Mr. Nicholls, that at the time of the Domesday Survey, Bristow was rated higher than any other city in the kingdom, except London, Lincoln, and Norwich.

On the north side, at an early period, the town was defended by two walls. The outer one followed the left bank of the river Frome, and the inner one just circumscribed the town as it existed at the time the wall was built. Seyer, Barrett, and Evans all differed in opinion as to which was the earliest of these walls. Mr. Nicholls agrees with Seyer, and we think with good reason, in believing that the inner, and more simply constructed, wall was the first built, and that soon after the Conquest, when the suburbs had become extended beyond the wall on the north side, the outer wall was built for their defence. He judges also rightly, we think, in believing that the castle formed a portion of the regular defences of the town, it being erected on the isthmus between the Avon and the Frome on the eastern side of the town where the defences were weakest. The date of the erection of the castle is very uncertain. Mr. Nicholls assigns very good reasons for believing it was founded during the reign of the Conqueror, and reasonably accounts for the fact of its not being mentioned in Domesday on the ground that it was then a Royal Castle held by the King, and therefore not geldable. His views upon the castrametation of the town appear to be the result of careful study, and, in consequence, we believe correct, and his description of the castle, to which he has also given much attention,[1] is clear and intelligible.

After referring in some detail to the Conquest of Ireland by Henry II., and the gift by him of the town of Dublin to his men of Bristol, Mr. Nicholls relates the grant to Bristol of its first Charter by John Earl of Moreton, in 1188, he being then Lord of Bristol, though not yet Earl of Gloucester. He gives a translation of this important charter, and adds explanatory notes on the nature of the franchises and privileges granted thereby, contending that these franchises previously existed, being survivals of the privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants in Roman times.[2] In this, to some extent, he is probably correct. Under the years 1239-40 he gives a very interesting account of the then condition of the harbour accommodation of this great mercantile emporium, and describes the plan conceived by some "born engineer," whose name is unrecorded, for incorporating the thriving parishes of Temple Thomas, and Redcliff within the borough, thereby affording extensive and

1 See his Monograph on Bristol Castle, ante Vol. III, p. 185.

2 See Mr. Nicholas' Monograph: *Ancient Charter Privileges of Bristol Freemen*, ante, Vol. III., p. 258.

excellent quays, which led to a "vast development at a bound of its commerce." For the improvement of the communication a stone bridge was erected across the Avon.

The inclusion of the township of Redcliff within the Borough, led, however, to great contention. Redcliff formed parcel of the Manor of Bedminster, of which the Lords Berkeley were Lords, a race by no means likely to acquiesce in encroachments on their rights, and they denied the jurisdiction of the Mayor and Burgesses within their manor. These contentions eventually, Mr. Nicholls says, culminated in a petty civil war, in which each side harrassed the other with armed forces and invaded in a military manner each others territories. The details of these disturbances reflect much light on the social condition of the age. The Burgesses of Bristol seem to have been a very disorderly body. They quarrelled among themselves as to the election of the Mayor, and the exercise of jurisdiction in the Borough, and when the King, as Lord of the town, interposed, they resisted his authority and beat and imprisoned his officers. The insurrection extended so far that the burgesses built a wall to isolate the castle from the town, and for three years the town became an *imperium in imperio*. The King was at this time occupied in his struggle with the Scots, which terminated in the fatal fight at Bannockburn, the frightful effects of which, accompanied by bad seasons, were such, as stated by Mr. Nicholls, that "famine stalked openly through the land, followed by her twin sister pestilence." Wheat reached a sum equal to 20s. a bushel in our money, and Parliament fixed a maximum price at which provisions should be sold. In the following year a murrain ensued, which was again succeeded by a frightful pestilence. The greatest misery prevailed, scarcely exceeded by the suffering and mortality caused by the terrible Black Death a few years later.

The chief staple of the County of Gloucester was its extensive wool and cloth trade, in which the town of Bristol largely participated. Under the year 1332 Mr. Nicholls gives some particulars of the growth of the trade and the quarrels which arose out of it. With respect to these interesting details, we must refer the reader to his pages.

It may be noticed in passing, that in 1373, the Borough of Bristol was severed from the jurisdiction of the Counties of Gloucester and Somerset, and made by Royal Charter a county of itself, and that, to commemorate this great event, the High Cross was erected in the centre of the town, of which, for nearly four centuries, it formed one of the chief ornaments. In 1733, however upon the motion of one Mr. Vaughan, a silversmith, who pretended he was afraid it would fall upon him, it was removed and set up on College Green. Here it formed an impediment to the dandyism of the day, and it was taken down and cast into a corner of the cathedral, where it lay until 1768, when it was given to Mr. Hoare, of Stourhead, the beautiful grounds of which place it still adorns.

The space at our disposal will not admit of our treating of Mr. Nicholl's portion of this work in further detail. Suffice it to say that his illustrations of the Bristol coinage, his description of the historical incidents of the town, and his notices of the personal characters of some of its more prominent burgesses, possess much interest; whilst the account which he gives of various

important events are written in a very lively and spirited manner. This is especially the case in his treatment of the storming of Bristol by the Royalists in 1643, which is particularly clear and vivid. His style is vigorous and forcible, but discursive. He introduces much matter, which, though not devoid of interest in itself, seems not to have any connection with the history of Bristol. As an illustration, we may refer to his long description of Berkeley Castle and the old well-worn story of the Berkeley witch. The most requisite qualification of an historian is that he should scrupulously divest himself of all his personal political predilections, and approach his subject in a calm judicial spirit. Mr. Nicholls, however, has shewn a habit of looking at the institutions and customs of the 12th and 13th centuries, through his spectacles of the 19th. Hence all objects become distorted, and he is sometimes betrayed into statements which will not bear critical examination.

Ecclesiastical History.

Mr. Taylor adheres, with considerable fidelity, to his plan, though in his first chapter we think he rather steps out of his way in narrating the history of Westbury-upon-Trym, the connection of which with Bristol we do not readily perceive. The other of his introductory chapters are, however, of considerable interest. In these he introduces us into the Ecclesiastical History of Bristol proper, sketching the foundation of the Early Religious Houses and Churches, and shewing that at Bristol, at least, the regular and secular clergy dwelt in harmony. Bristol, in the middle of the 15th century, in respect to ecclesiastical buildings, must have possessed a grand appearance. Here is Mr. Taylor's Survey, which presents a well-drawn picture.

"Lying on the green sward, at the foot of the hill, southwards, was Fitzhardinge's Monastery of Augustinian Canons; at the east end of which, on the margin of the Avon, was, as now, the Church of St. Augustine-the-less. Opposite the northern end of the Monastery was the College of Bon Hommes, with its beautiful Early English Church, which is yet one of the most precious ecclesiastical ornaments of Bristol. Eastward of Brandon Hill was the mount of St. Michael, with a Church in the middle of the ascent, which holy edifice was the last that many a trembling wretch beheld in his way from this world to the next, for no other church lay in his path to his final shrift at the furches, or gallows, on the summit of the same hill. Attached to St. Michael's Church was a hermit's cell; and divided only by the high road was the Nunnery of St. Mary Magdalene, some few remains of which are embodied in the King David Inn. Just below was the little chapel of the Three Kings of Cologne, still to be seen at the top of Christmas Steps. Skirting the southern base of St. Michael's mount was the House of the Carmelites, with its fine Church, and its gardens, which sloped down to the river Avon. Then followed, in almost unbroken sequence, the thirteenth century Hospital of St. Bartholomew in Christmas Street, the Franciscan Friary in Lewin's Mead, and the extensive Benedictine Priory of St. James. Keeping still to the circle of religious establishments outside the town walls, next came the Dominican Priory beneath the northern battlements of the Castle, and in completion of the circuit were to be found the Trinity Hospital at Lawford's Gate, and St. John's (the Lesser) Hospital, close by, then the pilgrim's chapel of St. Anne on the wooded banks of the Avon at Brislington, the Church and Sanctuary of St. Philip, the Church of the Holy

Cross or Temple, the House of the Eremite Friars at Temple Gate, the Hospital at Bright-bow, Bedminster, the glorious Church of St. Mary Redcliff, the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem on Redcliff hill, and, like that on the southern bank of the Avon, the little hermitage cut out of the living rock.

Crowning the principal entrances to the town were the Churches of St. John, St. Giles, St. Leonard, and St. Nicholas, so that it might be literally said of Bristol, on her walls was salvation and on her gates praise. About the central space, where the four principal streets met together, were the Churches of Trinity (now Christ's) All Hallows, and St. Ewen; and in the course of the various thoroughfares were to be met with the equally venerable Churches of St. Mary-le-port, St. Peter, St. Thomas, St. Werburgh, and, finally, St. Stephen's, with its stately tower. Nor must we forget the Chapel of St. George in the Guildhall, with its wide traceried window, which fronted Broad Street. This Chapel has not been rebuilt with the new hall, religious services in association with the public business there transacted having become as obsolete as the mediæval fraternities whence the Guildhall takes its name. Each churchyard and open space, moreover, had its stone Cross, which was generally severely simple in design and workmanship, but occasionally, as in the case of the High Cross, enriched with fretted tabernacles and images. This stood in the centre of the town, at the intersection of the four principal thoroughfares. St. Peter's Cross stood over the well of St. Edith, near St. Peter's Church. Stallage or Temple Cross was between the end of Bath Street and the beginning of Temple Street. The Red Cross stood at the south side of the Old Market, near the corner of Tower Hill; Baldwin's Cross in Baldwin Street; St. Augustine's Cross, which stood near the Abbey in College Green, a Cross in Christmas Street, Bewill's Cross at the top of St. Michael's Hill, and St. Michael's Cross at the bottom of the same ascent, Redcliff Cross in Redcliff Churchyard, and St. James' Cross in St. James' Churchyard, are all that we need here enumerate of these interesting symbols that added so much picturesque effect to the mediæval arrangement of the town."

This is a goodly shew, and notwithstanding the great increase in the population, it is remarkable, as observed by Mr. Taylor, that there are no more Churches in Bristol now than there were in the reign of King Edw. III. Many of these have been swept away, the last being the ancient Church of St. Werburgh, the mother of the city, with its grand tower, only the other day *(see fig. 3, p. 235)*.

We shall not follow Mr. Taylor in his description of the persecution of the Lollards, which at Bristol was much the same as elsewhere, nor of the persecutions of the 16th century, which were as bitter and as cruel in the reign of Elizabeth as in that of her sister Mary. Religious unity cannot be enforced by Act of Parliament.

The account given by Mr. Taylor of the rise of Dissent in Bristol is of much interest. He derives his information from the Broadmead Records, which we believe have been kept by the Baptist body. Dissent from the Church is stated to have been originated by the Puritan Clergy, the first of whom was a Mr. Yeamans, "then holding the pulpit of St. Stephens," as it is described. He would not suffer his hearers to use any blind devotion, as

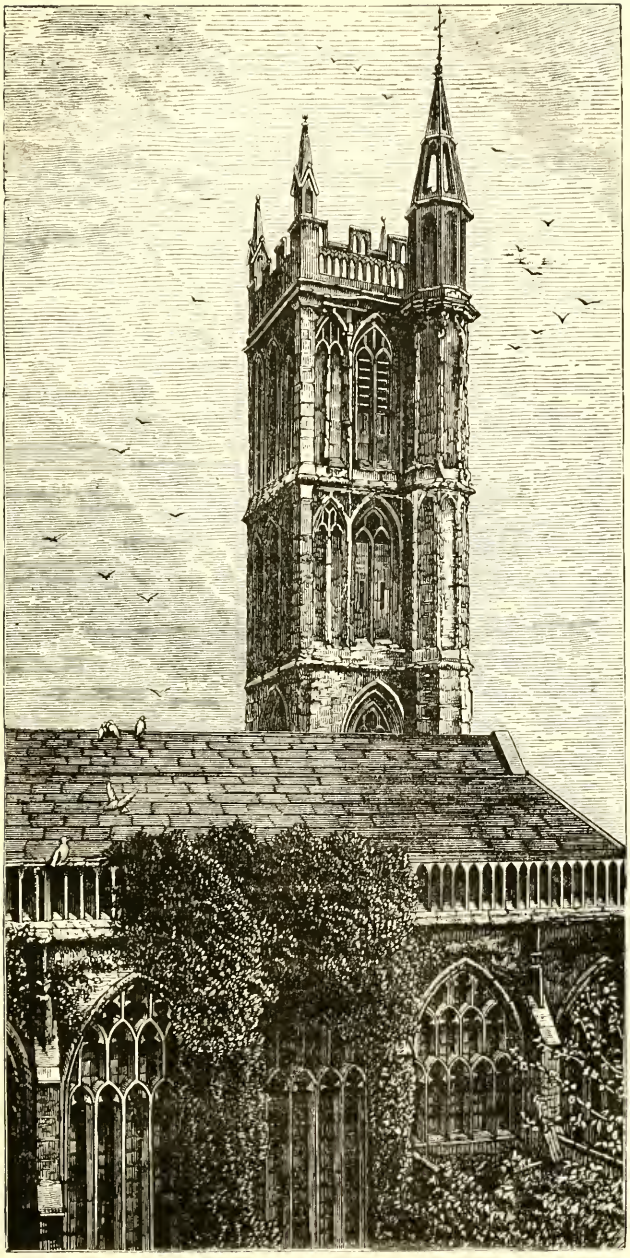


Fig. 3.

bowing at the name of Jesus, nor to enjoy their customary walking and profaning the Sabbath, and he instituted the holding of conventical assemblies in private houses. But notwithstanding the zeal shewn by several ardent spirits very little progress was made, for the same records shew that at the outbreak of the Civil War no more than 160 dissenters could be numbered in Bristol and within a radius of 15 miles. Before the sword was actually drawn many of the most zealous, learned, and orthodox of the clergy were removed from their cures upon the plea that they were scandalous malignants, though men of unblemished character, their malignancy consisting in that they would not espouse the cause of the parliament against the king, and hence they were deprived to make room for ignorant enthusiasts, not in Holy Orders. Thus Mr Taylor tells us that the learned Dr. Standfast, Vicar of Christ Church, was made to give place to one Ewens, a tailor; the Vicar of St. Phillips was supplanted by one Edward Handcock, a butler, who, when removed at the Restoration, opened a public house at Horfield.

Following his introductory remarks Mr. Taylor proceeds to give some account of each of the ancient churches which still remain in Bristol. He commences with the Priory of St. James, the ancient church of which partially remains. In this, and in all cases when practicable, he states when the Church was founded, and the circumstances of the foundation, and describes the edifice. With respect to St. James, he gives many interesting extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts, which begin in 1566, and it is to be regretted that he has not made a point of describing fully such portions of the parish Registers as remain in the several parishes, shewing their condition, and the dates which they respectively cover. The carelessness which still prevails in respect to these precious records is surprising. It is the fact that a large number which were described in the Government Return of 1831 are now lost.

The account which Mr. Taylor gives of the ancient and important fair of St. James is well worthy of notice. The fair was of great celebrity. As late as the reign of Charles I., it was frequented by the London merchants, by traders from Ireland, and from other distant parts, to dispose of their wares, and so valuable were the goods thought to be that pirates infested the Bristol Channel to intercept the ships that brought them. Mr. Taylor does not give us the date of the charter for the fair, but it was doubtless of considerable antiquity, and was originally granted to the Abbot of Tewkesbury, of which House St. James was a cell. Like other chartered fairs, however, it began to deteriorate in modern times, and became a mere place of riot and pleasure. Mr. Taylor says: "Entertainments of sufficient innocence were accompanied by others of degrading viciousness," so that in 1837 the fair was wholly suppressed.

Mr. Taylor has brought under our notice a very remarkable document relating to the Cathedral. It is an official copy of the Original Faculty by which the Pope authorised Cardinal Pole to refound the See of Bristol, the foundation thereof by Henry VIII. not being recognized. And he prints an account of the disgraceful negligence of duty by the whole Cathedral Body, disclosed upon an investigation made by Archbishop Laud, and, sad to say, it had again degenerated to a condition scarcely better in the early part of the present century, and up to 1831.

We cannot follow Mr. Taylor through his survey of all the Bristol Churches. His researches in ecclesiastical records have not been very extensive. He does not even give the institutions of the various incumbents, which, with the names of the patrons who presented them, would have been of great historical and genealogical value, but he has made good use of what he found at hand. Many of his extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts are of great interest, and throw considerable light upon the social condition of the people and their manners and feelings at the respective dates to which the entries relate. Interesting as many of them are, we are unable to give extracts, and must refer our readers to the work itself.

Having completed the survey of the existing ancient churches, Mr. Taylor adds some notes on the old churches which have been destroyed, and among them, on that of the most ancient and interesting of all, the Church of St. Werburgh, with its beautiful and graceful tower, which, against loud remonstrance, has been swept off before our eyes, because it was supposed to stand in somebody's way, and he concludes with short notices of new Churches, and a chapter on the rise and progress of Dissent.

The typography, and illustrations generally, though some of them are faulty, do great credit to the printer and publisher. Of the wood engravings, by his courtesy, we are enabled to append examples, illustrating some picturesque bits of Old Bristol which yet remain, *(see figs 3 & 4)*, but which are rapidly giving place to modern requirements. As regards the press-work we have only one fault to find. In cases in which the woodcuts are large the margins must necessarily be narrow, and it would, we think, have been desirable to have kept the margins entirely unfilled rather than to have introduced words, the letters of which it was found necessary to space out, thereby interrupting the regularity of the typography. As a popular work on Bristol, these volumes claim the support of all Bristolians, and should find a place in every library in the county.

SCOTLAND IN EARLY CHRISTIAN TIMES (Second Series). *The Rhind Lectures in Archæology for* 1880. By JOSEPH ANDERSON, Keeper of the National Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1881.

THIS very interesting work, which forms the third volume of the Rhind Lectures in Archæology, is the sequel of that "noticed" in our Transactions for last year. Mr. Anderson, in treating of ancient art in Scotland, still confines himself to Early Christian Times. Indeed he could not do otherwise, for, so far as we know, no evidence exists that, antecedent to the introduction of Christianity, Scotland possessed any degree of culture which developed itself in artistic design. The objects, however, which he describes in this volume, though not strictly ecclesiastical in origin and use, as were those treated of in his former lectures, are very closely allied to them, either by the character of their art, or by their associations.

The character of the art, which at this early period had grown up in Celtic Scotland, was of a very high order, perfectly unique in style, being wholly unlike the art which obtained among any other people in the world,

Fig. 4.

and was excelled by none, if equalled by any, in intricacy and delicacy of design and finish of workmanship. Its excellence is nowhere more fully shewn than in its decorative metal work. The character of the pattern is zoomorphic, consisting chiefly of serpentine and lacertine creatures, twisted and interlaced, and usually set in panels, alternating or combined with other panels decorated with simple interlaced work, of that peculiar form of the diverging spiral and trumpet pattern, which distinguished the school of Celtic art, and to which it is exclusively confined.

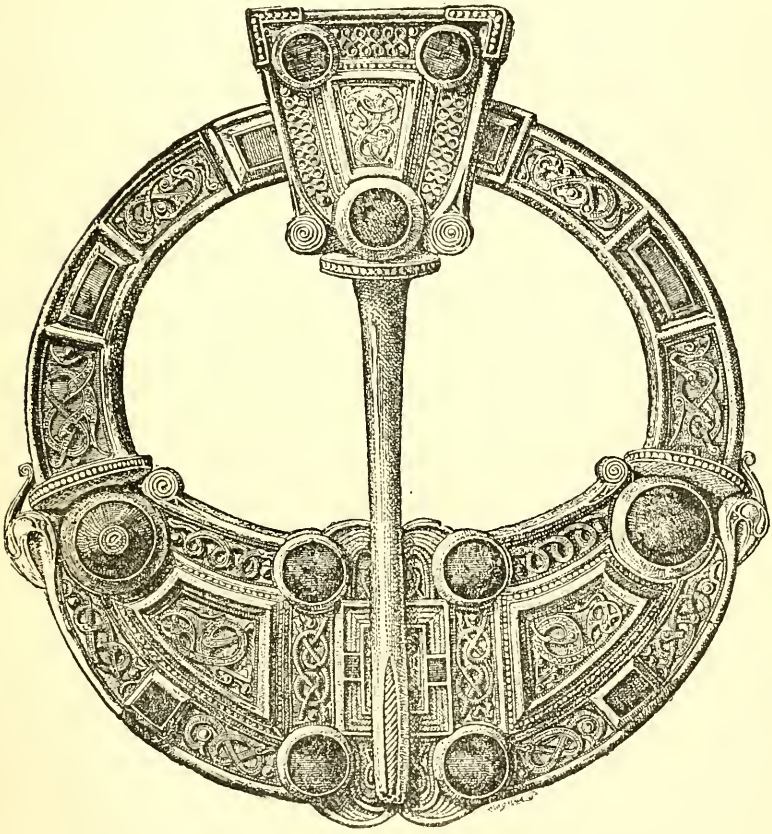


Fig. 5.

The Exemplification of Art in Metal Work forms the subject of Mr. Anderson's first lecture in this series, and he selects in illustration of it certain brooches, &c. The first which he brings under notice is a magnificent example of silversmith's work, found by a shepherd on the hill-side at Hunterstone, near Largs *(fig. 5)*. It is of unusual size, being 4½ inches by 4¾ inches, and the pin, though broken, is 5½ inches in length. The brooch is

very fully described by Mr. Anderson, but of his description we must content ourselves with a very brief abridgment, and as, through the courtesy of the publisher, we are permitted to lay before our readers the fine engravings which accompany that description, it will be sufficient to convey to their minds some conception of this, perhaps the most richly decorated existing ornament of early Celtic times.

Fig. 6.

This brooch is in form a flattened ring, of silver, half-an-inch in width at the narrowest, and expanding to two inches in its widest, part, and an apparent separation of the whole form into two symmetrical portions, as indicated by the median line of the brooch. The narrow part of the ring, and its expansions, are bordered by raised margins, and their surfaces are also divided into panels, or sunk spaces of different shapes, arranged symmetrically. The expanded head of the pin is similarly treated. Circular settings of amber are inserted at the corners of the triangular spaces, and

the smaller panels are also enriched with similar settings. The decorated metal work, Mr. Anderson says, is peculiar both in its workmanship and in the character of its art. It is a species of filigree, having the appearance of granulated work implanted on gold plates. The patterns, it will be observed, are those which we have before remarked as distinguishing Celtic art, and Mr. Anderson states that this manner of treatment is characteristic of that school of Celtic art which produced the illuminated decorations of the manuscripts of the Gospels. The skill of the workmanship, he says, is such that it is questionable whether it could be surpassed by the most skilful art-workmanship of the present day. It is only when its details are examined with a magnifying glass that the fitness and beauty of their minutest rendering becomes fully apparent. Its design, its ornamentation, and its workmanship, all alike tell of a time when there was a feeling for art so pure, and a capacity for art-workmanship so high, that it is difficult to estimate their comparative relation to those of the present day; it is at least impossible to say of their manifestations that they are weak, ineffective, or contemptible. *Fig.* 6 shews the back of the brooch, in which the design is slightly different, but it is remarkable as bearing inscriptions in the later variety of the Runic alphabet, known as Scandinavian, shewing the previous ownership of the brooch by two persons. The inscriptions are (1) MAELBRITHA OWNS THIS BROOCH; (and 2nd) OLFRITI OWNS THIS BROOCH. Though the inscriptions are written in the Scandinavian alphabet, the name of the first owner is Celtic, and Mr. Anderson has shewn by comparison with other brooches of a like type, that this is undoubtedly Celtic.

Fig. 7.

One other special characteristic of the Celtic brooches should be noticed, because in this they differ from all other ancient brooches. This is their pennannular form, that is they form a ring which is not continuous, but has an opening, real or apparent, between the two ends. In the Hunterston brooch just described, it is apparent only. The ring is continuous, but the centre middle of the expanded form is ornamented in such a manner as to represent an opening. More usually the opening is complete, as shewn by many examples produced by Mr. Anderson. We select to lay before our readers a brooch of a much more simple design than that which we have just noticed, because it shews the peculiarity to which we have alluded, in a very distinct manner. This brooch (*fig.* 7) which was found in 1875 by a girl planting potatoes in a field near Croy in Inverness-shire, is of silver, but broken, and the pin was not found. Along with it were discovered many

other articles, and among them a small balance beam, of bronze, and, what is of considerable interest in this district, a silver penny, of Coennulf, King of Mercia, practically the successor of King Offa, with whose name we are familiar as the builder of the Dyke extending through this county. Coennulf reigned from 795 to 818, therefore the brooch could not have been lost earlier than the 9th century.

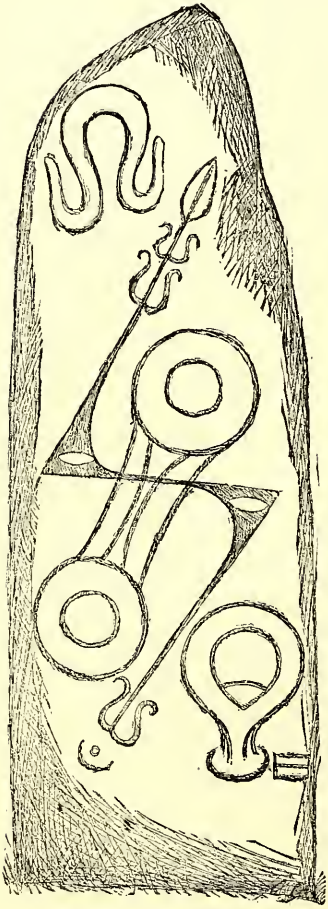


Fig. 8.

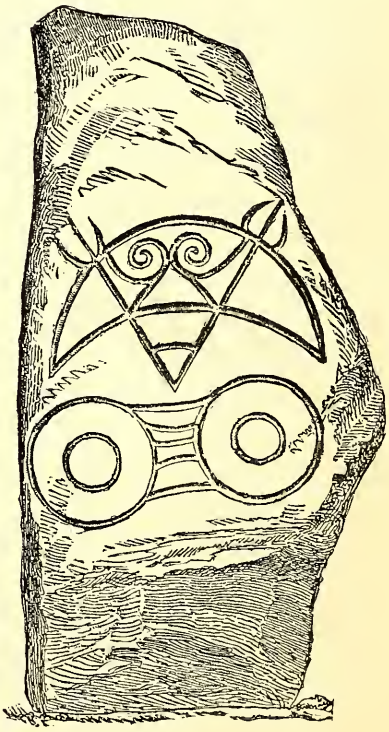


Fig. 9.

Mr. Anderson's lecture on decorative stone-work, or monuments, is of scarcely less interest. The monuments consist of monoliths of two types: one of unhewn stones, and the other of shaped and dressed blocks. Both classes are usually of considerable size, and are set up perpendicularly. Both also are confined to the same area, and are never found beyond it, and though

the area is a large one, extending from Fife to Caithness on the eastern side of Scotland, the range in which they are not found is much larger. Mr. Anderson says: "They do not occur in the Hebrides, nor on the western mainland from Cape Wrath to the south of Argyle. Nor is there a single example south of the Clyde, or south of the Forth. They do not occur anywhere in Ireland, or in Wales, or in Cornwall. There is nothing like them in England, France, Scandinavia, or Italy, or anywhere else in the world." The type is specially Celtic in character, and limited as here described.

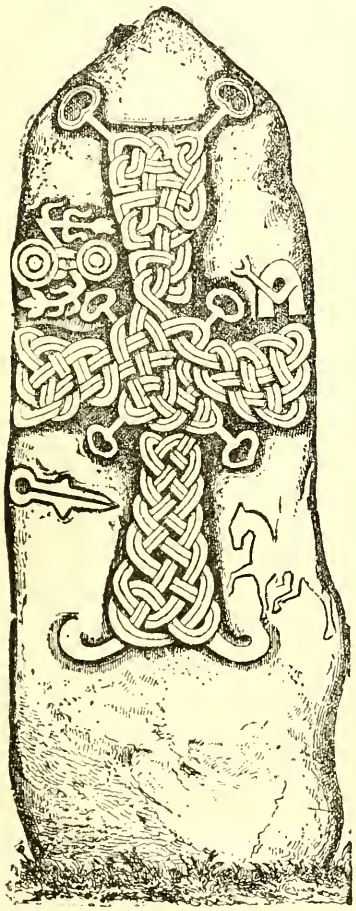


Fig. 10.

Mr. Anderson treats of the more ornate class first, for the reason, perhaps, that they are the most characteristic, but we think that in our short notice it will be more convenient to invert the order, and deal with the two types chronologically. Both are distinguished by certain mysterious symbols, which are as remarkable in character as their significance is obscure. Among these symbols are found a mirror and comb, a crescent surmounted by a floriated rod, bent in the form of the letter V, a pair of two concentric circles connected by parallel lines, and generally found in combination with a rod, with floriated ends, intersecting it in a diagonal direction, and having the ends bent right and left. There does not appear on the earlier stones to be any known Christian symbol associated with these. They are, however, persistently present throughout both classes, and in the later one are found in connection with the cross. We say later, and as a class they probably are, but in this case, as in many others, allowance must be made for the continuance of old habits and old fashions, so that there may be instances of overlapping, in which some of the highly decorated crossed slabs may be earlier in time than the rude stones incised with symbols only.

The first example which we will introduce to our readers is a rough irregular stone, found in a field at Aberlemno in Forfarshire. In the same field is another of more decorative character. It is 6 feet in height, of an irregular form, and has on one side incised figures of a serpent, a mirror and

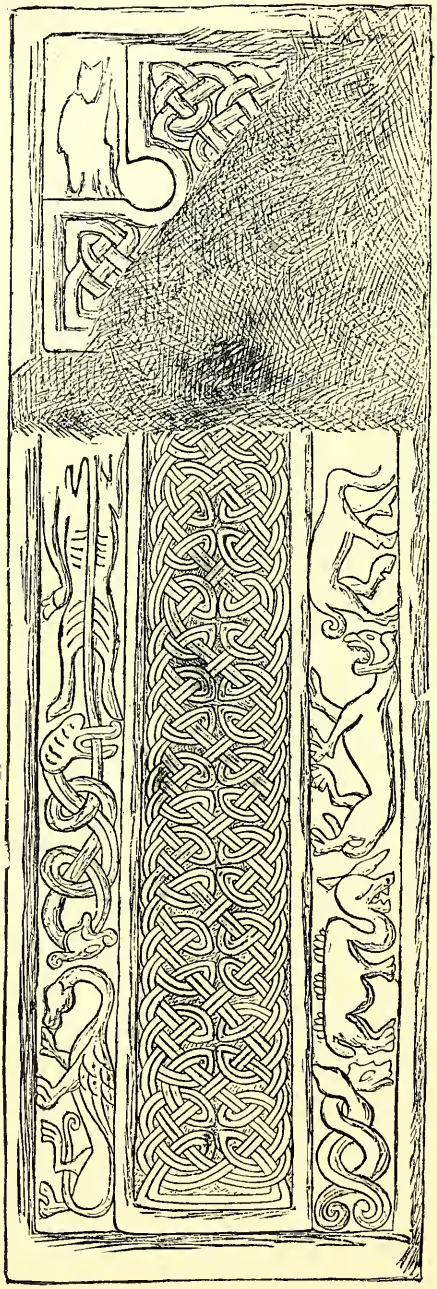


Fig. 11

comb, and the spectacle-like figure with the zig-zag rod *(fig. 8.)* At Logie, in the Garioch, stands another unshaped stone, 4 feet in height, whereon are incised the intersected crescent, and the united concentric circles without the rod *(fig. 9)*. The monuments of this class are very rude, and bear no other ornament than the symbols, which are simply incised on one side of the stone only. They are undoubtedly earlier in date than the highly ornamented monuments upon which we shall presently remark, but whether or not they were pre-Christian we shall not presume to say. There is a great gulf between the two classes, but this is to some extent bridged over by a monument at Migvie, in Aberdeenshire, which would appear to be of a transitional character *(fig. 10)*. It is an unshapen slab, 4½ feet in height, and on the obverse, in conjunction with the symbols to which we have alluded, bears a cross of a peculiar form. "It is not outlined," Mr. Anderson says, "but merely formed of interlaced work, to which an appearance of relief is given by cutting away the surface around the margin of the figure. Two symbols are placed above the arms of the cross, and in the spaces below are a pair of shears and a man on horseback, whilst on the reverse is a single figure of a man on horseback. This is treated in a realistic and spirited manner.

The second or later class of monuments are all shaped, and on the obverse bear a cross, usually of the entire

Fig. 12.

length of the stone, which cross is of the form peculiar to the limited area before described. It is remarkable as having re-entering angles at the intersections of the arms of the cross, sometimes rectangular, and at other times circular. The cross is generally decorated throughout with patterns of interlaced work, whilst the four panels formed by the cross are filled by figures or symbolic representations. The reverse is ornamented with figures, sometimes of a pictorial or realistic character, and sometimes with nondescript creatures, and often accompanied by the mysterious symbols which we have before described.

A very good example of the last mentioned type of monument is a cross discovered in making alterations in the 12th century Church of St. Vigean, at Arbroath, in Angus. It, together with a quantity of other fragments of sculptured monuments, was found to have been utilised as materials of construction by the 12th century builders, and so ancient that both the language and symbolism had ceased to be understood.

The monument to which we refer is a finely-sculptured cross, 6 feet long, 21 inches wide, and 7 inches thick, in two pieces, discovered in different parts of the fabric, at different times. We will follow Mr. Anderson's description, which, though long,* is of great interest. He says: "It bears on the obverse *(fig.* 11*)* an elaborately sculptured cross, in the middle of a sunk panel,

which occupies the entire length and width of the stone, with the exception of the narrow border, or raised edging, which runs all round it. The spaces between the cross and the border are filled with figures of nondescript animals, mostly arranged pictorially, and not forming the component parts of symmetrical patterns or designs. One lacertine creature has its tail twisted and knotted into an interlacement with a serpent, and two serpents in the corner on the other side of the stone, are symmetrically intertwisted in a kind of pattern, but the rest of the creatures are pictorially treated. The cross is filled with a regular pattern of interlacements, of precisely the same character as those with which we have become familiar, in the art of the manuscripts, and the metal-work of the Celtic school."

"The general character of the decoration on the reverse of the stone *(fig.* 12*)* is also pictorial. At the bottom an archer is fitting an arrow to his bow against a wild boar. Above this group is an animal which has no close resemblance to any known quadruped, and in front of it a bird of prey with a fish in its talons. Above this again is a bear-like beast; another that might pass for a hound, and in front of these a hind suckling its calf. Over these is a representation of a mirror of the early metallic form, a circular disc, with an ornamental handle, and beside it a comb. The third object on this level is roughly crescent-shaped, and ornamented with spirals of a specially Celtic type." Above this is the curious symbol of which various examples had been noticed in metallic work, and which we have described above *(fig.* 8*)*; viz., "two discs connected by a narrow neck, and crossed obliquely by a rod with floriated ends, which bend to right and left. The discs are filled with a pattern of interlaced work. Above this is the broken part of the stone, shewing a portion of an ox-like animal, and the whole series is surmounted by a very spirited representation of a stag pursued by dogs."

Both edges of the stone are filled with sculpture, as well as the sides. One presents a pattern of interlaced work. The upper part of this edge is wanting, but below the ornamented pattern is a very remarkable inscription in the Celtic language, graven in debased Roman minuscule letters, which became the distinguishing character of the Celtic Manuscripts. This inscription may be incomplete, but it has not been found practicable to read it with any degree of certainty.

"Let us now," Mr. Anderson says, "group the features of this remarkable monument. It bears the cross on the obverse; symbols and figure subjects, pictorially treated, on the reverse. The cross is long-shafted, of the full length of the stone. It is also peculiarly formed. The long-shafted cross is often called the Latin cross in contra-distinction to the cross of four arms of equal length, and which was the common eastern or Greek form. But the lines of the Latin cross always make angles at the intersection of the arms. This cross is not of the usual form of the Latin cross in this respect; it has semi-circular hollows or curves at the intersection of the arms with the shaft and summit. This is a peculiarity which is specially Celtic. The cross on this stone, while it is thus a Latin cross, is nevertheless of a distinctively Celtic form, and its ornament of interlaced work closely resembles many of the patterns presented in the decorated pages of the Celtic Manuscripts, while it precisely resembles them in feeling and

character. The stone bears also an inscription in the Celtic language, written in the alphabet used in the Celtic Manuscripts. It presents pictorial representations, which include the human figure, and a variety of animal forms, some of which are true to nature, while others are wholly imaginary. It presents pictorial representations of objects, such as the mirror and the comb, which are true to the reality; and it presents conventional representations of objects, such as the double disc and crescent, which we shall find frequently recurring, with a remarkable persistency of form, on other monuments, although we are utterly unable to give them names, or tell their significance. Apart from the peculiar decorative work, consisting of symmetrical patterns or designs, we have therefore two phases of art exemplified on this monument,—a pictorial which follows nature and reality, and a conventional which follows arbitrary rules unknown to us. It thus becomes apparent, from an examination of the prominent features of this monument, that in certain aspects of its character, it stands apart from all connection with existing customs and usuages. To the ordinary observer its art is unfamiliar, its symbolism impenetrable, its inscription illegible. The ideas which found expression and currency through the medium of its art or symbolism have passed away with the culture that produced them. Traces of the Celtic language still survive in a small proportion of the place-names of the parish; but not one in a hundred of those to whom these names are familiar has any suspicion of their Celtic origin, and this inscription is now the only surviving witness of the fact that the Celtic alphabet, as well as the Celtic speech, was once known and used in the lowlands of Angus. But if in these aspects of its character it stands thus apart from all connection with existing customs and usages, it will also become apparent as the investigation proceeds, that by these prominent features it is closely associated (1) with the history of art, and the development of a national art-culture, which it clearly reveals; (2) with the development of a system of early Christian symbolism, which it no less clearly exemplifies; and (3) with the literary history of the national language, as spoken and written among the men of Angus, at a time when their speech, their art, and there institutions were wholly Celtic."

Mr. Anderson's third lecture is occupied by a critical examination of the Art of the Monuments which he has described. We cannot attempt to follow in his remarks upon this interesting part of his subject. He points out how the diversified details of interlaced bands, divergent spirals, frets, &c., are disposed in panels of various forms, and so combined as to harmonize symmetrically together in the production of designs which "imply a culture of the imagination, a refinement of taste, and a faculty of Art Composition, which are not always found among men who are specially instructed, and which do not exist at all among the masses of the community." This excellence of skill and taste could never have originated and been developed from sculpture on such an intractable substance as stone, or even metal work, and as the style of treatment and composition on the faces of the monuments closely resemble the decorated pages of the Celtic manuscripts, Mr. Anderson comes to the conclusion that the art was first perfected therein and subsequently adopted by sculptors and jewellers. As regards the representation of animals, Mr. Anderson calls attention to the manner in which they are all rendered with a special accentuation of their destinctive characteristics

and a certain feeling for form and movement and idealized character. Though by no means accurate copies from nature "they present the old Celtic ideal of the form with which the eye and mind of the artist were familiar. They are, therefore, works of art shewing what perception of character the ancient artist possessed and to what power of expressing it he had attained.

"The general outcome of the examination of the decorated monuments of Eastern Scotland," Mr. Anderson says, "is that they differ from all other monuments everywhere; (1) In the profusion of their decoration; (2) In the character and quality of the art they exhibit; and (3) In the presence upon them of a peculiar development of the art of the Celtic manuscripts, restricted to a special area, and consisting of the following elements: (1) Interlaced work pure and simple, either arranged in panels or spaces, or forming a continuous pattern; (2) Interlaced work of a composite nature, consisting of bodies and limbs of lacertine or dragonesque creatures, intertwisted in symmetrical patterns; (3) Fretwork of various forms, but mostly produced by the diagonal disposition of the lines forming the fret, and sometimes conjoined with triangular and spiral adaptations; (4) Divergent spirals arranged in panels or spaces, or producing a kind of diaper over the surface of symmetrical patterns; (5) Figure subjects, consisting chiefly of animals, treated pictorially, but with a special conventionalism of style, human figures and men on horseback, &c.; (6) Representatives of ideal forms, which are also pictorial in treatment, such as angels, centaurs, sirens, and monstrous beasts; and (7) Representations that are purely symbolic and conventional in form."

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF HEREFORD. By REV. FRANCIS T. HAVERGAL, M.A., Prebendary of Colwall, in Hereford Cathedral, and Vicar of Upton Bishop, with Illustrations by Robert Clark. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Walsall: W. Henry Robinson. Hereford: Jakeman and Carver, 1881.

IT is to be regretted that some member of every Cathedral body cannot be found to do for his Cathedral what Mr. Havergal has done for Hereford. Few persons are aware of the amount of work which he has quietly and unobstrusively accomplished. His Hand-Guide to the Cathedral, commenced twenty years ago, has gone through several editions. In 1864 he established a "Diocesan Calendar," a work containing much original information relative to the Diocese, which has now become a most useful and regular Diocesan periodical. His "Fasti Herefordenses," published in 1869, contains many illustrations of the antiquities of the Cathedral. But his great work, the continuous labour of several years, was the production in *fac-simile* of the ancient and very interesting *Mappa Mundi*. This remarkable map was made by one Richard de Haldingham in the 13th century, and with the exception of one in the Vatican, is the most ancient and curious map in the known world. It was found by Mr. Havergal among some lumber in a chamber now used as the Canons' Vestry.

All antiquaries know the great losses the science of geneaology has sustained within the last fifty years by the ruthless destruction of Monumental Inscriptions in the process of, what is called, "restoration" of churches.

Monumental Brasses and incised grave-stones, to say nothing of more costly and elaborate monuments of the greatest geneaological value, have been torn from their places over the sepultures of the departed, cast aside and destroyed to make way for common-place tiles without the slightest pretension to taste or beauty. The Cathedral of Hereford has suffered greatly from the general destruction, but it is only just to say that in this case much of it occurred previously to the period we have named. In early times the monuments suffered much as well by the destruction of what was deemed superstitious by the Reformers as by the Puritan fanatics of the 17th century. Mr. Havergal justly remarks that "in the enthusiastic hatred of all Church Ornaments the cathedrals were exposed to rapine, plunder, and profanation." Hereford Cathedral still, however, continued rich in Monumental remains until the "beautifying" in 1715-20, when large numbers of brasses and stones were injured or destroyed. The fall of the western tower in 1786 necessarily led to extensive works, during which Mr. Havergal says "great injury was done to countless memorials of the dead. Many stones were broken or removed, brasses were torn up and sold as old metal, and several of the tombs and effigies were removed, unnecessarily, to other parts of the church by Mr. Wyatt." It is gratifying, however, to be able to add that "many of these have been replaced in their original positions." About 40 years ago there was another great displacement, not only of the Memorials, but of the remains of the dead also, in which unknown losses were suffered, but some years subsequently, the Dean and Chapter made a grant from their funds of £500 to place the Monuments inside the Cathedral in their present positions. Archæologists therefore cannot be too grateful to Mr. Havergal for the labour he has bestowed for the preservation, in print, of the inscrip tions which remain. Many inscriptions in process of time perish from natural decay, indeed Mr. Havergal says many have been lost or become illegible since he transcribed the inscriptions some years ago. It has been indeed with him a labour of love, extending over a period of 20 years, during which he has carefully copied every inscription with his own hand. The excessive labour attending this work can be conceived only by those who have had some experience in deciphering and copying inscriptions on decayed gravestones.

In his introduction Mr. Havergal gives some interesting notes on Places of Burial, Modes of Burial, Monuments, and Inscriptions which will be read with interest. Some of the monuments are described and the inscriptions bear evidence of the care with which they have been prepared; and there are ground plans shewing the position in the church of each monument. The work has been beautifully printed on hand-made paper, by Mr. W. H. Robinson, of Walsall, and the illustrations by Mr. Clark, some of which are illuminated, are beyond all praise, whilst the modern heraldry has been verified by Mr. S. Tucker, Somerset Herald. The book altogether is beautifully got up and may well be described as in itself a work of art.

AN INDEX TO THE WILLS & INVENTORIES now preserved in the *Court of Probate at Chester*, from A.D. 1621 to 1650, with two appendices, Edited by J. P. EARWAKER, M.A., F.S.A. Printed for *the Record Society*, [*Lancashire and Cheshire*] 1881.

THE Index to the Wills at Chester relating to Lancashire and Chesire, from 1545 to 1620, edited for the Record Society by Mr. Earwaker, formed the subject of a "notice" in our last volume. The volume now before us is in continuation from 1621 to 1650, from which latter date, as is well-known, all Wills, &c., were proved in London until the Restoration, except some few of Royalists which were proved at Oxford, and some of these were recorded at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1660. By an Ordinance of Parliament, dated 5th Nov., 1640, Sir Nathaniel Brent, Knt., D.C.L., was appointed to the office of Master, or Keeper, of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and it was ordained that no Probates, Letters of Administration, &c., since the 3rd of May, 1643, should be legal unless taken out before the said Sir Nathaniel or his deputies. In 1646 all Archbishops, Bishops, &c., were abolished, and their estates confiscated; and Mr. Earwaker is naturally surprised to find that, nevertheless, Wills, &c., continued to be proved at Chester as late as 1650, and finds himself unable "to explain why Chester should have been especially selected for the purpose." Such, however, was not the case. We know not from what cause, but as a fact, Wills, &c., continued to be proved, and administrations granted, we believe, in all Diocesan Courts down to the year named. At least such was the case at Exeter, and not only in the Principal or Diocesan Court, but also in the Bishops own and other Peculiars.

Mr. Earwaker refers to the Ordinance of the 8th April, 1653, appointing certain persons Judges for the Probate of Wills, &c., and to certain other Ordinances continuing the same in force, from time to time, until the 3rd of April, 1654, when it was "ordained by the Lord Protector with the advice of his Council" that the aforesaid Ordinance should remain in force until further order.

From the year 1651, all the Provincial Courts of Probate ceased, and all Wills, &c., were, thenceforward, proved in London before the functionaries alluded to above, and Mr. Earwaker in two appendices gives—

1 A list of the Lancashire and Cheshire Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1650-1660.

2 A list of the Lancashire and Cheshire Administrations granted in the same court during the same period.

Whether the Court of Probate was designated the "Prerogative Court of Canterbury," during this period, we will not undertake to say.

This volume completes the Lists of Lancashire and Cheshire Wills at Chester from 1545 down to 1660, and of those in the Principal Court of Probate between 1650 and 1660; and Mr. Earwaker holds out the hope, in which we participate, that the Indices of the Wills at Chester subsequent to 1660, will be printed in due course. He also announces that Sir James Hannam has kindly granted permission to the Record Society to print a List of the Lancashire Wills contained amongst the Wills proved at Richmond in Yorkshire

These Lists of Wills will be of the greatest value to the genealogists of the northern counties, and to these it is hoped will be added the "Act Books" referred to in our last notice of this valuable series of works. There is yet another source of information upon Wills to which we have not seen any allusion made. Many ancient Wills of the 14th and 15th centuries, of which no record is elsewhere to be found, are entered in the Episcopal Registers when bequests of any kind are made to the Church for religious purposes, and we need not say that in mediæval times such bequests were very numerous. A number of such Wills are recorded in the Registers at Exeter and Hereford, and such will, doubtless, also be found in other dioceses of the old foundation. Chester not being of the old foundation, no such Wills are likely to be found there, but we would venture to suggest to the Council of the Record Society to cause search to be made in the Registers of the Diocese of Lichfield, and print abstracts of such wills as may be there found.

MALVERN CHASE: an Episode of the Wars of the Roses and the Battle of Tewkesbury—*an Autobiography*. Edited by W. S. Symonds, Rector of Pendock (Second Edition). Tewkesbury: William North. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.

We should not again have noticed this charming little work, the popularity of which is attested by a second edition being so quickly demanded, were it not to call attention to the improvement made in it. The new edition has been revised and corrected and enriched with several interesting illustrations.

CHRISTIAN THOUGHT, ILLUSTRATED BY CHRISTIAN ART. By William Probyn-Nevins (sometime Curate in the Diocese of Winchester). Author of *Ireland and the Holy See in the Middle Ages*, *&c.*, *&c.* London: Sheppard & St. John. Worcester: Deighton & Co. Cheltenham: John W. Pink, 1882.

Art is the embodiment of the thoughts and feelings of mankind, and, conversely, these thoughts and feelings are the creatures of art. They mutually act upon each other. They are bound up together, and must of necessity run in the same groove. Mr. Nevins shews in his little manual the influence which Christian thought, in all ages, has had upon Christian art, and calls upon his readers to study the subject, and to learn past Christian thought by Christian art.

He points out the simple characters of the symbols which represent our Lord in the Catacombs, where He usually appears as the Good Shepherd. These symbols speak of Peace and Rest. The figure of Christ is very different in character from what it afterwards became. In these earlier ages, and for a thousand years, He is represented as in the bloom of youth, and beardless. Afterwards, when heresies and troubles afflicted the Church, all this was changed. The Good Shepherd disappeared. The miracles of mercy were replaced by the details of the Passion and the terrors of the Last Judgment. The countenance of Christ becomes sterner, older, and more sorrowful. And in the earlier time of this change, our Lord, even on the cross, is shewn

clothed, but, subsequently, He is represented in His suffering as almost nude, and with painful realism. His figure becomes a complete study of anatomy, shewing a lack of imagination, and of feeling not by any means conducive to piety.

We cannot follow Mr. Nevins through his studies. In this short work he shews evidence of much thought and refined taste. Brief as it is, it throws much light upon a great and interesting subject, for the fuller elucidation of which he promises a larger work, to which he desires the present publication to be considered an introduction. That a mastery of the principles here laid down will be of great assistance in the study of the larger work we cannot doubt.

In illustration of the state of Christian art during the period known as the Renaissance, Mr. Nevins introduces the monument of an ancestor of his own, Richard Willis, for seven years Bishop of Gloucester, and after, successively, of Salisbury and Winchester,' who died in 1734; and in the Cathedral of the diocese last mentioned, there is a sumptuous Mural Monument to his memory, which Bishop Milner states to be the finest in the Cathedral. By the favour of the author, we annex an illustration of it *(fig.*13*)*, which will be of interest as the Memorial of an eminent Bishop of this diocese and as an example of the Christian art of the period. The Bishop is represented reclining on a sarcophagus, with his elbow resting on a pile of books, without any symbol of the Faith of which he was one of the Chief Ministers. The only ornament is "the George" hanging from his neck, of which Order the Bishops of Winchester are Prelates. Mr. Nevins contrasts this monument with the tomb of Pope Clement XIII., who died some 30 years later, and says of the Bishop's, "This very fine sarcophagus tells a tale. Christian art is as absent from it as if it were the tomb of a pagan Philosopher," and he adds "Pugin and the Oxford movement have once more Christianized art; and if a monument to a Christian Bishop were now to be erected in such a noble fane as Winchester, there would be some sign of the belief of the departed—some token that it was a Christian whose memory was thus commemorated."

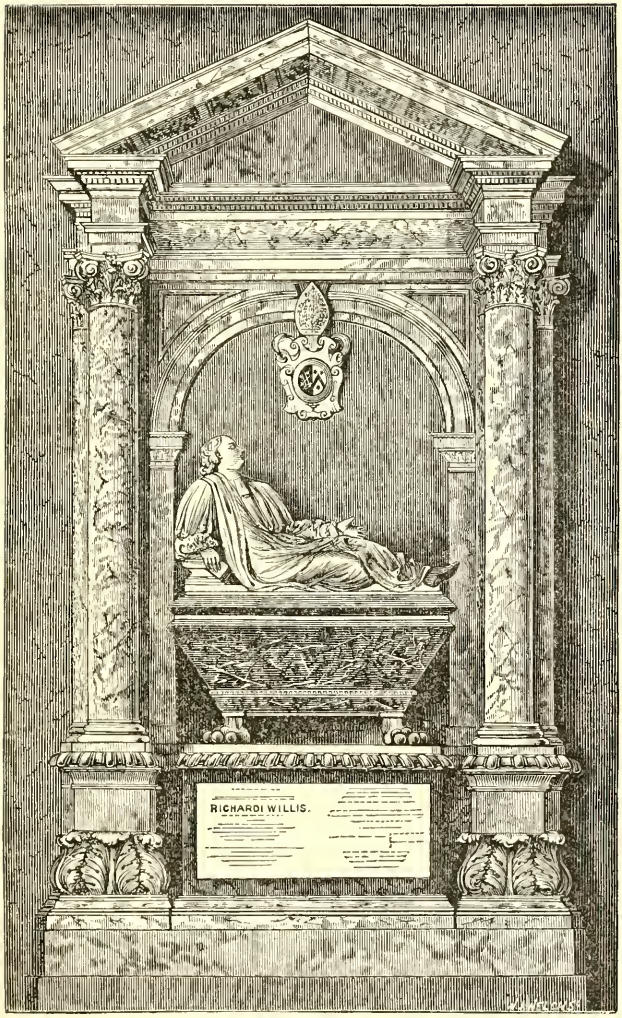


Fig. 13

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A Society for Exploration in the Delta of the Nile has been formed in London, with a provisional committee, of which Sir Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., is hon. treasurer, and Miss Amelia B. Edwards and Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, hon. secretaries. The scheme has received the approval of many influential persons, including the Archb. of Canterbury, the Bishops of Durham, Lincoln, and Bath and Wells, the Deans of Manchester and Wells, the Chief Rabbi, the Earl of Carnarvon (Pres. of the Soc. of Antiquaries), Canon Cook, Sir A. H. Layard, Sir J. Lubbock, Sir Th. Martin, K.C.B., Professors Max Müller, Newton, Owen, Sayce, and Legros, Mr. W. Spottiswoode, P.R.S., M. Edouard Naville, and many others. The Society is in correspondence with Prof. Maspero (the successor of the lamented Mariette-Pacha) with a view to beginning excavations as soon as sufficient funds are provided.

Hitherto only Sân (Biblical Zoan) has been partly excavated among the cities of the Delta, with memorable results, for there the great sphinxes of the Shepherd-King Apophis were found by Mariette, with Hyksô's sculpture. But there are many ruined places which promise great archæological treasures, and especially here great periods of Biblical history may find their elucidation, for the capital of Goshen, now the mound of Fakûs, and the remains of Pithom and Rameses, and of the great stronghold Avaris, and similar sites, would be sure to yield important spoils.

Xoïs is also a very important place in connection with early Egyptian history, as yet unexplored, and the Greek settlement at Naukratis in the west would be very well worthy of examination, but if the funds prove insufficient for all that is desired the eastern region of the Delta, and the great Biblical sites will have the preference.

Very soon a public appeal will be made, and a detailed proposal put forth by the committee.

This subject leads us to mention that the Rev. Henry G. Tomkins, F.S.A., author of *Studies of the Life and Times of Abraham*, noticed in the second volume of our Transactions, is preparing for the press a *Life of Joseph*, which will be illustrated from sources external to Holy Scriptures, and will embody all that is known from Egyptian sources of this Patriarch. As Mr. Tomkins is one of the chief promoters of the proposed Society abovementioned, his work will, of course, be enriched by the result of the contemplated researches in Egypt and especially in the land of Goshen.

In Memoriam.

ROBERT WILLIAM EYTON.

Since the issue of our last volume one of the most laborious of our historical archæologists has been called to his rest. The Rev. Robert William Eyton died at Winchfield House, co. Hants, on 8th September last. He was descended from two well-known ancient families of gentry of Shropshire, whose representatives continue to hold the same estates from which their respective ancestors derived their names in the reign of Henry II. His father, the Rev. John Eyton, Rector of Wellington and Eyton, in that county, was the third son of Thomas Eyton, of Eyton, Esq. He married Anna Maria, only child and sole heir of Edmund Joseph Plowdon, of Plowden, in the said county, of which marriage Robert William, the subject of our notice was the fourth son, and was born on 21st December, 1815. He was educated at Rugby, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1839. After taking his degree he entered Holy Orders and was admitted to the Rectory of Ryton, co. Salop, which he held for 22 years. It was during this period that he wrote the work with which his name will be chiefly associated, *The Antiquities of Shropshire*, which was the result of upwards of 20 years patient and industrious study and research, though he only brought his history down to the reign of Edward I. Those only who have been engaged in similar researches can adequately appreciate the amount of labour involved in such an undertaking, if conscientiously pursued. Mr. Eyton confined his studies to the period of our Early Norman Kings, which he made his own field. By close study and research he made himself master of the intricacies of the feudal system and the distribution, tenure, and descent of lands in the 12th and 13th centuries. Genealogy, however, was his favourite study. "He discarded," Mr. Waters says, "without mercy, the fictions and traditions of the heralds, and by patient ingenuity pieced out the true story from scattered charters and records. It is not," he adds, "too much to say that so far as the Shropshire Baronage is concerned he was the founder of Anglo-Norman Genealogy, for the received pedigrees in Dugdale's Baronage are hopelessly wrong" (Academy No. 493, p. 294.) This is the only true method.

Soon after the completion of his *Antiquities of Shropshire*, Mr. Eyton resigned his Rectory of Ryton and settled in the South of England. His health had completely broken down, and so strong was his resolve to abandon all literary work that upon leaving Ryton he sold his library. So strong, however, was the ruling passion, that as his health improved he gradually resumed his studies. His next work was *The Court, Household and Itinerary, of King Henry II.* To this followed in succession his *Analysis of the Domesday Surveys of Dorset, Somerset, and Stafford*, the last of which was issued only shortly before his death.

It is not necessary to do more here than simply to allude to these later publications as they have been fully noticed in the Transactions of our Society. He took a great and kindly interest in the work of our Society, and at the suggestion of the writer, for sometime contemplated treating of the Domesday of Gloucestershire upon the same method he had employed in dealing with those of the other counties above named. It was only about a month before his lamented death, when his health completely broke down, that he finally abandoned the design.

Mr. Eyton took a great interest in the publication of what is known as "The Rolls Series." There has lately appeared ("Notes and Queries," December, 1881) a letter, which, in 1857, at the request of the late Sir Thomas Hardy, he addressed to the Master of the Rolls, calling his attention to a MS. in the British Museum known as the Annals of Tewkesbury, and claiming for it the early attention of his Honour. With reference to the publication he said he had no offer to make as his time was fully occupied by what he called "a matter of detail" (the Antiquities of Shropshire). His suggestion was adopted and the work appeared in 1864 in a volume entitled *Annales Monastici*. At the same time Mr. Eyton called attention to the value of the series of Inquisitions called Inquisitiones ad probandam etatem, which, as all students know, are mixed up with the Inquistiones post mortem, and are of great interest and value. This suggestion, and others, which he made for printing other very valuable early records have not as yet been adopted, the Rolls Series being limited to the *Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain*, &c.

In Mr. Eyton's death historical literature has suffered a loss which will not easily be filled. His style was somewhat dry, but the subject of his works did not admit of much embellishment. It was, however, always lucid and vigorous, and his power of analysis, as shewn in his Domesday volumes, was marvellous. He had suffered for some time from a painful complaint, but it was not until five weeks before his death that he relinquished his favourite studies. He has left a considerable number of MSS. amounting to some fifty closely written volumes, which will be presently offered for sale.

The most important is his MS. Vol. VI., itself a monument of patient ingenuity. In it he examines all the undated Charters of the Anglo-Norman Kings in Dugdale's *Monasticon* and the *Chronicle of Abingdon*, and assigns to each charter its true date, with a full statement of his reasons for fixing such date. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of this work for genealogical purposes, and it is devoutly to be hoped that this most important collection will be secured for the National Library.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

Transactions

At a Special Meeting for the West Gloucestershire Division.

Held at Micheldean, on Friday, 26th August, 1881.

The popularity and usefulness of an Archæological Society is very greatly dependent upon the character of its meetings. The advantages to be derived from making these itinerant cannot be over-estimated, and especially is it desirable that they should be held in secluded districts. In such districts, though unknown, do antiquarian remains of all kinds more abundantly exist than elsewhere, and such meetings not only afford opportunities of searching them out and making them known for historical purposes, but they bring a knowledge of the principles and objects of the Society under the observation of every man, creating an interest in local antiquities which leads to an intelligent study of their character and purpose in periods long past, and developing a desire for the attainment of greater historical knowledge and a loving care of the evidences which remain to us. Moreover the interest thus aroused does not die out when the meeting is over. Many, whose understanding is aroused, become members of the Society and earnest workers in promoting its objects, and many others, who do not so far fraternize as to join the Society continue to take a lively interest in its pursuits. These feelings led the President, in some remarks made at the Meeting at Chepstow (ante p. 27) to express a desire that local Meetings should be held in the several Divisions of the Society, and, afterwards, in order to add example to precept, he consulted some of the leading members of the Society in the Forest District as to the desirableness of holding such a meeting. The encouragement he received was so strong that he determined to attempt the organization of such a meeting at Micheldean, on 26th August, for the Division of West Gloucestershire. The unfavourable character of the weather for some days previously, and especially the heavy continuous down-pour of rain on the preceding day, deterred many from coming who had signified their intention of being present; nevertheless, a large number of persons assembled at the place of rendezvous, the Church of Micheldean. Among those present in the church, and during the day, were Sir John Maclean, the *President*, Sir David Wedderburn, M.P., *Vice-President*, Mr. T. Gambier Parry (Highnam), V.P., Mr. Percival, The Rev. H. H. Hardy, Rector of Micheldean, Mr. and Mrs. Wemyss-Colchester, Col. Hardy, Mr. Walters (Cheltenham), Mr. Seys and party (Tutshill House), Rev. W. Taprell Allen, Vicar of St. Briavels, Mr. C. Lord Denton, Rev. W. Barker, Mr. W. B. Brain, Mr. Brain, jun., Mr. Keeling, Rev. W. Bagnall-Oakeley, Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley and party, Mr. J. H. Middleton, Mr. W. C. Heane, Rev.

W. BAZELEY, *Hon. Gen. Secretary*, Mr. J. H. COOKE, *Divisional Hon. Secretary*, MR. YEARSLEY, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. BRADSTOCK, Rev. Dr. LYNES, Dr. HEANE, Mr. and Miss BLANDY (Birchamp), Rev. H. MILES, Mr. A. H. MAULE, Mr. GRANVILLE BAKER, Mr. PRITCHETT, Rev. T. M. HALL, Dr. WETHERED, Dr. WILLETT, Mr. D. H. MARTIN, Mr. JONATHAN SMITH, Mr. CECIL DAVIS, etc., etc.

The programme included a visit to the Churches of Micheldean, Abenhall, and Little Dean; Flaxley Grange, the Roman Road, and Flaxley Abbey.

MICHELDEAN CHURCH.

Mr. MIDDLETON invited those assembled to the western end of the church, and commencing his interesting description, said the south aisle, nave, and north aisle belonged to about the 14th century, and the next alteration was in 1460, when the second north aisle was added; therefore up to the year 1461 the church had only one aisle on the north. The edifice was dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels. In the middle of the 15th century considerable alterations were made. In addition to the two north aisles, a clerestory was added. One of the chief points of interest about this time was the painted wooden panels which filled up the space between the rood loft and the roof. The rood screen itself, and the loft had both disappeared, having originally extended the whole width of the church, as was shown by the staircase to the loft and the doors through the walls of the nave. The painting on these panels was not earlier than the end of the 15th century, which was shown in several ways. First, the costumes of the figures; second, by the fact that the painting was executed on the bare oak, it being the custom, both in Italy and in England, until the middle of the 15th century, to prepare the surface of board for painting on by covering it with a mixture of lime and white of egg, or some such medium, thus forming a smooth surface to paint upon. The later painters, towards the end of the 15th century, deviated from this plan, and painted on the bare wood. In his opinion that was very injurious to the painting, as the grain of the wood and the knots showed through. The subjects of the paintings were in the upper part, a figure of Christ in majesty seated on a rainbow. On His right hand was the Virgin Mary looking downwards to a crowd of blessed souls who were moving in a procession towards the heavenly Jerusalem. Hell was represented by a large figure like a whale's mouth open, and corresponding to the same on the right of the spectator were the lost souls rising out of their graves. Below the great subject of the judgment on the last day, were eight pictures which represent incidents from the passion of Christ.

The most beautiful parts of the church were the 15th century roofs. The extreme east part was modern. The old chancel was destroyed, and a new one rebuilt. The gravestones were removed and the brasses taken into the vestry instead of being re-set in their original places, an incident which too often occurred in cases of "restoration." Mr. MIDDLETON having entered into particulars as to the successive enlargements, went on to state that a chantry, dedicated to the Trinity, was founded in the north aisle by Alice, wife of Thomas Baynham, who built the latter and founded the former. After some other remarks:—

The PRESIDENT said he thought it would be interesting if a tracing could be had of the paintings.

Mr. Middleton feared it could not be successfully done. The paintings were, however, by no means bad work.

Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., the president, said that Mr. Middleton had alluded to the chantries and obitts, founded in the church in which they were assembled. One of these chantries was founded by a certain Robert Greyndour, as appears from the Chantry Certificates (see ante p. 166). A chantry for the same Robert Greyndour was founded, also, in the church of Newland under royal license, by Lady Joan Barre, his relict, and that although he (Sir John) had traced the institution to the chantry of Newland of every chantry priest, from the date of its foundation to its suppression, he had not been able to discover one single institution to that of Micheldean, and he further remarked that though Lady Joan Barre, in her will, had confirmed the grants of lands, &c., made to the chantry at Newland, and had made bequests to the church of Abenhall and other churches, she does not once allude to the church of Micheldean. He next referred to two brasses, which in the "restoration" of the church, had been removed from the slab to which they had been affixed, in the north aisle, and were now in the vestry, though he hoped they would soon be restored, as nearly as possible, to their original position, as would be also, he hoped, the grave-stone of Rev. Rich. Stringer, rector of this church for 52 years, who died in 1674, which had been taken from underneath the altar, and was now loose in the south aisle. With regard to the brasses, he said it was stated, and he believed accurately, that they represented the two wives of Thomas Baynham, Lord of the Manor, though the authority, he believed, for this identification was a clergyman named Philpots, who, many years ago, was officiating at Huntley, and is now deceased. The ladies' costumes agree with those worn at the date of their respective deaths, about the middle of the 15th century. These brasses, he observed, were of special interest as relating to the manor and church, which had some centuries previously fallen into moieties—one moiety had descended to Thomas Baynham, in his own right, and the other had descended, together with the manor and advowson of Abenhall, from the before-mentioned Robert Greyndour, to Alice Walwyn, the second of the wives of Thomas Baynham; hence he enjoyed one moiety in his own right, and the other in the right of his wife. The two moieties, upon his death, were again separated, for the elder moiety descended to Sir Alexander Baynham, son and heir of Thomas by his first wife, and the second, together with Abenhall, devolved upon Sir Christopher Baynham as the heir of his mother, and the two moieties were not again united until the middle of the last century.[1]

Mr. T. Gambier Parry (Highnam), said that after the description given by Mr. Middleton of the paintings on the panels over the chancel, and in view of the general interest of Christian iconography, he begged to ask a question of his fellow archæologists about the attitude given to our Lord's figure in early art. In this case the distance made all detail undistinguishable; but they had been informed that in that figure of our Lord, seated in judgment, the arms were so placed as to show the wounds in the hands. The figure to which he wished to refer was very different from this one. It was on the great central boss of the groining of the lantern of Ely Cathedral. The work was of the 14th century: the figure was carved in oak and was larger than life. It was clothed in a thin underdress, with the ample drapery

1 See ante *Manors of Micheldean and Abenhall.*

of a cloak over it. The right hand was held up in the attitude of blessing; but the left hand, stretched out across the body, was holding open a rent in the underdress to exhibit the wound in the side. There were no marks of the wounds in the hands. The carver had evidently left them for representation by the painter, who was to succeed him. The whole of the architecture and carvings had been richly coloured. He begged to ask gentlemen present whether they had ever seen this peculiar action of the figure elsewhere?

Mr. MIDDLETON replied that the Fresco of the Doom, by Andrea Orcagna, in the Campo Santo of Pisa, has the figure of Christ in the attitude Mr. GAMBIER PARRY had described. He is seated on a rain-bow, His left hand being raised in a menacing manner towards the lost Souls, and His right opens a slit in His dress to expose the wound in His side. This motive, he observed, is not uncommon in Italy and Spain. It occurs in a fresco by Spinella Aretino at Arozzo, and in one by Juan de Juanes, either in Segovia Cathedral or at Las Huelgas, he did not remember which.

The PRESIDENT said he was sure all of them would thank Mr. MIDDLETON for his description, and Mr. GAMBIER PARRY for the interesting remarks which he had made on the representation of our Lord.

On leaving the Church of Micheldean the party set out in a number of carriages for Littledean, but a halt was made at

ABENHALL CHURCH.

Mr. MIDDLETON said it was dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, was Norman and of the 12th or 13th century, with tower, at the west end, containing three bells. The church had been completely "restored." He pointed to the roof which was of great interest, and directed attention to two effigies on brass in the Chancel, of Richard Pyrke of Michel Dean, and Joan his wife, daughter of John Ayleway, gent., which Richard died in 1609, aged 60 years, remarking that the costumes were good specimens of the period of James I. The font was also pointed out as an interesting one.

The PRESIDENT said the church had been so extensively "restored" that very little of interest was now left. He referred to the Jacobite brasses in the chancel which he said were remarkable from their lateness of date. He also alluded to the miners' arms on the font, and called attention to the hour-glass near the pulpit as an object of curiosity. He humourously touched upon the ancient utility of these instruments, viz., they were used in order that the minister might know when to stop his sermon, but he believed that in puritan times the preacher sometimes turned the glass the second time. He also called attention to two magnificent ancient yew trees in the churchyard, which he supposed might be as old as the church.

Mr. SEYS directed attention to a singular epitaph in the churchyard, as follows:—

"As I was riding on the road,
Not knowing what was coming,
A bull that was loggered and pressed
After me come running.
He with his logger did me strike
He being sore offended.
And from my horse was forced to fall
And thus my days were ended."

Sir John said he could not leave the church without stating that a former venerable and venerated rector of this parish, was now lying at the point of death—the Rev. James Davies, aged 95 years ; he had now partaken of nothing but cold water for ten days ; and he hoped the company would bear him in remembrance in the church of which he had been rector for 35 years. See a Paper upon this Church by Mr. Middleton, (post page 277).

After leaving Abenhall Church the party proceeded by Guns Mills towards Little Dean. These mills were situated on a stream, derived from a spring which rises out of a rock in the forest and flows through a considerable portion of this parish into the Severn. The water near its source falls into a square basin made to receive it, about five feet deep, and having steps to lead down into it on one side. It is sufficiently large for a person to bathe in. The basin is known as St. Anthony's Well, and the water, which is extremely cold, is celebrated as a certain remedy for all diseases of the skin, and, it is said, has been known to cure leprosy. On this stream was, at one time, an iron-furnace, which was afterwards converted into a Paper Mill under the above name, and attained some eminence under the direction of the Messrs. Lloyd, "Gentlemen," Fosbroke says, "of very extensive commercial note." The highway led along the old Roman Road of which there is a very good specimen. The curb-stones on each side, 9 feet a part, extend for considerable distances, and in some places the old paving remains *in situ*. Several of the archæologists alighted and inspected the Roman stones. On the arrival of the party at Dean Hall, at 2.30, it was mentioned by Sir John Maclean that Mr. Guise, with his family, were from home, but that the Hall had been generously placed at the disposal of the archæologists for inspection.

DEAN HALL.

The President invited the archæologists into the dining room, and said the house possessed considerable historical interest. He stated that the room in which they were assembled was said to have been the scene of several tragical events ; the first, which he would mention, was an incident in the civil war ; Dean Hall was then the residence of Thomas Pyrke. It had previously been the seat of the Bridgemans until they removed to Prinknash Park. The particulars he was about to state were gathered from Webb's "Memoirs of the Civil War in Herefordshire and adjacent counties." He would mention *in limine*, that, in 1643, Littledean was the head quarters of Lord Grandison, a gallant and loyal young soldier, with a brigade of 2000 men, but he was obliged to retire before Waller. In 1644 Massey determined upon attempting something against Sir John Wintour, and marched with 900 foot and two regiments of horse, with two pieces of ordnance, towards Sir John Wintour's garrisons at Westbury, Littledean and Newnham —all carefully fortified, and well provided with men, arms, and ammunition. First they came to Westbury, where the Royalists were ready to receive them in the house of a wealthy proprietor, Mr. Colchester, and in the church adjoining. The acute eye of Massey presently detected a place not flanked, to which he ordered his forlorn hope, who standing safely on stools and ladders, cleared the church by casting in hand grenades, and forced the enemy to retire to the house ; this having occasioned them the loss of 20 men, he gave them the quarter they demanded, and made the remainder prisoners.

In the meanwhile some of the horse had been sent on to Littledean, where they found a strong house carelessly guarded, and many of the garrison scattered about the town. On their approach a rush was made to the door of the house, both parties entered, and it was taken with upwards of 20 men. Lieut.-Col. Congreve, Governor of Newnham, and Capt. Wigmore, with a few private soldiers, occupied some houses near at hand; the whole of them had accepted quarter, when an unfortunate shot from one of them slew a trooper, and they were all put to the sword. The contrast in the dying moments of the two officers had been thought worthy of a record, as one of those incidents which furnish more than simple matter of fact, by suggesting deeper thought. Congreve's last utterance was a prayer, "Lord, receive my spirit." Wigmore, with the desperation of a passionate sufferer, and the recklessness of one who had been familiar with oaths, vented his latest breath in curses, and challenged those who were despatching him to a repetition of every thrust, with cries of "More! More!" Corbet and other earlier writers say "The troopers first ran into the house, near unto which the guard, Colonel Congreve and Captain Wigmore, with a few private soldiers, were surrounded in some houses by the residue and some horse, and one of their company from the house kills a trooper." The President added, there was nothing very definite in either of these narratives to identify Dean Hall as the scene of the brutal murder of these two officers. It was very probable, however, that being the largest and most substantial building in the place, and the residence of the loyal squire, it was—like the house of Mr. Colchester, at Westbury—selected for the garrison. When the Royalists surrendered, the two officers, with a few private soldiers, were not in this house, but occupied some houses near. Corbet writes: "One of the company from the house killed a trooper." The vengeance seems to have fallen on the officers and their party, and if that room was the scene of the tragic event, they must conclude that the two officers had been removed hither from the neighbouring houses, of which they had no evidence.

There was another legend that the dining room, in which they were assembled, was the scene of an unfortunate duel between two brothers, who quarrelled over their wine, drew upon each other, and both were slain. A third legend states that the interesting "darkie" with the silver collar, represented in the picture over the chimney-piece, was the servant of the smart young gentlemen in the scarlet coat. They had much affection for each other, but, unhappily, in after years they became rivals in love, and, stung by jealousy, the servant murdered his master, and the "black boy" is said to haunt the scene of his love and his hate, not visibly, but audibly. Mr. GUISE, who resides at the Hall, who would have been present to welcome them except for his absence on his holiday, had informed him (Sir JOHN) that among the county records of the time of Queen Anne, was a notice of a "nigger" with a silver collar being found straying, and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, and he (Mr. GUISE) suggested whether this could have been the guilty black.

Mr. SEYS enquired if we were likely to hear the black man.

Sir JOHN said he would be glad to hear from the black man, or from any other person, any remarks they might be pleased to make.

After inspecting the room the archæologists were invited to examine any other parts of the old dwelling.

FLAXLEY GRANGE, LITTLEDEAN.

On quitting Dean Hall, the party was conducted by Mr. W. C. Heane, to Flaxley Grange, through a private door almost immediately opposite an old road, leading to the Grange. Mr. Heane had communicated a paper on this ancient and interesting mansion, to the meeting at Chepstow, but time would not admit of its being then read, so that gentleman read it on the present occasion, and it will be printed in this volume. In the garden are some fragments of the ancient Market Cross which was formerly in the village, but is now demolished. This was a handsome structure of Decorated date. The shaft was elevated upon five steps, and seems to have been plain at the bottom, and surrounded by a wooden penthouse, for the convenience of the market people. Above the penthouse roof the shaft was much enriched. This upper portion consisted of three divisions, the lower of which was octagonal, each side being occupied by a panel, or nich, with cinquefoil heads. The two upper divisions were more enriched. This portion of the shaft remains in the garden as above stated. It is 31 inches high, and square in plan, the angles being buttressed. The niches of the lower division are pierced through and contain mutilated portions of statuettes.

Mr. Heane also conducted the party to the old Roman road near, which was inspected, after which Littledean Church was visited, where a brief halt was made. Mr. Middleton acted as *Cicerone*.

THE CHURCH AT LITTLEDEAN

Mr. Middleton remarked that the church is very ancient, and that it is dedicated to St. Ethelbert. It consists of nave, chancel, and north aisle, with tower surmounted by a spire, and containing six bells. The foundation of the church is supposed to be Saxon, but there are Norman pillars dividing the nave from the chancel. The chantry formerly belonged to the Monks of Llanthony Abbey. Many of the tombs date back nearly 300 years (See Mr. Middleton's further remarks post p. 278).

FLAXLEY ABBEY.

At 3.30 the party set out for Flaxley Abbey, whither they had been invited by Sir Thomas and Lady Crawley-Boevey to partake of afternoon tea. Sir Thomas kindly conducted the party over the house, and, with his permission, Mr. J. H. Middleton explained such portions of the remains as existed, and pointed out and exhibited a plan shewing its probable form. The substance of his remarks will appear in this volume (see post p. 284.)

The building was examined, together with the tapestry, and portaits of the philanthropic Mrs. Bovey (the perverse widow of the Spectator).

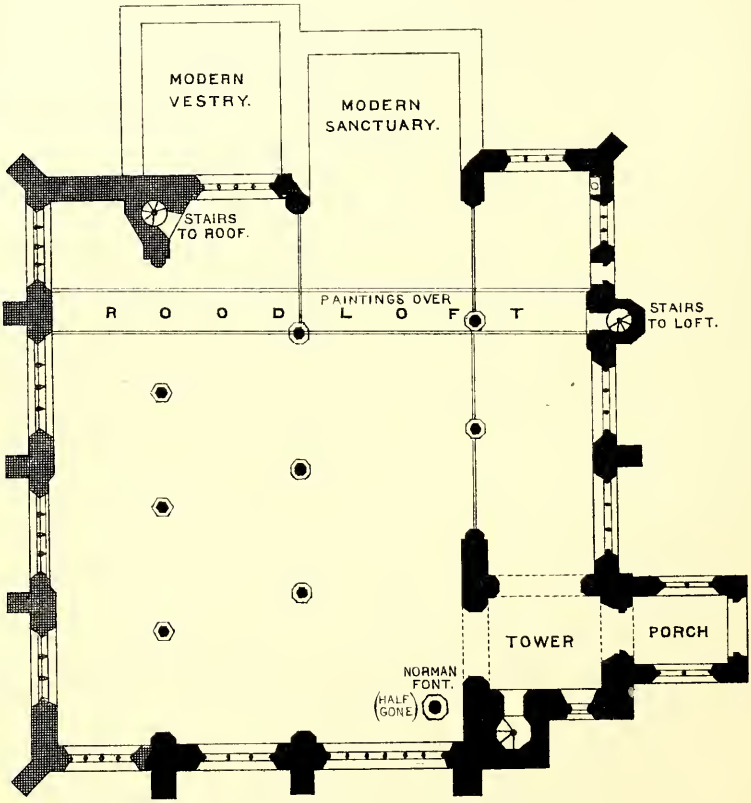
Before leaving, the President proposed a vote of thanks of the members to Sir Thomas and Lady Crawley-Boevey for the kind and cordial welcome they had given the party at Flaxley Abbey.

At seven o'clock a good muster dined together at the George Hotel, Micheldean, Sir John Maclean presiding.

After dinner, in proposing the usual toast of Success to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, the President expressed his gratification that, notwithstanding the unsettled state of the weather, so many had attended the meeting, and, alluding to his remarks at Chepstow as to the desirableness of forming a Special Division of the Society for the Forest District, said he was desirous of ascertaining now, after the experience of the day, what was the feeling of those present upon the subject. He, therefore, put it to the meeting whether it was thought desirable that such a division should be formed, and it was adopted unanimously in the affimative.

The health of Sir JOHN was cordially proposed and received. Votes of thanks were likewise given to Mr. W. C. HEANE, as conductor of the Excursion, and to the readers of papers, after which a pleasant and successful archæological meeting terminated.

CHURCH OF SAINT MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS
Micheldean, Gloucestershire.



SKETCH PLAN.
(NOT TO SCALE)

Reference- { *Decorated shown* ■
Perpendicular „ ▒

LAVARS & SHARP, BROAD ST. BRISTOL.

J. HENRY MIDDLETON, F.S.A.

ON THE CHURCHES OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS, MICHELDEAN, ST. MICHAEL, ABENHALL, AND ST. ÆTHELBERT, LITTLE DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

By J. HENRY MIDDLETON, F.S.A.

No part of the existing Church, with the exception of the Font, appears to be earlier than the beginning of the 14th century. This earlier portion, which belongs to the Decorated period, consists of a somewhat narrow Nave with a South Aisle, at the West end of which stands a Tower and Spire: and opening into the Tower, on the south side, there is a small Porch. On the north there were originally two Decorated Aisles, but the northernmost of these has been rebuilt during the Perpendicular period, probably to gain increased width, when Robert Greyndour founded his chantry there. The Eastern part of the Chancel is modern, and a vestry had been added at the North-east. A number of modern windows have been inserted, of various styles, in some cases not in accordance with the date of the work around them.

On the whole, the Church is a fine and interesting one, in spite of the loss of its fittings and the thorough "restoration" it has undergone.

Porch.—The main entrance is on the South, through a Porch which opens into the Tower. This has a two-light window on each side, and a round window above the entrance archway. Over this round window there is, outside, a carving of a head with crisp curls.

It was a common practice to fit up a temporary gallery in the Porch, from which the Choir used to sing the "Gloria laus et honor" on Palm Sunday, and it appears probable that these little

upper windows in the gables of Porches were intended to give light to the gallery. The original oak roof remains, with its principal rafters and collar-beams notched out into ornamental curved lines and cusps. This Porch appears to have been added after the lower part of the Tower was built, as its walls abut against an external string-course; but it seems very little later than this lower stage of the Tower.

Tower.—The Tower, which forms a sort of inner Porch, is very plain, without any buttresses, and has little which can exactly determine its date. Up to the main cornice, or corbel-table, it is probably contemporary with the Nave and South Aisle; but the top story and the simple spire seem to have been built later, possibly in the early part of the 15th century.

There is a fine ring of bells, on which are the following legends (see Ellacombe's "Church Bells of Gloucestershire."):—

		Diam.
1.	SUCCESS TO THE RUDHALLS OF GLOUCESTER - - -	27 Inches.
2.	PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD, 1760 - - - - -	28½ ,,
3.	GOD PRESERVE OUR CHURCH AND STATE, 1760 - -	29½ ,,
4.	GLORY TO GOD ON HIGH, 🔔 1760 - - - - - - -	30½ ,,
5.	1760 🔔 🔔 🔔 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	32½ ,,
6.	SUCCESS TO OUR BENEFACTORS, 🔔, 1760 - - - - -	35 ,,
7.	THIS BELL WAS RE-CAST AT THE COST OF MRS. COLONEL DAVIES, OF THE WILDERNESS, BY G. MEARS & CO., OF LONDON, APRIL, 1864. SAVORY & SON, GLOUCESTER, AGENT - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	38½ ,,
	On the old bell was—HENRY PLAT AND JAMES BULLOCK CHURCH WARDENS 1760.	
8.	RE-CAST BY J. RUDHALL, 1819. HENRY PROSSER AND INO. MASKELL CHURCHWARDENS	41 F.
	Sanctus, or Ting-Tang—J. RUDHALL, FOUNDER 🔔 - -	12½ ,,

Nave.—The Nave is formed by a Decorated Arcade of four arches on the North, and three on the South, unequally spaced out.

The Arches, with the exception of the Eastern one on the South, are not segmental, but four-centred, and look, at first sight, as if they must be later than the piers; but in spite of their peculiar shape, they are evidently contemporary with the rest of the Decorated work. They resemble in shape the Arches of the Nave Arcade at Bishops' Cleeve: this four-centred form is often said to be peculiar to the Perpendicular style, but Decorated instances are not uncommon.

Above the Nave Arcade a Perpendicular Clerestory has been added, with five three-light windows, making the Nave very high in proportion to its width.

The large six-light window at the West-end is also a Perpendicular addition. Though the tracery is modern, the jambs and inner arch are partly old. Underneath is a small Perpendicular doorway, which, like the window over it, has been inserted in the Decorated wall.

Nave Roof.—The high-pitched roof is concealed internally by an arched ceiling, divided into squares by thin ribs and plastered panels, probably of the same date as the Clerestory. Where the roof abuts against the Tower it has a heavy wall-plate supported on corbels, carved with beasts' heads.

Font.—The earliest relic of the former church is the Norman tub-shaped Font, which now stands at the West end of the Nave. On it are sculptured figures of the twelve Apostles standing on a frieze of interlaced ornament. The upper half of the Font, from the waists of the figures upwards, has been lost, and the remaining half is turned upside down, and has the basin cut in what should be the base.

South Aisle.—The windows of the South Aisle have lost all their tracery, that now existing being modern, but the original jambs and inner arches still remain.

In the Eastern Bay, on the South, there is an original Decorated Priests' door with ogee label-mould; and immediately to the West of it is an octagonal projection containing the stone winding staircase which led up to the Rood-loft.

No traces of the Altar at the East end of this Aisle remain, but on the South is a recessed Piscina with a stone shelf above an octagonal bowl: the projecting part of the bowl has been cut away.

The whole of this chapel was divided from the Nave by a high wooden Screen, marks of which exist on the Piers of the Arcade. The original roof was high in pitch, like that of the Nave, as is

shown by the stone weathering against the Tower, but a low-pitched roof has replaced this, and a modern flat ceiling has been added.

1st North Aisle.—The first North Aisle has the Decorated Arcade of the Nave on the South, and, on the North, the Perpendicular Arcade which divides it from the second North Aisle. This Arcade has slender piers with pointed arches and continuous mouldings; the springing being marked only by a slight necking: it belongs to the middle of the 15th century. The original Decorated respond still remains at the West, showing that there was once a second Decorated North Aisle. The West window is a modern insertion in the old Arch. The East window also is modern, and is not in its original position. At the North-east angle of this Aisle there is a stone winding staircase which leads to the roof.

Roofs.—Externally this Aisle and the next are roofed in one low-pitched span, but internally each has a separate roof. These are very magnificent, and are the most remarkable feature still remaining in the church. The great beauty of this rich oak-work makes one the more regret the absence of any of the old stalls or screens which probably were no less splendid.

The principals of these two roofs are elaborately moulded, and have wall-pieces, against which were small figures under canopies: none of the figures remain. On each side of the apex of each principal is an angel holding a shield. All the ribs and purlins are richly moulded, and the latter have bands of fine pierced tracery along each side. These traceried bands are omitted in the roof of the second Aisle. On the South side of the first North Aisle the wall pieces of the principals are made longer than the rest in order to bring them on to the stone string which once carried the wall-plate of the original Decorated roof.

2nd North Aisle.—The roof (as mentioned above) resembles that of the adjoining Aisle, with the omission of part of the ornament. The North wall presents some peculiarities which are not easy to explain. In the second Bay from the East there is a blocked up archway, as if it had been once intended to build on

an additional chapel or sacristy there; but this intention must have been soon given up, as there is an original Perpendicular window in the wall which blocks up the arch. The other windows in the North wall are set in recesses, and the wall itself is built thinner in one place, without any apparent reason. The end windows and that in the Eastern Bay are modern; the other three are original, and contain fragments of fine 15th century glass, with paintings of parts of canopies, and angels with peacocks wings, playing on pipes and other musical instruments. This painting is executed chiefly in blue, silver-stain and grisaille. This second North Aisle is known traditionally by the name of the Baynham Chapel: it was so called from its having contained a Chantry Altar, founded by Robert Greyndour, an ancestor of the Baynham family. The entries in the Chantry certificates of this parish are very full and interesting (see ante, p. 166).

The Altar in this chapel was dedicated to St. John and St. Nicholas—no traces of it remain. Other Altars in this church, of which there were at least two besides the High Altar (of St. Michael,) were dedicated to the Trinity and to St. George.

Brasses.—In the Vestry two loose Brasses are hung up: they represent full length female figures about 2ft. 6in. long, with clasped hands. They are labelled as being—"Margery, wife of Thomas Baynham, daughter of Sir Richard Hodye, 1444: and Alice, wife of the above, daughter of William Walwyn, 1456" (see Plates VII. and VIII).

It would surely be well if these Brasses were securely fixed somewhere in the church itself.

There is also in the Vestry a fine carved oak chest of early 17th century work.

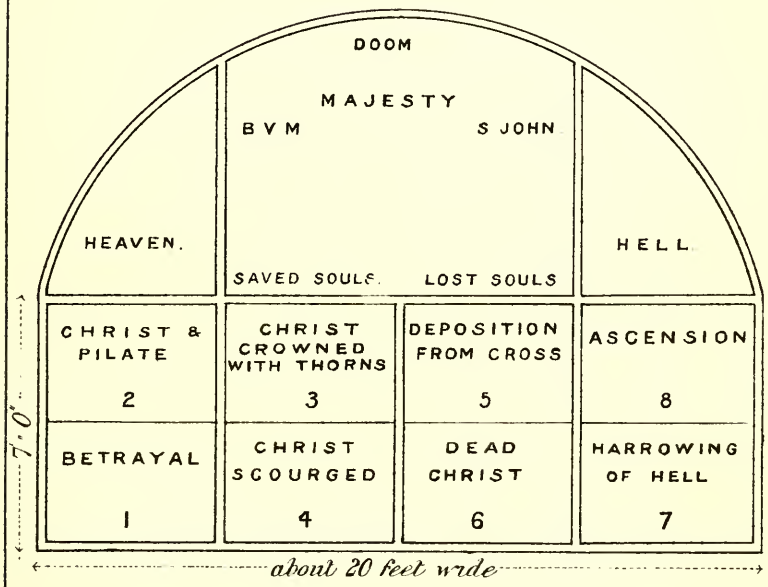
Chancel.—Only the Western Bay of the original Chancel remains; it was separated from the Nave, on the North and South, by side screens in the Eastern Arches: and on the West by a high Rood-screen, surmounted by a loft, which extended across the South Aisle, and probably across the North Aisles as well. There was no Chancel Arch. The space above the Rood-screen was filled up by wood panelling, carried up to the arched

ceiling: the upper part of this still remains. This plan of continuing the woodwork of the Rood-screen up to the roof was not uncommon in the 15th century, but very few examples still exist. The most perfect one I know of is at the little Church of Bettws, Monmouthshire: where there is a very sumptuous Rood-screen and loft, formed of elaborate panelling and tracery. From the floor of the loft to the curved ceiling (which resembles the Micheldean one) the space is filled up by oak panelling, the central framing of which forms a large cross on which a figure of Christ was probably painted or fixed. On each side of this central cross there is a three-light window, with oak tracery, framed in the wooden partition. At Micheldean the upper part of a similar partition still remains, divided into panels, on which, in a more or less injured state the paintings still exist. But, unfortunately, they are almost hidden from view by a useless sort of bridge, made of varnished deal, to which there are no means of access.

Paintings.—The pictures are painted in oil colours on oak panelling, which is divided into eight compartments by moulded ribs (see diagram pl. x.[A]). The bottom row of pictures is not separated by any rib from the row above it; in fact some of the heads of the lowest range of subjects encroach upon the ground of the tier above. The colours are laid on the bare oak and not on a thin coating of *gesso*,[1] as was the usual custom with mediæval painters both in England and on the Continent. Judging from the style of the work and the costumes of the figures we can hardly assign an earlier date to those paintings than quite the end of the 15th century. The drawing is vigorous, though occasionally rather awkward when violent action is expressed. Some of the figures whose action is quiet are drawn with considerable grace, and much skill is shown in the arrangement of the draperies. Owing, probably, to these pictures being so high above the spectator's eye, the artist has treated the subjects broadly, without much high finish; and their effectiveness is much increased by firm black

[1] The usual ingredients of the *gesso* used by Italian painters were lime and powdered marble mixed with white of egg. This formed a smooth ivory-like surface and prevented the grain of the wood or the knots from showing through the painting.

DIAGRAM
SHEWING THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE PICTURE OVER THE CHANCEL ARCH.
Micheldean Church.



LAVARS & SHARP, BROAD ST. BRISTOL

outlines, which mark out the principal lines of the composition. These black lines are disposed in a very similar manner to the lead-work in a stained glass window. The whole treatment and arrangement of the figures suggest that their artist was accustomed to designing cartoons for stained glass. The general scheme of colour is harmonious and pleasing: the principal pigments used are deep crimson, olive green, various shades of brown, and creamy white. The last colour being used for the flesh tints. The subjects are painted on alternate grounds of green and crimson, except the Doom, the upper part of which has a white ground, with a view to the greater prominence of the principal figures. As was almost invariably the case with paintings in this position, the main subject is the Doom, or Last Judgment. This occupies the whole tympanum of the curved line of the ceiling. In the centre is a large nimbed figure of Christ in Majesty, clad in scarlet, and seated on a rain-bow. He holds up His hands to display the wounds. The feet are bare and on them also wounds are shown.[1] At His right hand, high up, stands a figure of the B.V. Mary, with clasped hands. On her head is a golden crown, her dress is white, and over it a crimson mantle. Below, the Blessed Souls are represented by 11 or 12 nude figures, male and female, who are passing on towards the Heavenly Jerusalem. This is shown in the dexter angle of the space, as a city with battlemented walls and turrets; at the gate of which stands St. Peter, clad in white, and holding a large red key. On the left hand of the Majesty, there is a kneeling bearded figure with red nimbus, whose hands are extended towards Christ, as if interceding for the lost. This may perhaps represent St. John. Below, a nude figure is issuing from a stone panelled tomb, round which flames are bursting out. And further to the sinister side a crowd of nude figures, one with shaven crown, are encircled in a large iron hoop, by which fiends are dragging them to the mouth of Hell. This is represented by huge gaping jaws, from which flames are issuing: it occupies the sinister angle of the tympanum. Below this main subject are

[1] At Berkeley Church "The Majesty," in a similar position to this, is just the same in attitude and costume.

two rows, each of four pictures. The diagram shows their relative positions. None of the figures in these pictures are nimbed :—

1. *The Betrayal in the Garden.* (painted on a red ground)—much damaged. Judas is giving the traitor's kiss to Christ. On one side there is fine figure of St. Peter in a white robe, sheathing his sword. At his feet lies the man he has just wounded. On the other, the dexter side of the picture, a number of soldiers, in 15th century armour, are advancing to seize Christ.

2. *Christ before Pilate* (on a green ground).—Christ, with bound hands, stands surrounded by seven or eight soldiers, in armour of the 15th century, holding bill-hooks and battle-axes. In front is Pilate, seated on a throne : he is clad in scarlet, lined with ermine, and wears a cap of maintenance. He holds his hands over a basin, while an attendant in doublet, girdle and tight hose, pours water over them from an ewer. Behind are other attendants.

3. *The Crowning with Thorns* (on a red ground).—Christ, in white robe, is seated, blindfolded, while a man on each side twists the crown of thorns on to His head, using a stick as a lever. The men wear doublets, girdles, and striped hose.

4. *The Scourging* (on a green ground).—Christ, bound to a pillar, His body covered with bleeding wounds, is scourged and mocked by two men, in the same costume as those in the previous scene.

5. *Desposition from the Cross* (on a green ground.)—The dead body of Christ is being taken down from a short cross by a bearded man, in a brown robe : behind him stands another bearded man, in scarlet dress, and a twisted turban-like cap. Further to the left stand the three Maries clad in white.

6. *Entombment* (on a red ground).—The body of Christ is being deposited in a stone panelled tomb. His head is supported by a bearded man, with long hair, in brown robe and girdle. A similar figure supports the feet, holding up the white linen cloth. In the centre are standing figures of the three Maries. The B.V. Mary in the middle, in green dress with long white veil, and the others in brown dresses, and white veils.

7. *The Harrowing of Hell* (on a green ground).—This picture is almost obliterated. A figure of Christ, holding a long cross, is descending towards flames, from which a man's head is issuing.

8. *The Ascension* (on a red ground).—This is also much injured. The lower half only of Christ's figure is shown, girdled with clouds. Below, the Apostles are standing or kneeling.

Bone House.—A steep flight of stone steps, leading down from the floor level, in continuation of the Rood-loft stairs, gives access to a curious subterranean chamber, about 12 by 6, roofed with plain barrel vaulting. Great quantities of bones are stacked here. At the East end there is a small aperture in the wall communicating with the open air; so that bones could be thrown in from the churchyard. This vault, or crypt, appears to be contemporary with the 14th century Aisle above it.[1]

Abenhall, Church of St. Michael.

This Church has been thoroughly "restored," and very little old work is now to be seen. It consists of a small Nave and Chancel, without structural division, and a South Aisle. All this is early Decorated in style. A Perpendicular Tower has been added at the West end of the South Aisle. The South Porch is modern, as is also the Vestry. Nearly all the tracery of the windows is new. The most perfect old one is that at the N.E. of the Chancel, with fine *Flowing* tracery, in which still remain some fragments of old glass—one bit appears to be a head of St. Catherine. Between the Nave and Aisle there is an early 14th century Arcade, with simple chamfered Arches, and octagon pillars. Two Arches and-a-half only now remain, but it has originally been longer. And the present short Chancel in no way represents the old one. The original oak roof, with framed pairs of rafters, still exists over the Nave. The Font which stands in the Western tower is a curious one. It is octagonal, and the panels carved with coats of arms on shields. One of these bears the charge called "The Miners' Arms." The Font is probably of the 15th century. A wrought iron hour-glass-stand is fixed to the North wall of the Nave near the pulpit. In the Chancel there is a large sepulchral slab, inlaid

[1] See Paper by Dr. Beddoe, post

with brasses of the Pyrke family. The main figures represent—Richard Pyrke, in ruff, knee breeches, short jacket, and long gown over all; and by his side his wife *Johan*, in gown, ruff and tall beaver hat: underneath is the date 1609. In the lower part of the slab are small figures of their two sons. The date is not filled in.

In the Tower are three Bells of the following dimensions, and bearing the legends below :[1]—

	Diam. Ins.
1. BLANK - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	30
2. MORGAN · WARKMAN · IOHN · MEEKE · CHURCHWARDENS IAN · 6· 1654 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	32
3. I · VAUGHAN · A. CLARK · A · RE · SERGEANT · GENT. W. DAVIS · RTR. R. DANIEL. W. WARM. C. W. 1682. R. ♙ P.P.P.	36 A ♯

LITTLE DEAN CHURCH.

With the exception of the Piers of the Chancel Arch, which are Norman, the existing Church is chiefly of early 14th century work. The Western Tower and Spire, the Chapel on the North of the Chancel, and the North Aisle of the Nave, are Perpendicular additions. The Nave has a late Perpendicular panelled roof like that at Micheldean Church. The arcade of four arches with plain chamfered orders is like that at Abenhall. The windows are Perpendicular insertions. The most interesting thing is the large window (now blocked up) which has been inserted high up at the S.E. corner of the Nave to light the Rood-loft. At the West end of the Nave, just below the panelled ceiling, a door opens into the belfry. This, possibly, was for the ringer to see the elevation of the Host. The Chancel Arch is clumsily built on the old Norman piers. The windows in the Chancel are of various dates—*Decorated*, *Perpendicular*, and *Modern*. On the South there is a blocked up Priest's door. The stairs, which once led to the Rood-loft, are in a circular vice, behind the South pier of the Chancel Arch. The North Aisle to the Nave has been rebuilt and widened in Perpendicular times. It has good 15th century square-headed windows, and a North door (now blocked up). Part of the panelled ceiling still remains; and some fragments of stained glass are still in the N.E. window.

[1] From Ellacombe's Church Bells of Gloucestershire, p. 29.

In the 13th year of Henry IV., the Chapel on the North of the Chancel was built, and dedicated to St. Ethelbert, by a member of the Brayne family: and at the Altar in this chapel a perpetual "Brayne Chantry" was endowed.

The inner roof is a very fine and rich specimen of early 15th century oak work, with well moulded principals and framing. The Tower and Spire at the West end are late 15th century work. The Spire is octagonal, with low broaches, and octagonal beads running up its angles. There are moulded bands or string-courses at intervals up the Spire. The old Porch is now blocked up, and used as a heating chamber. By its door are traces of two sun-dials, one having dots to mark the canonical hours.

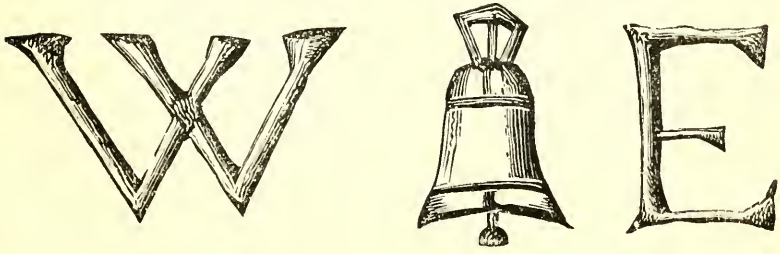
The whole church has been a very interesting one, but thorough "Restoration" has gone a long way to obliterate its history and diminish its archæological value.

In the Tower is a ring of six Bells bearing the following legends :[1]—

1. COME LET US RING FOR CHURCH AND KING · W 🔔 E.
2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH W 🔔 E 1752.
3. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD. W 🔔 E. 1752
4. W. H. HOWELL & W. IAMES CHURCHWARDENS W 🔔 E 1752.
5. WE WHERE ALL CAST AT CHEPSTOW BY W. EVANS, 1752.
6. LET MY MOUTH MOVE THEE TO GODS GLORY W 🔔 E 1752.

[1] From Ellacombe's Church Bells of Gloucestershire, p. 54.

Evan Evans and William his son, of Chepstow, produced many good rings and single bells, from 1713 to 1756. We have as many as 152. Their trade mark was a bell between their initials. The last of the Firm died in 1770, aged eighty-four. Four of the Bells in Exeter Cathedral are by William Evans.—*From Ellacombe's Church Bells of Devon, p. 61.*—Ed.



FLAXLEY ABBEY—THE EXISTING REMAINS.

By J. HENRY MIDDLETON, F.S.A.

THERE are no remains whatever of the Abbey Church above ground, though the foundations probably still exist.

Of the monastic buildings, one block (or part of a block) only is still standing. This consists of a fine Hall, about 65 ft. long by 25 ft. wide, vaulted in five bays with simple chamfered groin-ribs, springing from corbels, about 5 feet above the floor. The whole is very solid and plain, after the usual Cistercian fashion, and appears to have been built about A.D. 1200. This room *(see Plan on Pl. XI.)* runs north and south. The windows, one in each bay, on the west side, are much modernised, but seem to be in the places of the original ones. At the south end of this Hall there are two narrow parallel rooms, with plain barrel vaults.

On the east side of the large Hall there is a fine richly-moulded archway of *Transitional* character, and another smaller doorway, further south. All the other openings appear modern, and are not shown on the plan.

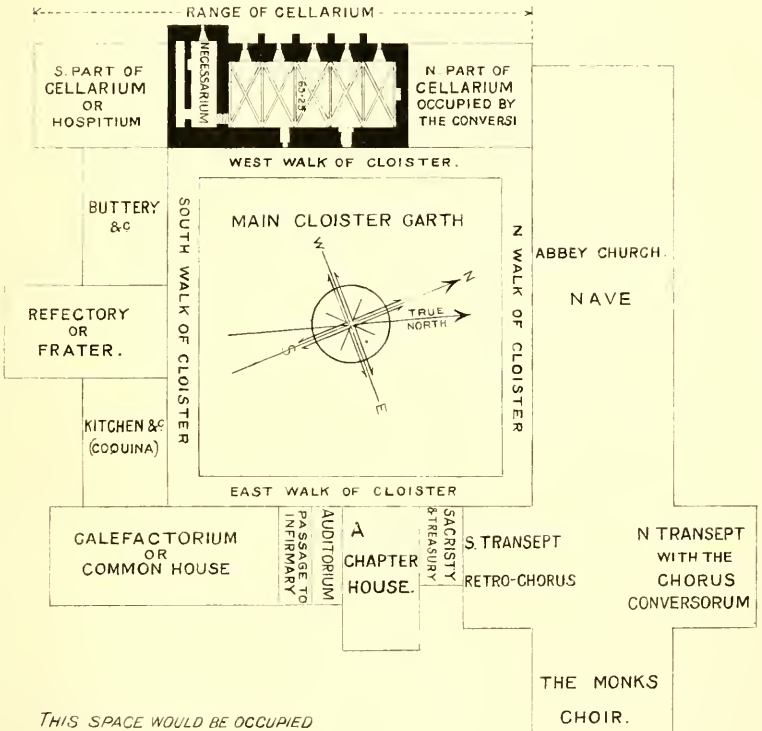
It will be at once evident to any one who is acquainted with the Cistercian plan that this fine Hall cannot be the Monks' *Refectory*, or *Frater*, as mediæval writers called it *(see Rites of Durham, Cap. XXXIX.)*[1] The Cistercian Refectorium opened out of the middle of the South Cloister walk, and was flanked on the east by the *Kitchen*, and on the west by the *Buttery*. It was set at right angles to this Cloister Walk, and not parallel to it, as was the case with the Refectories of other orders, the side of which generally occupies nearly the whole length of the Cloister from east to west.

[1] Some confusion has been made by certain modern writers, who have called the *Common-House* the *Frater*, without any authority whatever; in Cistercian writings the Common-House is called the *Calefactorium*.

FLAXLEY ABBEY,
Gloucestershire.

Plan showing probable arrangement.

The Black shows the part still existing.
At the point A, pavement & vaulting shafts have been found



THIS SPACE WOULD BE OCCUPIED BY THE INFIRMARY BUILDINGS,- INCLUDING A CLOISTER GREAT HALL, CHAPEL AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH KITCHEN AND OFFICES COMPLETE. = AND PROBABLY IN LATER TIMES THE ABBOTS LODGING.

SCALE OF FEET

LAVARS, LITH. BRISTOL

J. HENRY MIDDLETON F.S.A.

In a Cistercian Monastery the cooking was done by the Monks themselves, who took this duty in turns: and not by regular paid cooks, as in most other monastic orders. For this reason, probably, the *Refectorium* was turned round, so as to allow room on each side of it for Kitchen and Buttery, close up against the main Cloister, which formed the living room of the Monks.

It is, I think, quite clear that the existing Hall, with its range of windows on the west, and its doors on the east, was part of that great western range of buildings which formed so important a part of every Cistercian Monastery.

This range has been called by Mr. Sharpe the *Domus Conversorum*, but it would be better I think to keep to the old nomenclature, and call it, as the Cistercians themselves did, the *Cellarium*.

The *Cellarium* was not one building, but a whole range of buildings, and was so called because it was under the special supervision of the *Cellerarius*, who, next to the Abbot, was the most important man in a Cistercian House. He managed all the worldly affairs of the Abbey, received all money, and bought the necessary supplies of food. Under his charge were all the *Conversi*, or working lay-brothers, and he was also the supervisor of all arrangements for the reception of guests.

The *Hospitium*, in fact, was part (*i.e.*, the southern part) of the *Cellarium*, while the *Conversi*, and the *Cellerarius* himself, with his officers, occupied the northern part—the division, that is, nearest to the Church.

Of this great range the existing Hall at Flaxley is certainly a part, but what its special use was it is now impossible to say; it may have been a *Refectorium* for the *Conversi*, or possibly a place where some of their indoor labours were carried on.

The narrow rooms at the south end of the Hall are probably a *Necessarium*; the drain with a stream of water being carried through the narrower of the two divisions. This precise arrangement may be seen in almost every existing Cistercian Abbey. It should be noticed that the east wall of the Hall is of the enormous thickness of eight feet, while that on the west is only about six

feet thick. The reason for this evidently was that, as the west walk of the Cloister came against the east wall of this Hall, it was impossible to have projecting buttresses. While the opposite wall was free, and so could have a thinner wall with a buttress to each bay.

Over the Hall itself there appears to be no early work remaining, but over the *Necessarium* there is a very fine room, about 40 ft. by 16 ft., with a handsome open roof of late 14th century work. This roof, which is very well preserved, has arched and moulded Principals, with braces curved and cusped, and wall pieces coming down on to small stone corbels.

There is a good cornice about 16 feet above the floor. At the West end of the room there is a large pointed window, which has lost all its tracery, and been much modernised. Tradition calls this the "Abbot's room;" but it is much more probable that it was the Refectory of the *Hospitium*, or Guest's Dining Hall. It is now fitted up as a library. In early times, that is during the 12th and 13th centuries, while the strictness of the Cistercian Rule remained in full force, the Abbot had no special rooms. He slept in the common *Dortor* with all his monks; and dined with the better class of guests in the Refectory of the *Hospitium*. In later times, when Cistercian Abbots began to have special apartments set apart for them, the place chosen for the Abbot's lodgings seems to have been far away to the east of the monastic buildings.

With the Cistercians, just as with the Benedictines, the *Infirmary Buildings* were a very large and important range, including a Cloister, large Infirmary Hall and a Chapel. Considerable remains of this range exist at Rievaulx, Fountains, and many other Cistercian Abbeys. There seems no doubt that the later Abbots occupied part of the Infirmary Buildings, which are always to the east of the main Cloister, and are reached from it by the passage which adjoins the *Auditorium (see Plan, Plate XI.)*

In the present garden there are three fine stone coffin-lids of 13th or 14th century work; two of them are carved with Abbots' croziers. These, and a quantity of vaulting shafts, are said to have been found at, or near, the spot where they now lie—marked

A on the plan—and this is traditionally the site of the Chapter House; which it very well may be. It was the Cistercian custom to bury their Abbots in the Chapter House—no one under the rank of a Bishop being allowed to be buried in the Church. The monks were interred—never in the Cloister Garth, as some writers have asserted—but in their own cemetery to the east of the Church.

I should wish to record my thanks to Sir Thomas and Lady Crawley-Boevey for their kindness in allowing me to examine thoroughly their house in my search for remains of the Abbey buildings.

FLAXLEY GRANGE.

By W. C. HEANE.

THE Grange estate, and a farm adjoining it, called St. White's,[1] were parcel of the possessions of Flaxley Abbey. They are in the parish of Flaxley, but form an outlying part of it, being separated from the mother parish by the parish of Little Deane and part of the forest.[2]

[1] The name of St. White has recently been the subject of discussion in "*Notes and Queries*," arising out of a passage in a work on the Epistle of St. John, written by William Tyndale, the translator of the Bible. The passage relates to a custom of giving a cheese annually to Saynte White, and the enquiry was: who was St. White? The name of St. White is not found in any Hagiology. This saint is said to have been very popular in the southern part of Somerset. It would appear from an inquisition taken in 1370, that in 31st Edward III., a fair was granted to be held at St. Wyte, in the week commencing with pentecost and ending on the morrow of Holy Trinity. The site of this fair was at White down, near Chard, and it is still held there, and there is a tradition that the site of the fair was the site of a church. William Wyrcester writes: that "Sancta Whyte, Candida, virgo, jacet apud ecclesiam Whyte-church per . . . Miliaria de Cherda, et deditcatur die Pentecostes," and Pooley in his "Old Crosses of Somerset," states that S. Candida V.M. *Anglice*, S. White, was martyred at Rome, probably in the time of Diocletian. Pope Adrian dedicated a church to her honour outside the Portuan gate, in which her relics lay until transferred to the Church of St. Praxidis by Pope Paschal." The sex of the Saint would appear to be uncertain. *S. Candidus Martyr*, was commemorated on 3rd October.

The Rev. Precentor Venables, of Lincoln, however, no mean authority, doubts the existence of any saint of the name of St. White, or St. Candidus, and considers the name to have been evolved from the white stone of which the church was built, and that hence arises such names as White-church, White-hern, White-down, &c., but this theory will scarcely apply to our St. Whites, which is simply an old farm-house, and there is not, we believe, any record, or tradition, or any probability, that a church ever existed on the spot. The derivation of the name of St. Whites, of Flaxley, would seem to deserve some further investigation.—ED.

[2] The Parish of Flaxley was originally, like Abenhall and Dene Parva, parcel of the great manor of Dene, under which it was taxed in Domesday, and was formed out of the possessions granted by Roger Earl of Hereford for the endowment of Flaxley Abbey. The detached estate of the Grange and St. Whites may have been a separate grant, subsequently incorporated into the same parish.—ED.

The Grange itself is a three-storied house of the Tudor period, situated in a pleasant valley, and was formerly surrounded by trees, principally elms and firs, a few of which still remain. It is fast becoming a ruin, as no care has been taken to keep the roof in repair. A modern part has been added on the south side, which takes off considerably from the appearance of the house, but this is not so modern as its sash windows, slate roof, and stucco covering would lead one to imagine—possibly this is the part referred to in the will of Thomas Hawkins, dated in 1606, in which he says, son James to have the use of the great chamber, "and also the use of a new room, part of the Grange, wherein my said son hath his writings, called his studdie."

The property is held under a long lease of which there are yet many years to run.

At the dissolution of the Religous Houses, the site of the Abbey of Flaxley, with the church, bell-tower, and burial-ground, and all the lordships, manors, &c., pertaining thereto were granted to Sir William Kingston, Knight of the King's Body.[1] He appears to have been a court favourite, for he held the offices of captain of the guard,[2] controller of the king's household, and constable of the tower of London. In the latter capacity he had the custody of Queen Anne Boleyn. He died at Painswick, in Gloucestershire, 14th Sept., 1540,[3] and was buried there. Upon the inquisition taken at his death, for the county of Berks, it was found that Anthony Kingston was his son and heir, and was aged 21 years and more. He had been knighted on the 2nd May preceding.[4] There is no inquisition extant for the county of Gloucester, but his estates in this county doubtless devolved upon Anthony, who, from some reason unknown to me, surrendered to the crown the grant of Flaxley Abbey made to his father, and by Letters Patent, dated 11th Feb., 1542-3, received a new grant thereof.[5] He was

[1] Sir William Kingston was Knight of the King's Body, 1523, Captain of the Guard, 1523-1536, Constable of the Tower, 152—, Controller of the Household, 1539, on the 24th April in which year he was elected a Knight of the Garter.—Ed.

[2] Rot. Pat., 36th Henry VIII. [3] Inq. p.m., 32nd Henry VIII. Exch.

[4] Wriothesley's Chronicle, Vol. I., 117n., Camd. Soc., 1875.

[5] Rot. Pat., 34th Henry VIII.

the Provost Martial so notorious for his barbarous cruelties after the insurrection in the western counties in 1549, and was generally a man of bad character. There is a tradition that in 1556 he was charged with being party to a conspiracy to rob the exchequer of £50,000, and being apprehended, died on his way to London, whither he was being taken to answer to the charge.

The following extract from the Furney MSS. (Vol. III., c. p. 149) in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, has been kindly communicated by Mr. C. Davies, of the Court House, Painswick :—

"'Tis further on record y^t after Queen Elizabeth came to ye Throne y^t she sent a pursuivant of Arms for to bring Sr Anthony Kingston up to London, who being on ye road uppon [blank] Bridg putt spurs to his horse and Leapt into the Teames where he was drowned and afterwards brought to Painswick there buried as afore said.[1]

It is stated in the inquisition, taken at Cirencester on 1st Oct., 1556, after the death of Sir Anthony Kingston, that he died the 14th April preceding, and the jury found that Frances Jerningham, wife of Henry Jerningham, Knt., daughter of Bridget Baynham, sister and next heir of the said Anthony, was his kinswoman and nearest heir, and was aged 30 years and more.[2] She was the wife of Sir George Baynham, of Clearwell. It is manifest from this that Sir Anthony died without legitimate issue, nevertheless, by a deed of enfeoffment, which is probably the document spoken of by Fosbroke[3] as his will, the date of which he gives as 27th April, 1547, he settled certain of his estates on his two sons, Anthony and Edmund, who must certainly have been of spurious birth. The eldest son Anthony died without issue. Edmund Kingston, the second son, married Anne daughter of John Barnard, of St. Hellen's, London,[4] and by her had issue three sons, Anthony, Edmund, and George, and three daughters.

Edward Barnard, one of the brothers of Anne the wife of Edmund Kingston, is described in the Visitation of Gloucestershire,

[1] There must be some error here in date, or in fact, as it is shewn by the Inquisition cited in the text, that Sir Anthony Kingston died more than two years before the accession of Queen Elizabeth.—ED.

[2] Inq. p.m., 3rd and 4th Philip and Mary, Part I., No. 50.

[3] History of Gloucestershire, Vol. II., p. 177.

[4] Barnard Pedigree Visit., Gloucestershire, 1623.

as of Flaxley. He appears to have come possessed of the Flaxley property, and to have granted a lease, dated 28th August, 1566, for 399 years, of some portion of it to Thomas Bassett and John Lees. Edward Barnard, by his will dated 25th March, 1570,[1] devised all the lands which he had from his brother Edmund Kingston, and his sister Anne Kingston, to his cousin Anthony Kingston, the eldest son of the said Edmund. Anthony Kingston being seized of the Flaxley property in fee, and William Bridges, Thomas Brayne, Charles Jones, and Henry Powle being in possession of the lease granted to Bassett and Lees, joined in granting a lease dated 3rd March, 1591, for 370 years,[2] to William Brayne, of Little Deane, gentleman, of (amongst other things) that capital messuage called the Grange, with the lands thereto belonging, and the messuage called St. White's, or Arland's Field, with the lands thereto belonging. William Brayne transferred the lease to his nephew Thomas Brayne, of Little Deane, 10th April, 1598.

Thomas Brayne, by his will dated 10th April, 1604,[3] left his estate in trust to Anthony Callow, gent., and Thomas Baynham, Esquire, for the benefit of the child with which his wife Katherine was then pregnant, and in default, that part of it, comprising the lease of the Grange, to William Brayne the son of his uncle George Brayne. The child, named Jane, died a few days after birth, 12th May, 1604.[4] Thomas Baynham having refused to act, Anthony Callow, the other executor, in accordance with the powers conferred on him by the will of Thomas Brayne, and for the purpose of paying the debts of the said Thomas, transferred, 11th March, 1611, the remainder of the lease of the Grange to Edward Trotman, John Stratford, and John Sargeaunt. On 6th January, 1612, the last mentioned William Brayne and Thomas Brayne his eldest son joined with Trotman, Stratford, and Sargeaunt in transferring the remainder of the lease to James Hawkins of Clifford's Inn, in London, gentleman. James Hawkins was the second son of

[1] Prob. 12th April, 1570, Gloucester.

[2] There would seem to be some error here as regards either the date or the period. The re-lease would probably have been for the remainder of the term of the original lease.—Ed.

[3] Prob. 31st May, 1604 (Harte 53) P.C.C.

[4] Inq. p.m., Thomas Brayne, 2nd James I., pt. I. (112).

Thomas Hawkins, who appears to have held an underlease of the Grange, for in his will, dated 20th Oct., 1606,[1] he mentions "my lease of the Grange wherein I now dwell."

James Hawkins, by Jocamyne his wife, had issue two sons, James and John, and three daughters. By his will, dated 16th November, 1636,[2] he devised the lease of the Grange to his son James Hawkins, who died unmarried, and was buried at Little Deane, 6th February, 1677.

The second son, John Hawkins was of St. White's. He married Sarah dau. of ——— Hopton, of Littleton-on-Severn, and by her had issue one son, James Hawkins, and three daughters.

Bigland records an inscription to him in Little Deane Church, which is not now in existence, according to which he died 16th February, 1673. I think, however, this is a misprint for 1678. By his will, dated 25th January, 1673-4,[3] he devised all his real and personal estate to Sarah his wife, who, at the time of making her will, was residing at the Grange. She was buried at Little Deane, October, 1689. Her will, dated 4th October, 1684.[4]

James Hawkins, the only son, succeeded to the Grange estate. He died unmarried, and was buried at Little Deane, 3rd May, 1722. By his will, dated 14th April 1711,[5] he devised the Grange and St. White's, together with all his personal estate, to his well beloved kinswoman Mrs. Mary Young, "now of the Grange, widow." Mary Young, the devisee of James Hawkins, was the daughter of Thomas Pyrke, of Little Deane, by his second wife Mary Hopton, daughter of William Hopton, of Berkeley. She married at Little Deane, 13th June, 1689, John Young, of the Lay, in the parish of Westbury,[6] who was buried there, 16th January, 1694.[7] Mary Young died 7th, and was buried at Little Deane 11th, February, 1741, aged 78 years.[8] By her will, dated 30th January, 1741,[9] she

[1] Prob., — Nov., 1607, Gloucester.
[2] Prob. 10th May, 1637 (Goare 82) P.C.C.
[3] Prob. 2 Aug., 1678, Gloucester. [4] Prob. 22nd Nov., 1694, Gloucester.
[5] Prob. 10th Oct., 1723, at Gloucester.
[6] Par. Reg., Littledeane. [7] Par. Reg., Westbury-on-Severn.
[8] Par. Reg. and M.I., Littledeane.
[9] Prob. 31st July, 1742, at Gloucester.

devised all her lands, leasehold and freehold, in Little Deane and Flaxley, to her nephew George Skipp, and all her freehold estate in Westbury to John Skipp his son. George Skipp, who then became possessed of the Grange, was a member of a family long resident at Ledbury, in Herefordshire. The family is said to have come into Herefordshire from Norfolk, with John Skipp, Bishop of Hereford [1539-1553]. And this was probably the case as they descended from Robert Skipp the bishop's brother.

George Skipp, the devisee of Mary Young, was the youngest son of Richard Skipp, of Donnington, in Herefordshire, by his second wife Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Pyrke, of Little Deane, and sister of Mary Young. Richard Skipp had an elder brother, George Skipp, who kept a diary, which contains much information about the family, and one or two interesting entries :—

"21 September, 1613. The Heralds' office was kept at Ledbury in their Visitation of this County, and they then entered the pedigree, and matches, and issue of my family, for which he demanded 37 shillings fee of my father, but was paid nothing."

"—April, 1686. Sheriff and 24 Bailiffs came to me on a commission of Rebellion."

There are also memoranda of dates relating to family occurrencies, and amongst others, one that his father John Skipp wrote, a history of the seige of Goodrich Castle, "when he was there besieged in 1646."

George Skipp, of the Grange, married Katherine daughter of Samuel Keynton, of London, merchant, and had issue three sons : (1) John, who died in the lifetime of his father ; (2) George, who succeeded to the Grange ; and (3) Thomas, of Stonehouse. He died intestate 3rd, and was buried at Little Deane 9th, May, 1783. and was succeeded in the Grange estate by his eldest surviving son, George Skipp, who held high office in the Civil Service of the Honourable East India Company. He was also in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Gloucester and a Deputy Lieutenant. He married Frances daughter of Shaw, and had issue by her one son, George William Shaw Skipp, who died in 1809, and three daughters, Frances, Catherine, and Penelope. Penelope married Joseph Lloyd, of Abenhall, and had issue (1) Joseph Skipp Lloyd ;

(2) Henry Lloyd, major 83rd foot; (3) George Lloyd; (4) Francis Lloyd, Puisne judge, Bombay, in whom one moiety of the Grange estate vests, the other having within recent years, been acquired by the late Henry Crawshay, by purchase.

As regards the Pedigrees :—

That of Kingston is founded, principally, on a paper in the private collection of the late Sir Charles Young, Garter, a copy of which was supplied to me by Sir John Maclean. It consists of two pedigrees drawn up, it is stated, to be laid before counsel. I have corrected many errors in it, and have added my authority for most of the items; otherwise, I have had no better authority than the above-mentioned paper.

The pedigree of Hawkins rests on the authorities quoted in it. I have, in vain, tried to connect this family with that of Shennington in Herefordshire, whose pedigree was entered at the Visitation of that County, in 1569.

The Brayne pedigree I have traced down to the time that the family ceased to be connected with The Grange. I have not thought it advisable to continue the pedigree further at present, but to reserve the remainder for a paper on Little Deane. The more so because I am, at present, unable to assign his proper place to John Brayne, the next of kin to Thomas Brayne, and to whom administration was granted in 1639-40. John Brayne was a Captain in the parliamentary army during the rebellion, and his daughter Anne was the second wife of the notorious Colonel, Robert Kyrle, of Walford.

The Skipp pedigree is compiled, for the most part, from materials supplied to me by Mr. J. J. G. Borlase, a connection of the family, and from the pedigree entered at the Visitation of Herefordshire, in 1683-4. The latter part of the Kingston pedigree is not so full as I should have wished, although I have spent more time and trouble on it than on any other of the pedigrees.

My best thanks are due to Mr. J. J. G. Borlase for copies of papers relating to the Grange and the family of Skipp; to the Rector of Little Deane, and the Vicars of Flaxley and Newnham,

for unrestricted inspection of their parish registers; and to the authorities of the Diocesan Registry at Gloucester; and the Probate Registries at Gloucester and Hereford for unvarying courtesy whenever I have had occasion to search their records.

Note.—The following quaint inscription to dame Mary Kingston is on a brass mural tablet in the church of Leyton, in Essex (Lysons' Envir. of London, Vol. IV., p. 166.):—

"If you will the truth have,
Here lieth in this grave,
Directly under this stone,
Good Lady Mary Kingstone,
Who departed thys world the truth to say,
In the month of August, the XV. day,
And as I doe well remember,
Was buryed honourably 4th day of September,
The year of our Lord reekon'd truly,
M.V. fourty and eyght surely,
Whos yerly obyte and anniversary,
Ys determined to be kept surely,
At the costs of hyr son Sir Henry Jernyngham, truly,
Who was at this makyng,
Of the queen's garde, chieff captain."

PEDIGREE

Arms: Quarterly 1 and 4. Azure, a cross between four leopards' faces argent. Crest: A goat argent, armed or, salient, browsing on a tree, erased vert.

Kingston=

George Kingston, named in Sir Wm. Kingston's Will, 1539.

Elizabeth, 1st wife. = Sir William Kingston, K.G., Comp. of King's Househ., Const. of Tower of London, and Captain of the Guard. Will dated 26 June, 1529. Prob. 5 July, 1541 (Alenger 32) P.C.C. Died at Painswick in Gloucestersh., 14 Sept., 1540 (Inq. p.m., 32 H. VIII.)

Sir Anthony Kingston, Knight. Named in Sir Wm. Kingston's will, 1539. Died at Cirencester, 14 April, 1557 (Inq. p.m., 3 & 4, P. & M., p. 1, No. 50) Knighted 2 May, 1540. (Wriothesley's Chronicle—Camden Soc. Pub., vol. i., p. 117.) =

Bridget Kingston = Sir George Baynham, of Clearwell, in the parish of Newland, Knt., (See ante, p. 185).

Frances, wife of Sir Henry Jerningham.

Anthony Kingston

Edmund Kingston, of Quennington, in Glouc. Died 31 Dec., 1590. (Inq. p.m.) 33rd Eliz. pt. 2, No. 45 = Anne, d. of John Barnard. Died before 1590.

Mary, 1st wife, bur. at Flaxley, 11 June, 1619 (Par. Reg.) = 3 George Kingston, of Flaxley. Will dated 20 — 1638-39. Prob 2 Mar., 1645, at Glouc. Bur. at Flaxley, 15 Mar, 1644, (Par. Reg.) Named in the Will of his brother Anthony, 1591. = Katherine, d. of Henry Kingscote, 2 wife. Bur. at Flaxley, 20 October, 1669 (Par. Reg.)

1 Anthony Kingston, of Flaxley. Will da. 18 June, Prob. 28 July, 1591 (Sainberbe 55) P.C.C. Died 18 June, 1591. (Inq. p.m. 33 Eliz, pt. 2. No. 94) = Eleanor, d. of Henry Tracy, of Toddington, in Gloucestershire., Named in her husb. Will.

William Kingston, of Miserden, Sheriff of the county of Glouc. Will da. 3 Nov., died s.p. 6 Dec., 1614 (Inq. p.m. 13 Jac., I., pt. 1., No. 90). = Mary, d. of John Washbourne, of Wichenford in Worcestersh. She re-married soon after her husband's death, Sherrington Talbot.

E F

OF KINGSTON.

2 and 3, Ermine, between a cherron, and a chief a leopard's face, all sable. Supporters: Two Cockatrices [*Garter Plate*].

=Mary, d. and co.-h. of Richard Seroope. Will dated 12 July, 1546. Prob. 25 Jan., 154⅝ (Populwell 23) P.C.C. Desires to be buried near her husband at Painswick. Named Exx. to her husband's Will, 1539.

=Sir Edw. Jerningham, of Somerleyton, co. Suff., 1st husb. Will da. 21 Dec., 1512. Prob. 19 Feb., 1514-15 (Holden 4) P.C.C.

=Margaret, da. of Sir Edmond Bedingfield, 1st wife. ↓

John Barnard, of St. Hellyns, in London. (Barnard Ped., Harl. MSS., 1041 & 1543).

=Elizabeth, d. of James Hoskins.

Ferdinando, named in father's Will, 1512.

Edmund, named in father's Will, 1512 and in that of Sir Wm. Kingston, 1539.

Mary, named in father's Will, 1512.

Sir Hen. Jerningham, of Cossey, co. Norfolk, Knt. Na. in father's will, 1512, and in that of Sir Wm. Kingston, 1539. Will da. 15 Aug., 1572. Proved in P.C.C., 27 May, 1573.

=Frances, d. of Sir George Baynham of Clearwell, by Bridget, d. of Sir William Kingston, heir to her uncle, Sir Anthony Kingston ↓

Edward Barnard, of Flaxley. Will dated 25 Mar., Prob. 12 April, 1570, at Glouc. Named in the will of his nephew.

=Eleanor, d. of John Garway, by Ursula, da. of Sir John Brydges, of London, Alderman.

Edmund Kingston, of Hazle House, in the parish of Miserden, in co. Glouc. Will da. 11 Jan., 1622, Prob. 10 June, 1623 (Swan 51) P.C.C. Died at Glouc., 12 Jan., 1623 (Inq. p.m., 5 Car. I., pt. 2, No. 3.) Heir to his nephew William Kingston, 1614. Named in the Will of his brother Anthony, 1691.

=Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Bouchier, of Barnesley, in Gloucestershire. Named in the Will of her husband.

Anne, d. & co.-h.

Winifred, d. & co-heir, wife of — Bower.

D

E F

Edmund Kingston, ob. s.p. Named in father's Will, 1622.

Thomas Kingston, bap. at Bisley, in Gloucestershire, 15 May, 1610 (Par. Reg.) Named in father's Will, 1622.

William Kingston, of Flaxley, named in father's Will, 1622.

=Anne, d. of Sir Martin, Culpeper of Deane in Oxfordsh. Knight.

Charles Kingston, of Naunton Beauchamp, in Worcestersh., named in father's Will, 1622. Adm. to Edmond Kingston, the uncle and Guardian of Jane and Elizabeth Kingston, minors, 25 May, 1654, P.C.C. Further adm. to Anthony Kingston, Bridget Andrews, the sister, renouncing, and the adm. granted May 1654 having expired 30 April, 1677.

Edmund Kingston, Bap. at Miserden, 18 Dec., 1621 (Par. Reg.)

Anthony Kingston, of Blaisdon, in Gloucestersh. Bur. at Blaisdon, 8 June, 1687 (Par. Reg.)

=..... His widow remar. Thos. Clements.†

*Mary, wife of ..... Gifford, of Isbury, in Berks.

Elizabeth Kingston. Bur. at Blaisdon, 29 Nov., 1687. (Par. Reg.)

1 Anthony Kingston. Bap. at Flaxley, 23 June, 1588 (Transcript Par. Reg.) Named in the Will of his uncle Anthony, 1591, and in his father's Will, 163$\frac{8}{9}$

George Kingston, named in father's Will, 163$\frac{8}{9}$.

William Kingston, named in father's Will, 163$\frac{8}{9}$

Henry Kingston, bur. at Flaxley, 4 Jan., 1637 (Par. Reg).

Sibill, m ... Downes. Named in father's Will, 163$\frac{8}{9}$.

George Kingston, of Huntley, in Gloucestershire. Buried at Blaisdon, 2 Dec., 1689. (Par. Reg.)

=Margaret. Buried at Westbury-on-Severn, 1 Jan., 1677 (Par. Reg.).

Charles Kingston, Born 6 and bap. 26 Dec., 167$\frac{9}{1}$, at Longhope (Par. Reg.) ob. s.p.

Anthony Kingston, Bap. at Huntley, 8 Dec., 1675 (Par. Reg.) An upholsterer in London, ob. s.p.

George Kingston, bap. at Westbury, 27 Dec., 1677 (Par. Reg.)

* ? If the christian name is not Elizabeth—Admon. of Elizabeth Gifford als. Kingstone of Putney in Surrey granted to Anthony Kingstone, the brother, 9 January, 1672-3.

† I have been unable to identify him, but he is probably Thomas Clements, of Weston, near Bath, Gent., whose will is dated 23 April, 1727, (Prob. P.C.C. 20 May, 1729, by Richard Roberts, his nephew, the exor.,) and in which he mentions his wife, but not by name.

D

1 Susanna, wife of John Thayer, of Cooper's Hill, in the parish of Brockworth, named in father's Will, 1622.

2 Anne, wife of Humphrey Cornwall, bap. at Bisley, — June, 1607, (Par. Reg.) Named in father's Will, 1622.

3 Bridget, wife of Roger Andrews, of Longhope. Bap. at Bisley, 13 Dec., 1608. (Par. Reg.) Named in father's Will, 1622. Died 6 and bur. 9 Jan., 1683, at Longhope (M.I. and Par. Reg.)

Beata, wife of Sir John Douglas, Knt. Named in father's Will, 1622. Bur. at Stowell, in Gloucestershire.

Elizabeth, bap. at Miserden, 9 Dec., 1604 (Bisley Par. Reg.) Not named in father's Will.

William Stichell = Sandis

John Stichell, ob. s.p. 1697.

Kingston = John Carter

Henry Carter.

Jane Kingston.

Elizabeth Kingston, living 1707

Joyce Kingston, mar. at Flaxley, 9 Jan., 1636. Named in father's Will, 163$\frac{8}{9}$ = Richard Gough.

Anne, bap. at Flaxley, 26 June, 1618, and m. 5 Feb., 1636. (Par. Reg.) Named in father's Will, 163$\frac{8}{9}$, = Peter Aylewey.

John Kingston, a trooper in the Guards about 1715.

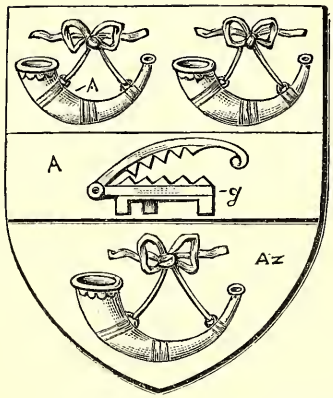
Bridget, bur. at Huntley, 31 Oct., 1675 (Transcript Par. Reg.)

Anne, bap. 27 Dec., 1677, bur. 6 Jan., following, at Westbury (Transcript Par. Reg.)

John Kingston, youngest son. Overseer of the poor for Flaxley, 1664. Named in father's Will, 163$\frac{8}{9}$.

Anne, m. — Wallys. Named in father's Will, 163$\frac{8}{9}$.

Culpeper. Bap. 6 May, bur. 3 Aug., 1629, at Flaxley (Par. Reg.) a daughter.



PEDIGREE

Arms: Azure, on a fesse, between three

Crest: A hemp-hackle, as in the arms.

John Brayne, of Great Deane in Gloucestershire.

- Richard Brayne
- Thomas Brayne, of Great Deane. Will dated 22 July, 1531. Prob. 6 Nov., 1531 (Thower 11) P.C.C. = Marian, d. of John Catchmayde. Named in husband's Will, 1531.
  - John Brayne
    - Alexander Brayne, ob. s.p.
  - 1 Thomas Brayne, ob. s.p.
  - 2 Richard Brayne, of Little Deane, in Gloucestershire. Sheriff of that county, 1556. Named in Wills of fath., moth., and bro. Henry, Died 7 June, 1572 (Inq. p.m., 15 Eliz., No. 61). Will da. 31 Mar., 1572, Prob. 19 June, 1572 (Daper 20) P.C.C. = Jane, d. of John Digges, of the Lea, in Gloucestershire Named in Will of Rd. Brayne, 1572.
    - Anne Brayne, Na. in fath.'s Will, co.-h. of her bro., on whose death in 1570, she was aged 34 years.
    - George Wynter, of Dyrham, in Gloucestershire.
    - Robert Brayne, of St. James, Bristol, Sheriff of Gloucestersh., 1568. Named in father's Will on whose death he was aged 30 years. Died 27 Mar., 1570, s.p. (Inq. p.m., 13 Eliz., pt. 1, No. 74. Will da. 24 Mar., 1569, Prob. 9 Mar., 1570-71 (Holney 12) P.C.C. = Godeth, da. of William Sheldon, of Beoley, in Worcestershire. Named in will of Henry Brayne, 1558, and in that of her husb., 1569.
      - Thomas Brayne, of Little Deane. named in Will of grandfather, 1531. Died before 1552.
      - Mary, d. of Henry Veale, sister & heir of Leonard Veale. Died 20 Mar., 1552 (Inq. p.m. 2/3 Phil. & Mary, No, 45). Will da. 20 Mar., 1552, Prob. at Gloucester, 1554.
        - A
      - 2 William Brayne, of Little Deane, named in Will of grandf. and fa., and in that of his bro. Thomas Brayne, (as then deceased,) 1604 = Mary, widow of Sir Richard Morgan
        - Giles Brayne, alias Wale, named in Will of Thomas Brayne, 1604.

OF BRAYNE.

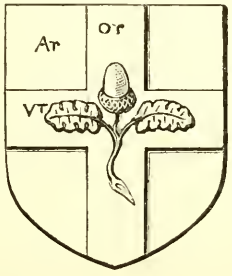
bugle horns stringed argent, a hemp-hackle gules.

Henry Brayne, of St. James', Bristol. Na. in fa. Will. Will da. 22 Aug., 1558. Prob. 28 Apr., 1567 (Stenarde 12) P.C.C. Died 27 Aug., 1558 (Inq. p.m. 1 Eliz., pt. 3, No. 76). = Katherine Named in the Will of son Robt. Brayne, 1569.

Giles, George, John, Christopher, Guy. } Harl. MSS 1041 and 1543

Giles Morgan = Emma Brayne, na. in her father's Will, co-h. of her bro., on whose death she was aged 30 years. (Inq. p.m. of Robt. Brayne.) = Charles Somerset, Knt.

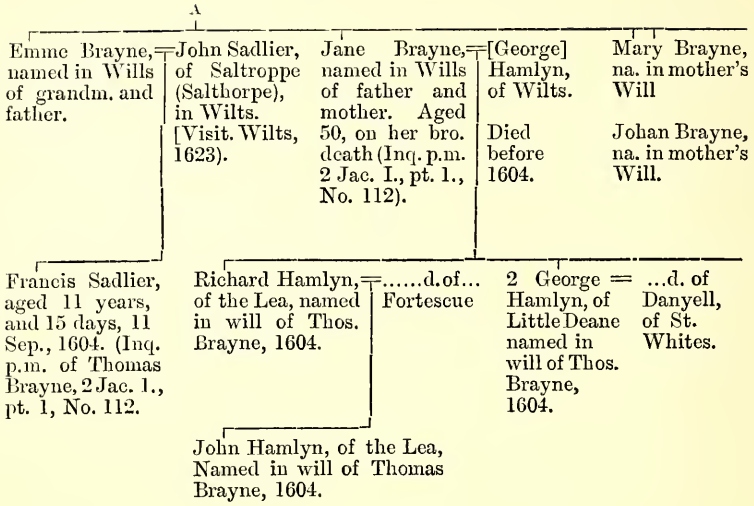
3 George Brayne, of Little Deane, named in Wills of grandf., grandm., & fath. = Joan, da. of — Hopkins, cousin and heir of Richard Ketford.



4 John Brayne, of Newent. Will dated 10 May, 1599, Prob. 18 Aug., 1599 (Kidd 65) P.C.C. Named in will of Mary Brayne, 1552, and in those of father and bro. Thomas. = Anne, named in the will of husb.

Anne, mar. Thomas Huntley.
2 Mary, mar. William Bridgeman, of Great Deane, named in fa. Will. 1572.
3 Jane.
4 Jone.

Richard Brayne, named in his father's Will, 1599


A
Emme Brayne, named in Wills of grandm. and father.
John Sadlier, of Saltroppe (Salthorpe), in Wilts. [Visit. Wilts, 1623).
Jane Brayne, named in Wills of father and mother. Aged 50, on her bro. death (Inq. p.m. 2 Jac. I., pt. 1., No. 112).
[George] Hamlyn, of Wilts.
Died before 1604.
Mary Brayne, na. in mother's Will
Johan Brayne, na. in mother's Will.
Francis Sadlier, aged 11 years, and 15 days, 11 Sep., 1604. (Inq. p.m. of Thomas Brayne, 2 Jac. I., pt. 1, No. 112.
Richard Hamlyn, of the Lea, named in will of Thos. Brayne, 1604.
.....d. of... Fortescue
John Hamlyn, of the Lea, Named in will of Thomas Brayne, 1604.
2 George Hamlyn, of Little Deane named in will of Thos. Brayne, 1604.
...d. of Danyell, of St. Whites.

B

Alice, da. of Sir George Baynham, of Clearwell, Knt., 1 wife, mar. at Newland, 27 May, 1573 (Par. Reg.)

= Thomas Brayne, of Little Deane, Esq., ag. 5 yrs., on his mo. death. (Inq. p.m. of mother). Died 1 May, 1604 (Inq. p.m., 2 Jac. I., pt. 1., No. 112). Will da. 10 Apr., and Prob. 31 May, 1604 (Harte 53) P.C.C. m. 2ndly, Elizabeth, d. of Anthony Bridges, of Kempsford, m. 3rdly, May, 1588, at Flaxley, Frances Barnard (Par. Reg.)

= Katharine, d. of George Hornyoulde, 4th wife, living 1621 (Inq. p.m. of Thomas Brayne, 19 Jac. I., pt. 1., No. 18). Mar. Oct., 1603 (Inq. p.m. of husband.

3 Edward Hamlyn, named in Will of Thomas Brayne, 1604.

Mary, named in Will of Thos. Brayne, 1604.

= Richard Collins, named in Will of Tho. Brayne, 1604

Jane Brayne. Died at Little Deane, 12 May, 1604 (Inq. p.m. of father).

William, named in Will of Thomas Brayne, 1604.

Thomas, named in Will of Thomas Brayne, 1604.

Mathew, named in Will of Thomas Brayne, 1604.

Richard, named in Will of Thomas Braine, 1604.

Francis, named in Will of Thomas Braine, 1604.

Mary, named in Will of Thomas Brayne, 1604.

William Brayne, of Little Deane, died 1 April, 1621, at Little Deane (Inq. p.m. of Thomas Brayne, 1621). Named in Will of Mary Brayne, 1552.

= 2 Richard Brayne

2 Henry Brayne

Marian Brayne, named in Will of Mary Brayne, 1552.

Mary Brayne

Thomas Brayne, of Little Deane. Died 9 June, 1621, æt 28 years. (Inq. p.m.) Adm. to Ketford Brayne, 1634-5. Further Adm. to John Brayne, next of kin, 1630-40

= Martha Forester. (Inq. p.m. of Thomas Brayne, 1621).

William Brayne, (Inq. p.m. of Thomas Brayne, 1621.)

Ketford Brayne, æt 9 years and 20 days, 9 June, 1621 (Inq. p.m. of Thomas Brayne, 1621.

PEDIGREE

William Hawkins, named in the Will of his son Thomas, 1606.

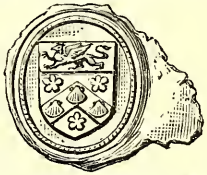
Thomas Hawkins of the Grange, in the Parish of Flaxley. Will dated 20 Oct., 1606, Prob. Nov., 1607, at Gloucester. = Margaret Symmons, ma. at Newnham, 15 May, 1553 (Par. Reg.) named in husband's Will, 1606.

1 Christopher Hawkins, of Newnham, co. Gloucester, named in father's Will, 1606. and (as then deceased) in that of brother James Hawkins, 1636.

2 James Hawkins, of the Grange, named in father's Will. Will dated 16 Nov., 1636. Died 6 and bur. at Little Deane, 13 Apr., 1637 (Trans. Par. Reg.) (Inq. p.m. 14 Car. I., pt. 3. No. 130). = Jocamyne

1 James Hawkins of the Grange, aged 20 yrs., 3 May, 1638 (Inq. p.m. of father.) Na. in father's Will 1636, in that of bro., John Hawkins, 167¾, and in that of Sarah Hawkins, 1689. Bur. at Little Deane, 6 Feb., 1677 (Trans. Par. Reg.)

2 John Hawkins, of St. White's, Flaxley, named in father's Will 1636. Will da. 25 Jan., 167¾, prob. 2 Aug., 1678, at Glouc. = Sarah Hopton, na. in husband's Will Mar. at St. Nicholas Ch., in Glouc., 18 Nov., 1667. Will da. 4 Oct., 1689, prob. 22 1694, at Gloucester. Bur. at Little Deane, 6 Oct. (21st in Trans.), 1689 (Par. Reg.)



Seal to Will of Sarah Hawkins.

James Hawkins, of the Grange, na. in Wills of father and mother. Died unmar., bur. at Little Deane, 3 May, 1722 (Par. Reg.) Will da. 14 April, 1711, by which he devised to his kinswoman, Mrs. Mary Young, the Grange and St. Whites estates.

Francis, bap. at Flaxley, 25 October, 1668 (Par. Reg.), mar. ... Harris. Na. in Will of mother 1689, and in that of brother James 1711.

Thomas Hawkins of Newnham, bap. there, 13 Oct., 1598. Died 20th, bur. 24th Ap., 1667 (M.I. and Par. Reg.) Named in will of James Hawkins, 1636, to which he was made overseer. Will dated 25 Feb., 1666.

Seal to his Will.

2 Christopher Hawkins, bap. at Newnham, 22 Jan., 1604 (Par. Reg.), Named in will of James Hawkins, 1636. Will dated 4 May, 1678, prob. 3 May, 1679, at Glouc. = Mary, named in her husband's Will.

Christopher Hawkins, bap. at Newnham, 6 Mar., 1670 (Par. Reg.) Named in Will of Christopher Hawkins, 1678.

Mary Hawkins, bap. at Newnham, 12 Sep., 1668 (Par. Reg.) Named in father's Will of 1678.

OF HAWKINS.

Thomas Hawkins, named in father's Will, 1606.

Godith, named in father's Will, 1606. (A Godith Hawkins was married at Flaxley 16 July, 1588, but the husband's name cannot be seen owing to the leaf being torn).

Jane Hawkins, na. in father's Will, 1606.

Mary, named in father's Will, 1636.

2 Anne, bap. at Flaxley, 23 June, 1622 (Par. Reg.) Named in father's Will, 1636.

Maud, named in father's Will, 1636.

Jocamyne, bap. at Little Deane, 27 Dec., 1624 (Trans. Par. Reg.)

Sarah, bap, at Flaxley, 10 Feb., 1609 (Par. Reg.) Mar. at Newnham, 7 Dec., 1693, Thomas Buck, of Awre, in Gloucestersh. (Newnham Par. Reg.) Named in Wills of mother, 1689, and in that of bro. James Hawkins, 1711.

Mary, named in Wills of mother, 1689, and bro. James Hawkins, 1711.

3 John Hawkins, bap. at Newnham, 20 Nov., 1608. Named in Will of James Hawkins, 1636, & in that of James Hawkins, 1673.

John Hawkins, na. in will of Thomas Hawkins, 1666.

Mary, named in Will of Thomas Hawkins, 1666.

4 Robert, bap. at Newnham, 16 Dec., 1610 (Par. Reg.) Named in Will of James Hawkins, 1636.

5 William bap. at Newnham, 18 Oct., 1612 (Par. Reg.)

Margaret, bap. at Newnham, 27 Feb., 1602, mar. .. Derby. Named in the Will of James Hawkins, 1636.

Joane, bap. at Newnham, 30 Nov., 1606.

Margery, bap. at Newnham, 13 Nov. 1614 (Par. Reg.) Both named in Will of James Hawkins, 1636.

PEDIGREE

Arms: Quarterly 1 and 4: Azure, on a chevron between three estoiles or, two three fleurs-de-lis gules.

Crest: A demi-lion rampant holding in the paws a rose gules, stalked and

.....Skipp, of Norfolk=

- Robert Skipp, named in his brother's will, 1552.
- John Skipp, Bishop of Hereford, 1539-52. Will dated 18 March, 1551-2, Prob. 9 Ap., 1552 (Powell 11) P.C.C.

Edmund Skippe, of Bishop's Frome, co. Hereford. A Norfolk man, came into Herefordshire with his kinsman, John Skipp, Bishop of Hereford. Will dated 24 Ap., 1608, Prob. 7 May, 1608, at Hereford. Died 27 Ap., 1608 (Note Book of George Skipp. =Dorothy, d. of Roger Hereford, of Sufton. Named in husband's will. Died 1621 (Note Book of George Skipp)

- Roger Skipp, na. in Will of nephew, John Skipp, 1683.
  - George Skipp, na. in Will of nephew John Skipp, 1683. Dead in same year.
- Johan, 2 wife, na. in husb. Will. =John Skipp, of Ledbury, named in father's Will, 1608. Will dated 28 Jan., 1613, Prob. 23 June, 1619, at Hereford. Bur. 19 May. 1619 (Ledbury Par. Reg.) =Sibyl, d. of John Berrington of Cowarne, bur. 30 Nov., 1605 (Ledbury Par. Reg.)

..... da. of ... Limbrick, of Cheltenham. =John Skipp, of Ledbury, named in father's Will Bap. Novem., 1604 (Ledbury Par. Reg.) Bur. 25 Sep., 1684 (Ledbury Par. Reg.) Will da. 4 May, 1683, Prob. 9 Oct., 1686, at Hereford. =Mary, d. of Thomas Copley, of Norton, in co. Worster. 2 wife. Bur. 19 Oct., 1663 (Ledbury Par. Reg.)

- Thomas, born 19 Mar., 1623 (Note Book of George Skipp. Died young.
- 1 Margaret, named in father's Will, 1683. Born at Norton, 26 May, 1627 (Note Book of George Skipp). Bap. 17 Ap.. 1628-29 (Ledbury Par. Reg.) Mar. Wm. Skinner, of Ledbury.
- Joane, bap. 30 Ap., 1628 (Ledbury Par. Reg.)
- Mary, born 6 Ap., 1629 (Note Book of George Skipp).
- Anne, named in father's Will 1683, born 8 (Note book of George Skipp) bap. 14 Mar., 1630 (Ledbury Par. Reg.) Died 17 Oct., 1699 (Note book of George Skipp).
- Elizabeth, born 12 Ap., 1637 (Note book of George Skipp) a twin with Richard, born same day.
- John Skipp, born 11 (Note book of George Skipp), bap. 20 Apr., 1631 (Ledbury Par. Reg.)
- Henry, born 20 (Note book o George Skipp) bap. 27 May, 1635 (Ledbury Par. Reg.) bur. 2 Aug., 1641 (Ledbury Par. Reg.) died 20 June, 1699 (Note book of George Skipp.
- Francis, born 12 (Note book of George Skipp) bap. 23 Feb., 1639 (Ledbury Par. Reg.)

OF SKIPPE.

roses gules stalked and leaved vert. 3 and 4: Azure, a fess ermine, in chief leaved vert.

John Skipp, died 1 Feb., 1596, s.p. (Note Book of George Skipp).

Alice, named in father's Will, 1608.
Elizabeth, named in father's Will 1608.

George, named in father's Will, and in that of bro., John Skipp, 1613.
Thomas, named in father's Will 1608, and in that of bro., John Skipp, 1613.

George Skipp, named in will of his father, 1613. Bap. 1 Dec., 1605 (Ledbury Par. Reg.)

Edmund, bur. Nov., 1611 (Ledbury Par. Reg.)

Sarah, da. of Esau. Risby, of the city of London, 1 wife. Born 12 July, 1642, bur. 13 June, 1665, (M.I.) Ledbury.

= 2 George Skipp, of Ledbury, na. in will of his father, 1683. Born 14 (Note book of George Skipp) bap. 22 Dec., 1633 (Ledbury Par. Reg.) admitted Grey's Inn, 1656, called 1666 (Note book of George Skipp).

= Elizabeth, 2 da. of Hugh Norris, of London, Merchant, 2 wife, mar. at Battersea, 17 June, 1669 (Note book of Geo. Skipp)

Sarah, na. in Will of grandfa., 1683, m. Walter Savage of Broadway, co. Worcester. Born 29 Jan., 1662, bap. at St. Andrew's, Holborn (Note book of George Skipp)

2 Susanna, na. in Will of grandfather, 1683, born at Ledbury, 1 Mar., and bap. Sep., 1671, (Note book of George Skipp, Ledbury. Par. Reg.)
1 Elizabeth, na. in Will of grandfather, 1683, born at Chelsea, 28 Sep., 1670 (Note book of Geo. Skipp.)
3 Mary, na. in Will of grandfa., 1683, mar. Hugh Norris, of Rumsey, co. Herts. Born 1 (Note book of George Skipp), bap. 7 April, 1674 (Ledbury Par. Reg.)
4 Henrietta, na. in Will of grandfa., 1683, born 16 Jan. (Note book of George Skipp), bap. 8 July, 1677 (Ledbury Par. Reg.)

John Skipp, of Ledbury, born 30 Aug. (Note book of George Skipp) bap. 18 Dec., 1679 (Ledbury Par. Reg.)
= ↓
George Skipp, born 25 Dec., 1680, and died same day (Note book of George Skipp).

A

Margaret, d. of Emanuel Machen, of Ledbury.= Died 17 Ap., 1671 (Note book of George Skipp) s.p. Died 21 Ap., 1678 (M.I. Ledbury) mar. at Ledbury, 27 Sept., 1670 (Ledbury Par. Reg.)

Constance, da. of Richard Dyott. Died s.p. 25 Nov., 1783, bur. at Hammersmith, 2nd wife.

=Thomas Skipp, of Theobald's Park, co. Herts. Died 23 Jan., 1762, bur. at Tottenham, Midd., named in will of Mary Young, 1741.

=Alice, da. of Edward Harris, of London, Mercht., bur. at Tottenham, 25 Dec., 1733, 1 wife.

Deborah, born 2 Jan., 1679, bur. Dec., 1682.
Mary, born Dec., 1682
Anne, bap. 9 Nov., 1688. Na. in Will of Mary Young, 1417

1 George Skipp, of the Grange, Flaxley, died 18, and bur. 19 Dec., 1804 (Par. Reg., Little Deane, and M.I.)

=Frances, da. of .. Shaw.

1 George bap. 11 October 1783 (Par. Reg. of Flaxley. Bur. 26 Jan., 1784 (Par. Reg. Little Deane).

2 George Skipp, born 11 July, 1784, bap. 3 July, 1785 (Par. Reg. of Flaxley), bur. 6 May, 1809 (Par. Reg., Little Deane).

William Shaw

1 Frances Skipp, mar. Laurence Shaw.

2 Katherine, born at Naples, 11 July, 1779, bap. 12 Sep., 1780, at Flaxley (Par. Reg. of Flaxley)

=Thomas Bate.

Frances Katharine, bap. 28 Sep., 1813 at Flaxley.

=James G. Borlase, of Micheldean, Solicitor.

James Skipp Borlase

=Richard Skipp, of Donnington, co. Hereford, named in father's Will 1683. Born 12 (Note book of George Skipp), bap. 16 Ap., 1637 (Ledbury Par. Reg.) Died 23 June, 1715, at 78 (M.I. Ledbury)

=Elizabeth, da. of Thomas Pyrke of Little Deane, 2 wife, mar. at Little Deane, 6 Feb., 1678-9 (Par. Reg. Little Deane). Died 25, bur. 29 Mar., 1746, at 89 (Ledbury Par. Reg. and M.I.)

John Skipp, born 15, bur. 15 Feb., 1684 (Note book of George Skipp).

George Skipp, bap. 6 June, 1700 of the Grange, Flaxley, co. Glouc. na. in will of Mary Young, 1741. Died 3, bur. 9 May, 1783 Little Deane and M.I.) Admo. 24 Nov., 1785, to son George.

=Katherine, da. of Samuel and Mary Keynton, na. in will of Mary Young, 1741. Died 8, bur. 10 Dec., 1772, æt 50 (Par. Reg., Little Deane & M.I.)

Thomas Skipp, of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

Richard Skipp, went beyond seas.

John Skipp, named in will of Mary Young, 1741. Died young.

3 Penelope, mar. at Flaxley, 6 Dec., 1809. Died 11 Feb., 1864, æt 80, Bur. at Cheltenham (M.I. Abenhall Ch).

=Joseph Lloyd, of Abenhall House. Died 9 Aug., 1842, æt 70 (M.I. Abenhall).

Arms: Gules, a griffin segeant sable. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, or, a cock's head, combed and wattled of the first, between two wings gules. Motto: Virtus Rosa, Suavior, Stella, Clarior.

1 Joseph Skipp Lloyd, M.A., Bar.-at-Law. Sometime Adj. of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

=Ellen Sara, da. of Felix Johnson, of Somerton, co. Oxon.

2 Henry Lloyd, Maj. 83rd Foot. Born 1 Nov., 1812. Died at Cambray, East Indies, 6 May, 1854 (M.I. Abenhall Ch.)

4 Francis Lloyd, H.M.C.S. India, and Puisne Judge, H.M.High Court, Bombay.

=Emily Louisa, d. of Jackson Muspratt, H.M.C. Service, Bombay.

Eugene Skipp Lloyd, born 25 Ap., 1881.

3 George late Stipend. Magist., New Zealand, died 1880.

Francis Montague Lloyd, B.A., Barrister at Law, born 26 Oct., 1853,

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

TRANSACTIONS AT THE SPECIAL MEETING,

Held at Berkeley, on Wednesday, 14th September, 1881.

A SPECIAL MEETING of this Society was held on 14th Sept., at Berkeley. The weather most fortunately proving exceptionally fine, a very pleasant and successful day was the result; indeed, the only slight hitch in the arrangements was caused through the difficulty of finding means of transport for the large number of members and friends who attended. Amongst those present were the President (SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.), Sir W. V. GUISE, Bart., Mr. W. J. STANTON, M.P., the Revs. W. BAZELEY (Gen. Secretary), W. T. BLATHWAYT, A. G. HOW, H. N. ELLACOMBE, R. P. DAVIES, F. E. BROOME WITTS, J. M. HALL, W. S. MANSELL, N. S. BARTHROPP, J. KEBLE, R. VAUGHAN HUGHES, F. PALMER, W. BAGNALL-OAKELEY, A. W. ELLIS VINER, J. TARGETT, A. C. RUSSELL, J. S. HARDING, W. TAPRELL ALLEN, J. JAMES, J. L. STACKHOUSE, W. DAVIS, J. P. POYNTON, Dr. WILLETT, DR. COLLINS, MAJOR LOWE, Messrs. B. ST. JOHN ACKERS, T. A. HYETT, S. H. SWAYNE, K. H. FRYER, G. B. KEELING, J. WALKER, W. Æ. SEYS, C. H. STANTON, J. SMITH, N. HEFFERMAN, J. S. BLAKEWAY, A. LE BLANC, T. W. LAVICOUNT, J. H. COOKE, F. W. WALLER, C. P. PRITCHETT, C. DAVIS, E. MARSLAND, E. C. LITTLE, H. D. MARTIN, W. C. HEANE, G. W. KEELING, W. ALLARD, G. WITTS, C. PLAYNE, J. A. G. CLARKE, C. SCOTT, J. M. APPERLEY, N. G. DAVIS, J. BUSH, GRANVILLE E. Ll. BAKER, F. DAY, W. GEORGE, &c.

Having reached Berkeley, by rail, at 10.51, the party at once proceeded to Berkeley Castle.

The visitors assembled in the Outer Ward, or Barbican, and were received by Mr. J. H. COOKE, as the representative of Lord FITZHARDINGE, at the Inner Gate, who conducted them over the Castle, pointing out the most remarkable features of the structure and special objects of interest. As, however, this castle has been exhaustively described by the felicitous pen of Mr. G. T. CLARK, in the first volume of the Transactions of our Society, it will not be necessary here to do more than to refer the members to Mr. CLARK'S monograph.

In passing through the Great Hall to the chapel, Mr COOKE directed attention to several glass cases in which were deposited for inspection various ancient original charters relating to the Berkeley estates and, among others,

that by which King Henry II. granted the Manor of Berkeley to Robert Fitzhardinge and covenanted to build for him a castle at Berkeley. He also exhibited Smyth's MS. History of the Lords of Berkeley, which formed the subject of a paper contributed by Mr. Cooke to the last volume of the Transactions of the Society. On the stairs leading from the Great Hall to the Chapel, and in the landing, or ante-room, are some fine family and other portraits.

The Chapel itself is an interesting structure of the 14th century, though the walls are of Norman work. There is a small decorated piscina, but the chapel is in process of restoration. The roof is nearly flat, of decorated work, divided into panels by heavy moulded cross-beams. The flat parts of the sides of these beams are covered with inscriptions in old English characters, containing portions of the "Book of the Revelation" in Norman-French, translated by the famous John Trevisa, a native of Cornwall, vicar of Berkeley, and chaplain to three successive Lords Berkeley in the latter half of the 14th century. He is also believed to have been the first translator of the bible. A paper on these inscriptions, with drawings in *fac-simile* by Mr. J. P. Moore, was contributed by Mr. Cooke to the first volume of our Transactions.

Mr. Cooke remarked that Berkeley Castle is probably the oldest inhabited castle in England, and certainly the only one of its period which is still inhabited by the family by whom it was built, and who have, with one brief interval, continuously dwelt in it from the 12th century until the present time; and he gave a brief sketch of its lords during this period.

Having completed the survey of the castle, upon the proposal of the President, a vote of thanks was given to Lord Fitzhardinge for his courtesy in allowing the Society to visit his castle, and to Mr. J. H. Cooke for his kindness in receiving the Society and acting as guide over the building.

Still following the guidance of Mr. Cooke the party proceeded to the parish church adjoining, where they were received by the Rev. J. L. Stackhouse (curate in charge). Mr. Cooke read the following paper:

Berkeley Parish Church is considered by Mr. E. A. Freeman to be, in many respects, one of the finest in England. He says the west front and the arcades approach very nearly to the Cathedral type, and that the nave is quite worthy to form part of a small minster. The whole effect of the interior, as far as the chancel arch, is exceedingly fine, but outside the flatness of the roofs and the absence of a tower are serious defects, while the otherwise noble western front is spoiled by the loss of its gable, and the narrow and comparatively poor termination of the aisles. The present church is not the first which is known to have existed in this churchyard. The tower, which stands on the north side about 50 yards from the church, was erected about a century ago, on the site of a more ancient tower, to which some ruinous fragments adjoined, which were the remains of the original church. This was, according to Fosbroke, a Collegiate or Prebendal church, to which many of the other churches in the Great Manor of Berkeley were subordinate chapels, served by the Prebendaries, or Deans, as they were called, of the mother church. This Prebendal church falling into decay, its possessions were,

in the 12th century, granted away in three portions, to the Abbey of Reading, the Priory of Stanley St. Leonards, and the Abbey of St. Augustine's at Bristol. Robert Fitzhardinge, on whom the Great Manor of Berkeley had about that time been conferred, and who died in 1170, is said to have erected a church, but there is no record of this, and the present edifice contains very little, if any, work of his period. It is, however, extremely probable that having commenced the erection of a castle, he would also build a church. The south doorway and the font are probably the only remains of Fitzhardinge's church, which appears to have been gradually removed and rebuilt by his successors in the 13th and 14th centuries. The architecture of the various portions is probably a sufficient index to the chronology of these alterations. The beautiful arcades, with their clustered and foliated pillars, and the central part of the west front, are of the period of Edward I. and were probably built by Thomas II., the sixth Lord Berkeley, 1281 to 1321. The chancel was next enlarged, as appears by an inspection of the masonry on the outside, and the tracery of the remaining original windows. A little later the south aisle was rebuilt, and the reconstruction of the north aisle followed a few years after, as is evidenced by a slight difference in the window tracery and in the sections of the labels. These alterations were probably effected in the latter part of the 14th century, while the venerable Trevisa was the parish priest. The rood-screen and the perpendicular windows in the chancel are of the later date, as is also the present roof, the original one having doubtless been a high pitched one, with steep lean-to roofs over the aisles. About the same period the Berkeley Mortuary Chapel was erected by James the eleventh Lord of Berkeley, 1417 to 1463. There are records of the endowment of several chantries in the church at various periods, but it is difficult to fix their respective sites. That of St. Maurice was probably in the north aisle, where the mutilated remains of the piscina are still visible. St. Mary's our Lady's chantry was founded and endowed by Thomas the eighth lord, and that of St. Andrew by his widow the Lady Katherine, in 1385. These were probably at the east end of the south aisle and on the south side of the rood-screen, near which the tomb bearing their effigies still stands. Besides the monuments in the Mortuary chapel the church contains only two tombs of members of the Berkeley family, most of whom, down to 1463, were buried at St. Augustin's, Bristol. On the south side of the chancel, under an open arch communicating with the Mortuary chapel, of which he was the builder, is the tomb of James, the eleventh lord, who died in 1463. The effigies in alabaster on the tomb are his, and that of his second son James who was slain in the French wars of that period. The tomb in the body of the church between the south aisle and the nave is that of Thomas the eighth lord, in whose time the murder of King Edward II. took place, and his second wife, Katherine daughter of Sir John Clyvedon, and widow of Sir Peter de Vele. The three small figures in one of the windows near are those of three of their sons, who died in their infancy. The painting on the walls of the church are reproductions of the original decorations of the 13th and 14th centuries, remains of which were found in all parts of the church when the repeated coats of whitewash and plaster were scraped off during the restoration, in 1865. What remained of these decorations was carefully traced, and the present restorations of them were executed at the expense of the late Lord

Fitzhardinge, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The narrow slits, or recesses, between each of the windows in the south aisle have occasioned a good deal of conjecture. I believe they originally contained the wall timbers of the Early-English lean-to roof. The west doors show some traces of the conflict in 1645, when the church, which formed part of the defences of the castle, was stormed and taken by the Parliamentary troops. The doors were perforated for the musketry of the defenders, and several bullet holes are still visible outside.

Luncheon was provided at the Berkeley Arms Hotel, at which about 170 ladies and gentlemen sat down. The PRESIDENT occupied the chair. At the conclusion of the repast, he said he was desirous of giving one toast, and in doing so, he wished to express his gratification at seeing so large a company present. The meeting at Micheldean and this meeting proved that these Divisional Meetings would become very popular, and he was sure, if properly managed, as useful to the Society, in developing the antiquities and history of the county, as they were pleasant to those who took part in them. He was especially glad to see so large a contingent from the Forest district, shewing the advantage of the Severn Bridge in bringing the two sides of the county together. Up to this date the people on the western side of the Severn were quite distinct from those on the eastern side. The foresters called the latter foreigners and Gloucestershire men. The meeting of to-day shewed that he had been somewhat mistaken when he said in his address at Chepstow that the Forest district was completely isolated, and though, perhaps, a better division of the county for archæological purposes might be desired he hoped that under the existing organization West Gloucestershire might be well worked. In conclusion he gave the toast : "Success to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society," which was warmly received.

A vote of thanks to the PRESIDENT having been proposed by Mr. SEYS, the party repaired to the carriages provided for the excursion to

WANSWELL COURT.

On arriving hither and crossing the moat bridge the archæologists entered the ancient hall now used as the farm kitchen, and before inspecting the other parts of the house all gathered to hear a paper of much interest on "Wanswell Court and its occupants for seven centuries," which had been kindly prepared by Mr. Cooke. As this paper will be printed *in extenso* in the Transactions of the Society it is unnecessary further to allude to it here.

At the conclusion of this paper, the PRESIDENT expressed the thanks of the Society to Mr. COOKE for his trouble, to the occupants of the Court for their civility, and to the Rev. J. L. STACKHOUSE, for his obliging services at the church.

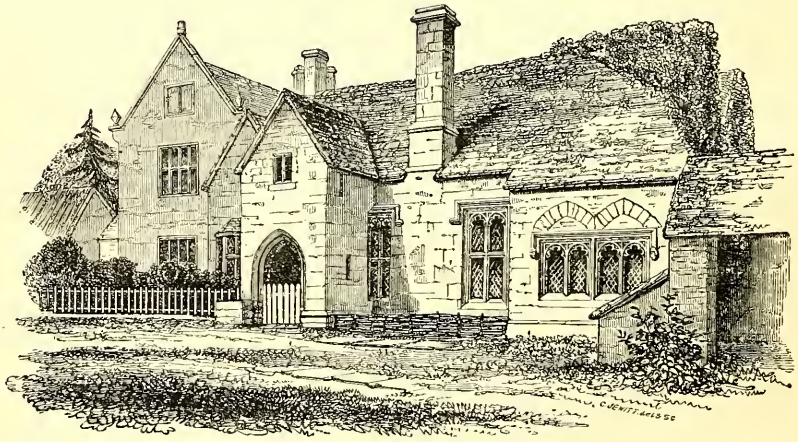
From Wanswell Court the excursionists proceeded to Slymbridge Church, where they were most courteously received by the Rev. C. H. RIDDING, the Rector of the parish, who conducted them over the interesting edifice. This was described by the Rev. W. BAZELEY, whose address will be printed in this volume.

There was formerly a moated parsonage at Slymbridge. The house has long been taken down, and the site converted into a productive garden, but the moat which surrounds it is in good condition. The modern parsonage is erected external to the moat, and here the Rector hospitably provided refreshments for the members and their friends. From Slymbridge the party returned to Berkeley, and thus ended a most successful and pleasant meeting.

WANSWELL COURT,
AND ITS OCCUPANTS FOR SEVEN CENTURIES.

By JAMES HERBERT COOKE, F.S.A.

WANSWELL COURT is situated about a mile to the north of Berkeley, and a quarter-of-a-mile across some fields from the Berkeley station, on the Sharpness branch of the Midland Railway. The house, with the garden, orchard, and some farm-buildings, occupy an island of nearly an acre and-a-half in extent, formed by a moat which expands on the western side into a broad pool, or fishpond.



(Fig 14), Wanswell Court.

This peculiar shape is doubtless occasioned by the natural conformation of the ground, which, together with the presence of a small but never-failing stream of water,[1] determined at a very

[1] "An house defended on each side with a well watered mote, fed with a fresh runninge springe arisinge not farr off, nowe called Holywell, held to be of virtue and medicinable; anciently called Woden-well, or Wodens-well, from the Goddess Woden, the idoll of our old ancestors the Paynim Saxons, of whom we have the name of Wednesday, the third day of our weeke. as

early period the selection of the spot as a site for a fortified residence. The ground declines sharply towards some low-lying meadows on the south, and by throwing up an embankment across the hollow through which the stream ran, and taking advantage of some inequalities of surface, a large pool would soon be formed on the south and west sides, and the moat had then to be dug only on the north and east. The house was approached on the east and west sides by two drawbridges, which have long since been replaced by arches of stone.

The earliest record relating to Wanswell is a deed mentioned by Smyth,[1] made in the time of King Henry II., by which Mahelus de Skenefrid[2] grants to Maurice the son of Nigel, all the land in Wanswell, which Walter Fitz-Alwin held of him, with the services appertaining thereto, and also all the land called Wandeswell-groft,[3] with its appurtenances, to be held of him and his heirs by the rent of one pound of pepper or sixpence annually, at the feast of St. Michael, "excepto regali servicio;"[4] for which the said Maurice did his homage and paid "pro recognitione" three marks and-a-half. Also a charter of confirmation of the

Verstegan saith. From which Goddesse and this her well have byn by our forefathers, as tradition tells, related so many miracles and strange eures wrought, that from the concurrence and confluence of all ages and sexes meetinge at this unholy welle, the Proverbe arose which yet continueth. That all the maides in Wanswell may dance in an egg-shell."—*Smyth's MS. Description of the Hundred of Berkeley, p. 367.* He elsewhere remarks, "I hold this a lying proverbe at this day, it slandereth some of my kindred that dwell there."—*Idem, p. 25.*

Note:—Smyth would appear to be mistaken in the sex of Woden. Gwodan and Odric were other forms of the name of Woden. He was the God of War, the Mars of Scandinavian Mythology, and was worshipped by the Saxons until their conversion to Christianity.—Ed.

[1] MS. Description of the Hundred of Berkeley, p. 368.

[2] Skenefrith, or Scenfrith, is a small village with some remains of a very ancient castle, about seven miles north of Monmouth, on the borders of Herefordshire. It was wrested from its original Welsh owners by Brian Fitz Count, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and overran this part of Monmouthshire, called Over-went, soon after the Norman Conquest. It afterwards belonged to the Cantilupe and Braose families.—*Coxe's Monmouthshire.*

[3] The field in which the spring is situated is still called Well-croft.

[4] *Servitium Regale,* Royal Service or the prerogatives that within a Royal Manor belonged to the Lord of it.

same, whereby Roger de Berkeley, on the petition of Mahelus de Skenefrid, grants and confirms to Maurice, the son of Nigel, the same land, "qua est de feodo meo," with its services and appurtenances, according to the charter of the said Mahelus. Both these charters are attested by the same witnesses, twenty-five in number. This Roger de Berkeley was the Lord of Dursley, the son of Robert de Berkeley, of Dursley, and Helena the daughter of Robert Fitz Harding. Among the witnesses are the names of Maurice de Berkeley, son and successor of Robert Fitz-harding, and second lord of Berkeley, the first of his line who assumed the name of de Berkeley, and resided at Berkeley Castle; his two sons, Robert, afterwards third lord, and Richard;[1] also Adam the son of Nigel the lord of Kingscote,[2] upon whom Robert Fitz-harding conferred that manor in marriage with his daughter Aldena. From this confirmation by Roger de Berkeley, it would seem that the lands in question were held of the Manor of Dursley; perhaps only a small outlying freehold, as they are not specially mentioned in Roger's certificate to King Henry II., made in the 13th year of his reign, of which Smyth gives a copy, under "Dursley," in his MS. Description of the Hundred. These two charters are without date, but were probably made between the years 1185 and 1189.

The possessors of Wanswell, whether the same family or not does not appear, soon took, as was then usual, the name of their estate, and in the reign of King Henry III. it belonged to Henry de Wanswell. His widow Isabella married Philip de Leicester, who held it in her right. In 1256 he obtained from the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, at Bristol, license to erect a chapel within his manor-house of Wanswell, for the accommodation of his family and guests, except at the principal feasts, when they were to come to the mother church at Berkeley; in return for which, by a deed of which there is a copy in the chartulary of that abbey,[3]

[1] Smyth says, in the Life of Maurice the second lord, that this Richard afterwards went to Scotland with King William the Lion, settled there, and was the ancestor of the Scottish Berkeleys, or Barclays.

[2] Ancestor of the Kingscotes of Kingscote. Maurice the son of Nigel, the grantee, was also probably of this family, but there is no record of one of that name.

[3] MS. now at Berkeley Castle.

he faithfully promises, and binds his heirs and successors, to pay all dues and oblations to the said mother church of Berkeley, so that no loss or injury should result thereto by his said private chapel. The chartulary also contains two other deeds of the same Philip de Leicester, by one of which he gives to God and the church of St. Augustine in pure and perpetual alms, the sum of three shillings payable annually out of the land which Walter Jordan held of him in Wanswell, by four instalments at the four principal feasts, with power to distrain thereon for the same if necessary. By the other he grants and confirms to the same church and the canons thereof two acres of land in a croft in Wanswell, called Sorteland, the boundaries of which are described, with liberty to enclose the same with a hedge and ditch. A few years later the estate was inherited by Henry de Wanswell the son of Isabella, who sold it in 1270 for one hundred marks to Robert de Stanes, or Stone, the representative of an ancient family long settled at Stone, two miles south of Berkeley;[1] descended from Gwydo de Stone, whose name, latinized into Guido de Rupe, appears as one of the eight pledges, or sureties, for Roger Berkeley, of Dursley, in the agreement for peace and concord between him and Robert Fitzhardinge, which was concluded in Bristol, in 1154. Robert de Stone at the same time purchased all Henry de Wanswell's other lands, in Stone and Woodford, for 112 marks. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, to whom Thomas II., sixth lord Berkeley (1281 to 1321), granted two yard land in Wanswell (80 acres), a field called Windmill field, a pasture ground called Old Fish-weir, two acres of land at Stone, and four acres at Woodford, to hold to him and his heirs by the yearly rent of four pounds[2] for all services, except military service, and except also suit to the court of the great manor of Berkeley. This grant seems to be the only foundation of the tenure of any part of the Wanswell estate from Berkeley Castle,

[1] The site of their manor-house, called Old Court, surrounded by its moat (afterwards inherited and occupied for many generations by their descendants the Serjeants), is still visible, though every fragment of the house has long since disappeared.

[2] This chief rent was regularly paid until 1818, when it was extinguished by Earl Fitzhardinge's purchase of the estate.

and though it of course relates solely to the lands named therein, the whole of the estate came in time to be considered as held of the great manor, or lordship, of Berkeley, and no trace appears subsequently of the tenure of any portion of it from the manor of Dursley. It is also remarkable that though military or knights' service is reserved, there is no mention of the special kind of military service, "Castle-guard," by which the estate has been said to be held, viz., that of guarding or garrisoning a particular tower in Berkeley Castle in case of need. The only documentary evidence of this Castle guard tenure which I have met with, is in a Court Roll for the manor of Ham, holden on the 26th May, in 42nd Eliz. (A.D. 1600), when the Homage presented the death of Nicholas Thorpe, who died seized of the manor of Wanswell, holden by the sixteenth part of a knight's fee, the yearly rent of £4 8s. 8d., *and by keeping one tower in the Castle of Berkeley called Thorpe's Tower.* Probably this tenure originated only by custom, at a period long subsequent, as appears by the name of the Tower, as the Thorpes did not possess the Wanswell estate until 1402.[1]

Thomas de Stone died in 1316, leaving two daughters his co-heiresses, between whom a partition of his lands took place, when Wanswell, augmented by the grant of Thomas sixth lord Berkeley, was allotted to Alice, who married John Swanhunger, or Saniger, the Stone and Woodford estates being inherited by her elder sister Joan, the wife of John Serjeant. Other lands belonging to Thomas de Stone, in Nibley, Ham, Cam, Hasilcote, and Kingscote, were at first held by the sisters and their husbands as tenants in common, but were subsequently divided by several deeds of partition in 1347 and 1353, when the lands in Hasilcote and Kingscote and a moiety of an estate in Nibley[2] were allotted

[1] The Thorpes were the largest feudal tenants of the Berkeleys, as well as the nearest, and nothing seems more likely than that the custody and defence of the "fairest and most important tower" in the castle should be committed to them, during the disturbed times in the 15th century, when, in the family quarrels of the "Great Berkeley Law-suit," the castle was frequently attacked, taken, and re-taken by the contending parties.

[2] Of this estate, called Bellamy's Place, and situate at Southend, in Nibley, Smyth traces the descent of the separate moieties in the descendants of the two sisters until 1605, when they were re-united in a single purchaser, Henry Hatheway, after a severance of 287 years.

to the Swanhungers, who thus became considerable landowners. They were an old Berkeley family, whose patrimonial house and estate in the neighbourhood is still called Saniger Farm, and was sold by Edward Saniger to the Earl of Berkeley in 1774.[1] John Swanhunger the grandson of John and Alice, married Isabel daughter of John de Albiniaco, or Daubency, the lord of Kingsholm, by Gloucester, through whom a fourth part of that manor, subsequently through deaths increased to a still larger share, was added to the family possessions. Their son Elias, by his wife Joan daughter of John Bill, was father of John Swanhunger, or Saniger, who died without issue in 1402, leaving two sisters, Elizabeth, married to James Gaynor, of Kingsholm, and Isabel, who by her sister's death, without issue, inherited the whole property. She married John Thorpe, a burgess of Bristol, the first of a family of whom ten successive generations possessed Wanswell and the other family estates for nearly three centuries. He died in 1441, and was succeeded by his son John Thorpe, who added considerably to the Wanswell estate by purchase of adjoining lands in Lorrenge Walgaston, Halmer, and Berkeley, in 1456. It is probable that he also built the older or original portion of the present house, which is of this period, pulling down for that purpose the former mansion and chapel of Philip de Leicester. He died in 1469; and in a rental of the Wanswell estate, taken 3 years before, the annual value is stated to be 14 marks. His son Richard married Margaret Loffe, of Monmouth, and was father of Thomas, who was Receiver to Maurice, 14th lord Berkeley, and served under him in Spain, in the English army, commanded by the Marquis of Dorset, in 1512. His grandson Thomas Thorpe married Margaret daughter of William Throckmorton, of Tortworth, and died in 1542, leaving a son Nicholas, a minor, who, on attaining the age of 21, in 1558, sued out his livery, when in the *valor sive extentus* annexed to the indenture of livery the annual value of the manor of Wanswell is stated to be £14 7s. 8d., an increase of about one-third in a century. He, probably, was the builder of the higher part of the house at the west end. His son George Thorpe was "one of the

[1] The name is still extant, and there is a tradition amongst them that their original ancestor came to Berkeley with Robert Fitz-harding.

honourable band of His Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners." He sold off much outlying property and went to Virginia, where he died in 1662.[1] William Thorpe his son inherited Wanswell, and married Ursula second daughter of John Smyth, of Nibley, the antiquary and steward of the Berkeley Castle Manors, to whose MS. History of the Hundred of Berkeley, still preserved at the castle, I am indebted for most of the foregoing particulars. The manor of Wanswell was comprised in the settlement made on this marriage dated 23rd September, 1636, which is still among the title deeds of the estate. William Thorpe was captain of the local militia, consisting of 150 trained soldiers residing in Wanswell and the neighbouring villages.

In 1638, on the breaking out of disturbances in Scotland consequent on the attempt of King Charles I. to impose the English Liturgy on the people of that country, the king summoned the aid of all the great nobles and others who held their estates of the crown by military service, who, in their turn, called upon their sub-tenants to furnish their quota. I am enabled by the kindness of J. P. Wilton, Esq., of Gloucester, to give the following copy of of a paper in his possession, being a summons under the hand and seal of George 18th lord Berkeley addressed to William Jones, Esq., of Nasse, near Lydney, who had purchased of George Thorpe some outlying land at Saniger, part of the manor of Wanswell.

After my hartie comendacons.

For as much as warres and greate troubles are nowe likely to arise within the kingdome of Scotland, for the suppression whereof the King's Matie intends to appeare in person attended by the greatest parte of the Nobillitie of England amongest whome myselfe have receaved somons, (and intend by Gods helpe to observe it,) wherefore takinge notice that you by the tenure of your land which you hould of mee by Knights service, are to serve mee in the like nature at your owne chardges; I doe hereby require that you send unto mee one able horse arrayed for warre, and yourselfe or some other sufficient man with it, to attend mee at Yorke by the 14th day of Aprill next; And alsoe that within twoe daies after the receipt hereof you return yor answere in writinge whether I shalbe assured of your attendance, or not, unto Mr. John

[1] Many Englishmen went to Virginia about this time in hope of retrieving or improving their fortunes in a new country, among whom was Sir John Berkeley, of Beverston, the last representative of that ancient branch of the Berkeley family.

Smith the elder or Mr. John Smith the yonger, or unto one of them at Nybley, whome I have deputed for that purpose, hereof faile you not.

At my house in Barbican 23th of March, 1638. G. Berkeley.

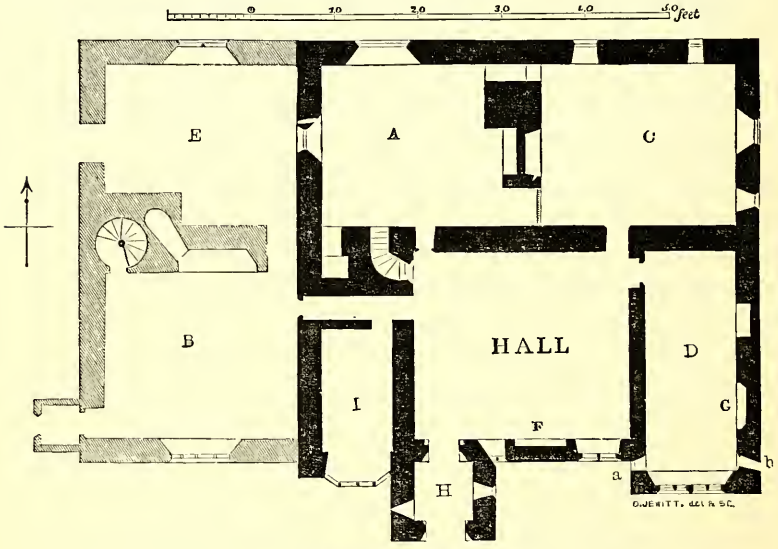
To my lovinge frend William Jones Esq at Nasse
For lands late pcell of Wanswell Court.

William Thorpe died in 1666, and was succeeded by his son George Thorpe, who, in 1672, sold the Wanswell estate, then estimated at 340 acres, to Daniel Lysons, of Gloucester, the ancestor of a family of antiquaries of whom our county is justly proud. In his "Brief Historical account of the manor of Wanswell" (a quarto pamphlet of 6 pages, published in 1817, now very scarce), the Rev. D. Lysons says the purchase money was £3500, but the abstract of title shews several mortgages amounting to nearly £1800 were then also paid off, and that William Thorpe's widow (his second wife Bridget Oldisworth, of Bradley), had a life interest in a considerable portion of the estate. The total value of the property at this time, therefore, could not have been less than £6000.

In 1763, Daniel Lysons, the third possessor of Wanswell, of that name, and grandson of the purchaser, added about eleven acres of land to the estate, which he purchased of Thomas Kennison for £360. His son, the fourth Daniel Lysons, in 1790, having no issue, devised the estates, subject to the life interest of his widow, to his nephew the Rev. Daniel Lysons, who sold it in 1818 to Colonel Berkeley, afterwards created Earl Fitzhardinge. It then comprised 348a. 3r. 11p., and the purchase money amounted to £25,769, a more than four-fold increase in value in a century and-a-half. It has ever since formed an integral portion of the Berkeley Castle estate.

Wanswell Court House consisted, at its erection in the 15th century, of a Hall which is entered by a porch, with a smaller room at each end, and a large kitchen and a cellar on the same floor at the back (*see Ground Plan fig. 15*). The hall occupies the whole height of the front part of the building, giving this part of

the house a rather mean exterior appearance, from the absence of an upper story *(see fig. 14)*. The bedrooms are over the kitchen and cellar at the back, and over them is an attic story; these rooms are reached from a stone newel staircase at the north-west angle of the hall; they are spacious and lofty, and are lighted by large transom windows. In one of them there is, over the fireplace, a beautiful cornice of grape and vine leaf foliage. The hall is nearly square, measuring about 25 feet by 22 feet, an unusual shape, giving some ground for the supposition that the smaller room at the east end,



(Fig. 15.) *Wanswell Court (Ground Plan.)*

The black portions represent the original or 15th century house, the shaded part the Elizabethan, or Jacobean, addition.

A.—Ancient Kitchen
B. Modern do.
C. Cellar
D. "Privee Parlour"
a. and b. Squints.
E. Dairy
F. G. Fire-places
H. Porch
I. Oak Parlour

which is barely 10 ft. wide, originally formed part of it, being in fact the dais, and has been subsequently divided from it by a partition wall. A close examination of this wall, however, proves it to be coeval with the outer walls, but it is only of the height of the smaller room,

about 10 feet, and was finished with an embattled wooden cornice, leaving a space above, once perhaps a gallery, open to the hall and to the roof. The fire-place of the hall is between the two windows, on the south side, and has a large handsome stone chimney piece, now broken and mutilated. In the eastern window are two stone vis-a-vis seats. The roof consisted of five bays, one of which is now cut off from the hall by a partition carried up to the roof-tree. It is a collar-beam roof, with arched braces springing from wooden shafts resting upon carved stone corbels; there are two purlins and three pairs of arched braces in each bay.[1] These corbels and those terminating the label outside the window of the smaller room, are male and female heads in the costume and head-gear of the time of Henry VI., which enables us to fix the date of this part of the house as about the middle of the 15th century.

The smaller room at the east end of the hall is doubtless the "Privee Parlour," in which, about this period, the lord and lady began to sit by themselves, instead of dining as formerly with their retainers in the hall. This custom is alluded to in the contemporary "Ballad of Piers Plowman'" and forms the subject of a complaint of the growing exclusiveness and luxury of the superior classes of that time. The room projects at the south end about 3 ft. beyond the wall of the hall, and is lighted by a double window of four lights occupying the whole of this end of the room. On each side is a miniature window, or squint, one of which commands the porch leading to the hall, and the other, the eastern drawbridge over the moat, so that no one could pass in or out either way without being seen. This parlour had a handsome stone fireplace, which is figured in Lysons's Gloucestershire Antiquities. The kitchen retains the stack of the original fireplace and chimney. The small parlour at the west end of the hall is lined with old oak wainscot, but the entrance to it has been changed. The higher part of the house at the west end was added by one of the Thorpes about the latter end of the 16th century. It consists of a large sitting-room and a dairy, with bedrooms

[1] There is a good etching of the interior of this hall, shewing the fireplace and windows, with part of the roof, in Lysons's Gloucestershire Antiquities.

over, and an attic story above; the northern gable has a finial resembling an heraldic crest, the head of a cock or cockatrice, perhaps that of the Thorpes.[1] The greater height and Elizabethan windows and gables of this part of the house, give the whole building a character and dignity which the original portion did not possess.

There is the usual tradition of a subterranean passage from Wanswell Court to Berkeley Castle, for which it is unnecessary to say there is no foundation in fact. There were, no doubt, in the middle ages, secret modes of communication between the lord of Berkeley Castle and his feudal tenant at Wanswell, which being unknown to, and unsuspected by, the common people, gave rise to the tradition.

Wanswell Court has been occupied as a farm-house for nearly two centuries. The name of its old possessors, the Sanigers, has not quite died out in the neighbourhood, but the Thorpes are believed to have been long since extinct.

[1] The armorial bearings of the Thorpes: *argent, a fess nebulé between three trefoils slipped, gules* are on the seals of several old documents amongst the title-deeds of the estate.

PEDIGREES SHEWING THE DEVOLUTION OF THE MANOR OF WANSWELL.

(Authorities :—Smyth's MS. Description of the Hundred of Berkeley ; Title-deeds of the Wanswell Estate in Berkeley Castle ; Parish Registers (or Transcripts) of Berkeley, Hempstead, and Rodmarton ; Wills in Diocesan Registry at Gloucester ; Fosbroke's Gloucestershire ; Burke's Landed Gentry, &c.)

PEDIGREES OF STONE, SWANHUNGER, AND THORPE.

Henry de Wanswell, 1st husb. = Isabella ..... = Philip de Leicester, 2nd husb., obtained a License from the Abbot of St. Augustine's at Bristol, to erect a chapel in his Manor house of Wanswell Court, A.D. 1256.

Henry de Wanswell, sold the Manor for 100 marks to Robert de Stanes or Stone, A.D. 1270.

Gwydo de Stanes, alias Guido de Rupe, one of the eight pledges or sureties for Roger Berkeley of Dursley, in the agreement for the alliance with Robert Fitzharding concluded at Bristol before Henry, Duke of Normandy, in A.D. 1154.

Bernard de Stone

Maurice de Stone

Robert de Stone, ob. 10 Edw. I., A.D. 1282.

Robert de Stone, purchased Wanswell in A.D. 1270, ob. 27 Edw. I., A.D. 1299. = Agnes

John Swanhunger

Thomas de Stone = Alienor

John Swanhunger or Saniger = Alice took Wanswell, in partition, 21 Edw. III., A.D. 1347.

Jone, inherited the Stone Estate, and mar. John Serjeant

Isabel ..... 1st wife. = William Saniger = Joan Lorrenge, 2nd wife

Thomas Saniger, ob. s.p.

Isabel, da. of John de Albiniaco or Daubeny, Lord of Kingsholm, Glouc. = Elias (or John) Saniger, ob. 3 Rich. II., A.D. 1380. = Tibota, widow of Richard Reeves, 2nd wife, ob. s.p.

Elias Saniger, ob. 13 Rich. II., A.D. 1390. = Joan, da. of John Bill.

Arms of Thorpe: Argent a fess nebule, between three trefoils slipped, gules.

A

John Thorpe, of Bristol, ob. 19 Hen., VI., A.D. 1441. = Isabel Saniger

John Saniger, ob. s.p. 3 H. IV., A.D. 1402.

Elizabeth, mar. Jas. Gaynor, of Kingsholm, s.p.

Margaret Toite, 2 wife = John Thorpe, purchased lands in Lorrenge, Berkeley & Walgaston, 34 H. VI., A.D. 1456. ob. 1469. = Isabel, 1st wife, ob. s.p.

Margaret Loffe, of Monmouth. = Richard Thorpe, ob. 6 Hen. VIII., A.D. 1514

Margery Thorpe, ma. Wm. Davies, of Dursley.

Thomas Thorpe, ob. 17 Hen. VIII., A.D. 1525.

=

Joan...., 2nd wife, ob. s.p. = Thomas Thorpe = Alice Dastin, 1st wife

Margaret, da. of Wm. Throckmorton, of Tortworth, ob. 1566. = Thomas Thorpe, ob. 34 Hen., VIII., A.D. 1542.

Mary Wikes, alias Mason, niece of Sir John Mason, a Counsellor of State, 1st wife = Nicholas Thorpe, ob. 42 Eliz., A.D. 1600. = Ann, Dr. of .. Hill and widow of Wm. Lawrence, Steward to Henry Lord Berkeley, 2nd wife, ob. 20 Eliz., A.D. 1578.

Margaret, da. of Sir Thos. Porter, 1st wife, ob. s.p. = George Thorp, bap. 1 Jan., 1576, sold off most of his lands and went to Virginia, where he died A.D. 1620. = Margaret, da. of David Harris, 2 wife, ob. 5 Chas. I., A.D. 1629.

Ursula, 2 da. of John Smyth, of Nibley, the antiquary, 1st wife, mar. 1636. = William Thorpe, bur. at Berkeley, 2 Aug., 1667. = Bridget Oldisworth, of Bradley, nr. Wotton-under-Edge, 2nd wife, mar. 1659.

George Thorpe, sold Wanswell in 1672, to Danl. Lysons, Junr., of Gloucester. Bur. at Berkeley, 18 July, 1672.

Anna Thorpe, died unmar. bur. at Berkeley, 4 Feb., 1666.

PEDIGREE OF LYSONS.

Arms of Lysons: Gules on a chief azure a bend nebulé, from which issue the rays of the sun proper. Crest: the sun rising out of a bank of clouds. Motto: "Valebit."

Daniel Lysons, of St. Mary de Grace, in the city of Glouc., fifth son of Wm. Lysons of Netherlay, in the parish of Westbury-on-Severn, Gloucestershire, ob. A.D. 1671. = Sarah Clutterbuck, of King's Stanley.

Daniel Lysons, of Hempstead and Gloucester, b. 1643, bought Wanswell in 1672. By his will dated 23 April, 1678, left Wanswell to his son Daniel, d. 1681. = Ann. da. of Nicholas Webb, ob. 1706.

Daniel Lysons, of Hempstead, b. 1672. Bur. at Hempstead, Sept. 8, 1736. Will proved 20 Nov., 1736. = Elizabeth, da. of Thos. Ridler, of Stroud.

Daniel Lysons, of Hempsted, Gent., b. 1 Dec., 1697. Bought 11 acres of land at Wanswell, of Thomas Kennison, for £360 in 1763. Died 1773, bur. at Hempstead, July 11. = Elizabeth Mee, or Mey, b. 1702, mar. 20 Feb., 1725

Thos. Lysons, bap. 19 Feb., 1704, d. 1726.

John Lysons, LL.D., Fell. Mag. Coll., Oxon., bap. 30 Dec., 1706, died 1760.

Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary.

Daniel Lysons, M.D., of Hempstead Court, and Bath. Fell. of All Souls, Oxon., author of several medical works. Bap. 21 Mar., 1726, ob. s.p., & bur. at Hempstead 26 Mar., 1800. By his will, da. 15 April, 1790, left Wanswell, subject to his wife's life interest, to his nephew, the Rev. Daniel Lysons. = Mary, da. of Rich. Rogers, Esq., of Dowdeswell, mar. 6 Dec., 1768, ob. s.p.

Priscilla, Mary, Ann,

Hester, Sarah, Elizabeth

Rev. Samuel Lysons, b. 28 Dec., 1730. App. Rector of Rodmarand Cherrington, 1756. Bur. at Rodmarton, 22 March, 1804. = Mary, da. of Samuel Peach, Esq., of Chalford.

Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., bap. 28 Ap., 1762. Rector of Rodmarton, 1804 to 1833. Author of "The Environs of London," and, in conjunction with his brother, wrote the "Magna Britannia," sold Wanswell to Colonel Berkeley in 1818. Died 3 Jan., 1834.

Samuel Lysons, b. 17 May, 1763, Barrister-at-Law, Fellow, Vice-Pres., and 11 years Director of Soc. Antiq., London, author of "Roman Antiquities at Woodchester," a "Collection of Gloucestershire Antiquities," and many other Archæological works. Bur. at Hempstead, 5 July, 1819.

SLYMBRIDGE CHURCH.

By the Rev. WILLIAM BAZELEY, M.A.

A partial restoration of this church, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was effected in 1845, under the superintendence of Mr. F. Niblett, and the nave roof and clerestory walls and windows belong to that date.[1] With the exception of a Jacobæan screen, recently taken down and converted into a reading desk, the church appears to belong to the Transitional period, at the end of the thirteenth century, and to the commencement of the fifteenth. The church of Slymbridge is not mentioned in Domesday book, but we find there that Roger de Berkeley held two hides in Hislinbruge, belonging to the Manor of Berkeley. The earliest mention of a church is found in the history of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, where it is stated that Roger de Berkeley, A.D. 1146, gave to the Prior and Canons of Leonard Stanley the church of Slymbrugge in the time of Gilbert the Abbot. It will be remembered that our Society visited Leonard Stanley in the summer of 1880, and that papers were then read on the history of the "College of Canons" and on its founders, the Berkeleys of Dursley.[2] In 1224 (9th Hen. III.) a dispute arose between Thomas 4th Lord Berkeley, the first of the name, and Thomas de Bredon, Abbot of St. Peter's, concerning the advowson of Slymbridge. The History of the Abbey states that the dispute was settled in the following manner: Thomas de Berkeley gave the farm, or manor, of Lorrenge, with all its belongings, to the abbey, and the abbot relinquished all claims to the advowson of Slymbridge.

[1] Soon after the restoration was effected an admirable pamphlet on Slymbridge Church was written by the late Rev. Eccles Carter, at that time curate in sole charge of Slymbridge. The drawings were supplied by Mr. F. Niblett, architect, of Gloucester, and the work was published by J. H. Parker, of Oxford.

[2] See Transactions of this Society, Vol. V., pp. 40 and 119.

Smyth, the Berkeley historian, gives a somewhat different version of the story. He says that Maurice, 2nd Lord Berkeley, founded the Hospital of the Master and Brethren of Lorrenge, endowing it with competency of land, and that Thomas, succeeding to the family estates on the death of his brother Robert, gave the said hospital of Lorrenge to God and the abbot of St. Peter, as being patron of the priory church of Stanley St. Leonard, and that afterwards, in appeasing a suit raised by the said abbot under pretext of Roger of Berkeley's grant, which the abbot then released, the said lord again confirmed and made more perfect to the said abbot and convent of St. Peter, his former grant of Lorrenge. It would seem that he withdrew his grant of Lorrenge so as to put pressure on the abbot.

Mr. Carter, in a pamphlet on Slymbridge church, to which I am indebted for much information, says that during the restoration of 1845 some loose stones, bearing evident marks of Norman or semi-Norman work, were found in the walls. I cannot detect any signs whatever of Norman work in the present building. Roger de Berkeley's church, if it were on the site of the present church, must have been razed to the ground soon after the settlement of the above mentioned dispute. Smyth, in his "Lives of the Berkeleys," says that Thomas fourth lord Berkeley, and first of that name (1220-1243), gave certain lands in Slymbridge to Elias Butler to pay for ever out of the same to the chantry priest there, for the better service of Our Lady and of St. Katharine, four gallons of oil and six pounds of wax to burn before them for the good of his own soul, his father's, mother's, and of Jane his wife. We have, then, to face this question, Did he thus make provision for lamps before the altars of Roger de Berkeley's Norman church, or can the earliest part of this church be as early as 1240-1243—the last years of his life? There are certainly traces of thirteenth century work in the church, but are they as early as this time? It will be observed that the inner doorway of the south porch has a semi-circular arch with flowers of an Early-English character running round it. The hood-moulding terminates on the east side in a female head, and on the west in a ball flower. The ball flower ornament, which also appears on the

south porch and south aisle beneath a solid parapet, is generally considered to be characteristic of Decorated, or 14th century, architecture, but it sometimes occurs in the earlier style, though I am not aware that there are any examples of it in work as early as 1240. But the ball flower termination of the hood-moulding may possibly be of later workmanship than the rest of the porch. The arch of the tower has a moulding which Bloxam, in his manual of Gothic architecture, speaks of as distinctly Early English—a bold projecting round with a lesser one on each side divided from it by a deep hollow. Similar moulding may be seen in Oxford cathedral, Salisbury cathedral, and Hexham church. The roof of the tower is carried on four groining ribs springing from corbels of an Early English character at the four corners. The moulding of the nave arch and pier arches, somewhat similar to that of the tower arch, is assigned by Bloxam to the same period, and is found in the cathedrals of Wells and Salisbury: two bold rounds, with sharp fillets, separated by an acute angular moulding. The clustered piers of the nave have capitals with foliage of an Early English character, without any neck moulding, but there are no examples of insulated columns surrounded by slender detached shafts all uniting under one capital, so common in Early English architecture. On viewing the church from the outside, the walls appear to be all of the same date, and the stone, which is to a great extent Dursley Puff stone, or Toph stone, appears to have come all from the same quarry.

The original roof, as may be seen by the weather-moulding inside the church at the west end against the tower, and also at the west end of the north aisle on the exterior, was high pitched, and the wall plates of the nave must have been two feet above the present roof of the north aisle. It would not have covered the nave and aisles in one span, though it would seem that there was a very small break in it, and that the aisles were covered by a steep slooping roof. On the north side of the chancel is what is now used as a vestry. In 1845 there was only one entrance to it from the church—at the foot of the altar steps. But there are traces, as it would seem, on the external east wall of a square-headed doorway with a window

above, and Mr. Carter says that some years before his time a Katharine Wheel window had been taken out and replaced by the present one put in to give more light. There is a set off in the wall about half way up, which indicates that there was, or that there was intended to be, a room there. Probably this vestry was the residence of the chantry priest. Over the south porch there was a parvise, or priest's chamber, which has been lately deprived of its floor, and opened up into the porch.

In 1326 James Berkeley, son of Thomas, lord Berkeley, the second of that name, was promoted from the benefice of Slymbridge to the bishopric of Exeter. It would be only natural that during his incumbency the son and brother of lords of Berkeley should interest himself in the improvement of the church in which he ministered. Nor would he forget Slymbridge when he wore the mitre at Exeter. It is probable, therefore, that the Decorated work in this church was done in his time. Smyth tells us that Queen Isabella marched through Slymbridge in October, 1326, on her way from Oxford to Bristol, and that the young Earl of Lancaster's men, who formed her retinue, plundered the inhabitants and broke open "the *oratory* door, which cost iiijd. the mending." Was this oratory the church of Slymbridge, or a chantry chapel which stood near the high road between Gloucester and Bristol at Cambridge ?

In May, 1326, Maurice, seventh lord Berkeley, died a prisoner in Wallingford castle, and was succeeded by Thomas de Berkeley, the third of that name. It was this Thomas de Berkeley who was the host of Edward II. at Berkeley castle in 1327. He was accused of the king's murder, but honourably acquitted in 1330. Thomas de Berkeley founded many chantries for the benefit of his own soul and the souls of his wives: in the chapel of Newport, near Berkeley, at Syde, Wortley, Over, and also at Cambridge in this parish. Smyth speaks of him as a benefactor to this church. The Decorated work consists of the windows of the chancel, the east window of the north aisle, the west window in the frontage of the tower. Carter gives the following description of the windows in the chancel : "The east window is Decorated, of

three lights trefoiled. The upper compartments are filled with two quartrefoiled ovals, with a plain quartrefoil at the apex. The mullions are plain chamfered. It is deeply set in the wall, and there is a jamb-moulding consisting of a bead, deep hollow with shaft having a sharp fillet and bead returned. There is a base-moulding but no capping. There is an external drip, terminating on the north side in the head of a queen, and on the south in that of a bishop."

There are two Decorated two-light windows on the north side of the chancel having ogee arches trefoiled with quartrefoiled ovals in their heads. On the south side there are three Decorated two-light windows, with equilateral arches cinque-foiled, the head filled with a six-foiled circle.

In 1845 some of the glass remained in the chancel windows apparently of the same date as the mullions. In the centre light of the east window was a shield of arms: *gules, a chevron between ten crosses patée argent.* This was for Berkeley of Stoke Gifford. In the north oval was a full length figure with the hair flowing, in a loose saffron vest reaching down to the knee. The left hand held a long banded staff resting on the ground. In the south wall was a mutilated figure with the head lost. In the quartrefoil above was a head of the Saviour thrown back in the attitude of devotion. In the second window on the north was a shield: *argent on a canton gules, a rose, or, barbed proper,* for Bradestone. In the central window, on the south, was a shield which could not be described. In the third window was a shield which still remains: *quarterly, per pale and per fess indented, ermine and gules;* perhaps the arms of Fitzwarren. Rudder says, in his time there were in the south aisle the Berkeley arms, probably those of the lords of Berkeley: *gules, a chevron between ten crosses patée, six above and four below, argent.* These five shields were probably commemorative of donations towards the improvement of the church, and I trust they will be replaced in the windows.

Maurice de Berkeley, brother of Thomas, eighth lord of Berkeley, was the founder of the Stoke Gifford family, and he it was, in all probability, who adopted the *chevron ermine* as a

mark of difference. Thomas de Bradeston, of Bradeston near Berkeley, and of Winterborne, was one of the barons who took part in the deposition of Edward II. He died in 1360, and was succeeded by his grandson, who died s.p.m. in 1366. It is well nigh certain, therefore, that the shield which was so lately in the second window of the chancel, on the north side, was at least 520 years old. All the county historians agree in stating that there were chantries in the parish of Slymbridge dedicated to St. Catherine and St. John the Baptist, and that a chantry dedicated to St. Catherine was founded by Thomas lord Berkeley at Cambridge in 1343. We have already seen that there were altars dedicated to St. Catherine and Our Lady in the parish church.

We must turn now to the chantry certificates for further information. Roll 21 states that on the 14th Feb., 1546, there was a chantry dedicated to "St. Kateryn, distante half a myle from the parish church, the yearly value of which was £7 6s." of which the chantry priest received £6. Roll 22, dated 14th Feb., 1548, states that there was this Chantry of St. Katyn, "distante from the parish church half a myle, and that it was founded by Sir William at Side to fynd a priest to celebrate and pray for the founder's soul and all Christian souls for ever." It also states that Sir John Brown was at that time the chantry priest and in receipt of £6 annually. There are no traces of a chantry chapel at Cambridge now, but tradition, or the name of some inclosure, may give a clue to its site. Roll 22 goes on to state that there was also money given "for the mayntenance of a lampe to burn in the *said Church* for ever." Incumbent none. Yerely value nil. I should refer this to the benefaction of Thomas, fourth lord of Berkeley, in 1220-1243. On a strip of paper attached to the roll we read "Slymbridge, certain other landes and tenements in the said parish given to dyverse feoffes whereby there has been a prieste maynteyned and kept celebratynge in the above parish Church." The yearly gross value being 55s. 4d. Brown Willis in his "Mitred Abbeys," (Vol. II., p. 88), says that pensions were paid A.D. 1553 to incumbents of Chantries at Slymbridge. To John Brown incumbent of S. Katharine's Chantry £4, and William

Willington £5. With regard to the chantry at Cambridge, although it is stated in the Chantry Roll that William at Side was the founder, it is well known that he was Thomas Lord Berkeley's steward, or receiver, and Parson of Awre. Smyth tells us that twenty petitions were presented to Thomas lord Berkeley against him after his death. It is to be hoped that this was not a piece of superstitious roguery on his part—substituting his name for his lord's as founder of St. Katharine's Chantry, whereas, like Elias Butler, he was only doing it on behalf and for the benefit of his lord. The chantry referred to on the strip of paper was probably the chantry of Saint John the Baptist, and William Willington was the chantry priest.

There are traces of four altars in the church (if the aperture in the back of the rood-loft stairs in the north aisle be the head of a piscina): the high altar at the east end of the chancel and three altars for low masses at the east end of the nave and its two aisles. Just below the caps of the piers were notches where the beams of the rood-loft rested. There are two doors on the north side, close to the reading desk, leading to the rood-loft. I believe also, from the hollow sound in the north wall in both aisles, that aumbries would be found beneath the plaster. I would venture to suggest that these, if they exist, as well as the two doors, should be laid open. In the north aisle above the first arch are two heads, which do not appear to have been used as corbels. I think they are probably commemorative of Thomas, fourth lord Berkeley, and his wife Joan.

In the 15th century the earlier high-pitched roof was destroyed, and the clerestory raised some eight or nine feet. Four large windows were inserted on either side, a waggonhead, or coved roof, was then erected with oak boarding, and transverse longitudinal ribs with very elegant bosses of perpendicular character at the intersections.[1] A few of the bosses were in existence in 1845. This

[1] Some alterations were probably made in 1715, as a Brief was issued for Slymbridge in that year. 5d. was collected at S. Allen's Church, Cornwall, being the "largest amount collected for any Brief there that year."—*Journal Royal Institute of Cornwall, VII., p. 57.*

roof was replaced by a common ceiling in 1811, and by the present one in 1845. All the angel bosses in the nave are, of course, new, but the 15th century bosses in the north and south aisles are extremely interesting. These are probably likenesses of persons interested in the work or well known at that period.

We have several instances of the Crespine head-dress, which was worn about the year 1410. It was a netted caul worn over the head, confining the front hair over the forehead and in two bunches over the ears; a roll, or wreath, appears to have encircled the head to keep the head-dress in its proper position. Over this a veil, or kerchief, was thrown, which fell down behind and on the shoulders at each side.

The fifth corbel, on the north side of the south aisle, was, perhaps, intended for Isabel, wife of James, 11th lord Berkeley; and the first on the south side of the north aisle for Queen Joan of Navarre, second wife of Henry IV., who is generally depicted with this head-dress. The horned head-dress of the lady who acts as the third corbel on the north side of the south aisle is remarkable, and certainly not unbecoming. The fifth corbel on the south side of the south aisle probably represents the master mason who built the clerestory, and the corbels at the west end of that aisle the monks of St. Augustines's, Bristol, who superintended the work. The mutilated head in the north aisle is probably a likeness of the unfortunate Edward II., and may be compared with his monument in Gloucester cathedral.

With the exception of the noble window at the east end of the north aisle, and the new one corresponding to it on the south, all the windows of the nave appear to be perpendicular insertions, and may be assigned to the same period as the bosses, the early part of the 15th century. A little more of the ancient stained glass remains in the windows of the north aisle, but unless the leading is repaired or renewed it will be lost.

In the appendix to Mr. Carter's work we find a description of some very interesting wall-painting above the nave arch. All traces of this painting are unfortunately lost. The time will come when we shall grow tired of cold white walls in our churches. To

scrape off the wall paintings and plaster, and lay bare the undressed stone, as I have often seen done, cannot be, in any sense, a restoration.

In the tower is a "ring" of five bells, bearing the following legends :—[1]

	Diam. Ins.
1. ANNO DOMINI 1631. I.B. EL. - - - - - - - - .	30
2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PLACE A ♙ R 1716 - - - - - -	33
3. GEORGE LAVRENCE & IOS. SIMS CH. WARDENS A ♙ R 1742 -	34½
4. WM HARDING & THOS WRAIGHT CHURCHWARDENS 1827 IOHN RUDHALL FECT - - - - - - - - - - - -	38
5. THEOPHILIS WILLIAMS GEORGE LAVRANCE CHIRCHWARDENS. 1699 A R· - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	42

[1] Ellacombe's Church Bells of Gloucestershire.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

Transactions at the Winter Meeting at Gloucester,

Held on 12th April, 1882.

The Winter Meeting of the Society, which for various reasons had been postponed until 12th April, was held on that day at Gloucester. By the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter the members assembled in the Cathedral after matins, and were received by the Rev. Canon Tinling in the north transept, who, on the behalf of the Dean and Chapter, expressed their gratification that the Society had visited the cathedral, and said it would give the Dean and Chapter great pleasure to afford every facility for the members to visit any part of the edifice, and to inspect the MSS. and Charters in the Chapter Library, some of which, he said, extended back to Saxon times. The President (Sir John Maclean) having, on behalf of the Society, thanked Canon Tinling, and through him, the Dean and Chapter, for his kind expressions of welcome, the members proceeded to the library, where they were received by the Rev. S. R. Majendie, the Librarian. There were present, besides the President, Sir W. V. Guise *(President of the Council)*, Sir Brook Kay, Bart., the Right Rev. Bishop Clifford, Sir Walter Morgan, J. E. Dorington, Esq. *(late President)*, Revds. W. Bagnall-Oakeley, John James, W. S. Symonds, J. F. Green, J. F. Gosling, H. H. Hardy; Dr. Paine; Messrs. S. S. Marling, J. D. T. Niblett, J. H. Cooke, W. Adlam, G. B. Witts, K. H. Fryer, J. Macpherson, W. C. Heane, C. L. Denton, and many other members and ladies.

The President took the chair in the inner room of the library, and, the members being seated, said that the first business of the day would be to hold a General Meeting of the Society, which he thought, however, would not occupy much time. He announced to the Meeting that on account of circumstances into which he need not enter in detail, Mr. P. Hallett had thought it desirable to resign his office as one of the Honorary General Secretaries of the Society, but among these causes he might mention that Mr. Hallett, in consequence of having ceased to be a resident in the county, and his frequent absence from England, felt he could not devote so much of his time and attention to the affairs of the Society as he desired to do, and as he considered the welfare of the Society required; and, moreover, he thought it highly expedient that one of the Honorary Secretaries should be resident in Bristol, which was one of the important centres of the Society.

The Council, sharing the views expressed by Mr. HALLETT, had felt constrained to accept his resignation, and in recognition of the important services he had rendered to the Society, as well in its original formation as in its subsequent conduct, had requested him to accept the office of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society. The PRESIDENT further stated that the Council had thereupon appointed the Rev. J. W. CALDICOTT, D.D., of Bristol, to the vacancy caused by Mr. HALLETT'S resignation, to act as Joint Honorary General Secretary of the Society with the Rev. W. BAZELEY, and he submitted those proceedings of the Council for the approval and confirmation of the members, which were unanimously given.

Mr. W. F. WALLER, the architect of the cathedral, called attention to, and explained, some plans of a certain portion of the crypt, displayed on the walls, the site of which the members would presently visit.

The Rev. W. BAZELEY next gave the following description of the Registers and other records in the library, some of which were exhibited.

THE CATHEDRAL MANUSCRIPTS.

There are nine MS. works extant that I know of, relating to the History and Possessions of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester.

Of these, five, and a transcript of a sixth, are in the possession of the Dean and Chapter.

There was a tenth volume extant when Rudder wrote his history,[1] and also, I imagine, when the Rev. J. Webb, in 1829, wrote his admirable Essay on the Abbey of Gloucester: the customs, privileges, and manners of the monks of that house.[2] I refer to the second volume of Abbot Parker's Register, from 20 to 30 Henry VIII.

I. In the library of Queen's College, Oxford, there is a chronicle of the abbots of S. Peter's, of Gloucester, by Walter de Frocester, abbot of the said monastery, compiled in the year 1381.

Fosbrooke, in his history of Gloucester, says: "Upon the death of John Boyfield, in 1381, succeeded Walter Froucester, the chamberlain, who wrote a chronicle of the abbey, down to the 20 Edw. III., long in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, but now lost, or lent out and not returned.

This MS. was lent to a gentleman many years ago. Instead of returning it, he presented it to a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, who placed it in the College Library. The Dean and Chapter have in their possession (No. 31) an excellent transcript of the Queen's College MS., date 1820, in the handwriting of the Rev. George William Hale, President of Queen's Coll., Oxford, and Prebendary of Gloucester.

II. In the Cottonian Library of the British Museum (Domitian VIII., 21, 22) is a MS. history of St. Peter's Abbey, giving an account of its first foundation by Osric, the sub-king of the Mercians, of Kyneburg, Eadburga, and Eva, the abbesses of the first church, of the secular priests, whom Beornulph placed there, of Edric, who

1 Rudder's Gloucestershire, page 139, foot note. 2 pp. 13 & 14, foot-notes.

was elected abbot in 1022, when the secular priests were driven out and Benedictine monks were put in possession, of Abbot Wulstan, in the time of Edward the Confessor, and of the 20 abbots who ruled after the Conquest, from Serlo, elected in 1072, to William Froucester, elected in 1381.

III. In the possession of the Dean and Chapter is a small 4to vol., bound in white vellum, of the same date as the two former MSS. It was purchased some two years ago from a Berlin bookseller, who professed to have bought it in Naples. There is no proof, that I know of, that it had been in the Cathedral Library since the creation of the Episcopate. This MS. contains altogether 187 folios, or leaves of 2 pages. The first 2 were originally blank, but now have some writing on them of a 16th century character, which shows the MS. was, at one time, in the hands of a priest who studied medicine. His initials appear to have been PH. F. I would suggest that he was one of the Fowler family of Stonehouse. Henry Fowler, Rector of Minchinhampton, c. 1618, was a great collector of MSS., and his son Henry Fowler, a celebrated physician, and respected Alderman of Gloucester, presented 14 MSS. to the College Library, of which the younger Pury was the founder.

On leaf 3 commences an account of the foundation of the abbey from the time of Osric, and the history is continued till the time of W. Froucester, and ends on the 26th leaf.

On leaf 27 commences a list of the donations, temporal and spiritual, to the abbey, which finishes on leaf 45.

On leaf 47 commences a herbal, which ends on leaf 64.

Leaf 65 is wanting, so 35 verses are lost of a poem, extolling the value of herbs, by Macer Floridus, of which there are 43 chapters. This poem ends on leaf 91.

Leaves 92 and 93 are blank.

Leaves 94-170 contain the household book of the Cloister of S. Peter, with medical prescriptions, household rules, and culinary recipes, partly in English.

Leaves 170-187 contain a medicinal treatise.

The contents of the first 45 leaves, as well as the contents of the Queen's College and Cottonian MS. will be found published in Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri, Gloucestriæ," Volume I., Master of the Rolls Series.

The Dean and Chapter possess two MS. volumes, written in Abbot Froucestre's time :

IV. 30 A : contains (1) a table of the royal gifts of manors belonging to the monastery of St. Peter, collected by D. W. Froucester; and (2) a register of the private gifts, agreements, presentations to livings, and other ecclesiastical documents relating to S. Peter's.

V. 30 B: contains ten distinct registers; namely those of the Sacristan, the Almoner of Standish, the Hostillar, the Sub-almoner, the Master of the works, the Chamberlain, the Refectorar, the Infirmarer, the Master of the Chapel, and the Præcentor. It comprises more than 1,000 charters relating to St. Peter's, some as early as William I.

VI. The Dean and Chapter possess, 32: the Registers of Abbot Braunche, and Abbot Newton, 1500-1513, bound in one volume; and also

VII. 35: The Register of Abbot Malverne or Parker, Vol. I., from 1514-1528.

These three registers contain principally leases of Abbey property, presentations to livings, manumissions of slaves and grants of pensions.

It is to be hoped that the loss of the second volume of Abbot Malverne's Register is not irreparable. It may be recovered as No. 3 has been.

VIII. The Harleian MS. 295,75 in the British Museum contains an account of donations to the abbey, &c. This, together with extracts from Nos. 4, 5, 6, & 7, has been published by the Master of the Rolls, under the able editorship of W. H. Hart, Esq. Materials exist for, at least, two more volumes.

IX. The British Museum contains a History of the Abbey, by Abbot Parker, in doggrel verse. This has been printed in Hearne's Collections, together with "Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle."

The members having spent some time in inspecting these interesting and ancient MSS. and early printed books, the PRESIDENT, in the name of the Society, thanked Mr. MAJENDIE for his courteous attention, and the trouble he had taken in shewing the treasures of the library, they proceeded to the crypt where Mr. WALLER pointed out certain peculiar features in the construction of that part of the edifice, after which they left the cathedral through the cloisters for the Spread Eagle Hotel, where lunch was provided, of which about 70 ladies and gentlemen partook. The PRESIDENT occupied the chair, and was supported by the Right Rev. Bishop CLIFFORD, Sir W. V. GUISE, Bart., and Sir BROOK KAY, Bart., &c.

Upon the conclusion of the lunch the PRESIDENT said he had a few remarks to make whilst the carriages for the excursion were being prepared, but he would not detain the members for more than a few minutes. He said the disastrous fire on the premises of Messrs. Jefferies, whereby nearly the whole stock of the Society's Transactions had been destroyed, would be fresh in the minds of the members. The Council had found it necessary to reproduce a large number of copies of Part 2, Vol. V. This was now done, and they would have been issued before this meeting, to those members who had not already received them, except for some days' delay in the transmission of the reprints of the Woodchester plates. This Part would, however, be in the hands of the members not many days hence. The first part of the Bristol Wills was also re-printed, and, with additions, would soon be issued.

He was glad also to be able to state that Part I., Vol. VI., was almost entirely set up in type, and he hoped would be ready for issue in the course

of a month. He must ask permission also to say a few words on the printing of Smyth's Berkeley MSS. for the Society, which had been so liberally sanctioned by Lord FITZHARDINGE. He wished to state that the Council was somewhat disappointed at the tardiness the members had shewn in subscribing for this valuable work, and he mentioned some circumstances which he believed had contributed to this delay, and stated that the Council had now reduced the number of demy 4to copies from 500 to 300, and had extended the time to which the names of subscribers might be received without any increase of price, and expressed a hope that members intending to subscribe would make application without delay. He then alluded to the Divisional Meetings which had been held and their popularity and productiveness. They had more than fulfilled his anticipation, and he intended to arrange, if possible, for another Meeting for the Western Division, to be held in the Forest District towards the end of May, observing that though the meeting was primarily intended for members resident within the Western Division of the county, other members and their friends would be most cordially welcomed.

After Lunch the party proceeded in carriages to Prinknash Park, which the Society had been kindly invited to visit by Mr. and Mrs. ACKERS. On arrival at the ancient and interesting mansion, which was built by Abbot Parker, the last Abbot of Gloucester, they received a very cordial welcome from Mr. and Mrs. ACKERS, and were conducted to the drawing-room, which had been prepared for a meeting. Here Mr. BAZELEY read a paper on the "History of the Manor and Mansion," which will be printed in the Transactions of the Society. Upon the conclusion of Mr. BAZELEY'S address, some observations were made by Mr. NIBLETT on the ancient painted glass in the windows.

Upon the conclusion of these remarks Mr. ACKERS, addressing the President, expressed the pleasure it had given Mrs. ACKERS and himself to receive the Society at Prinknash. The President, in reply, observed that Mr. ACKERS had somewhat anticipated him, for it was his intention before leaving Mr. ACKERS' interesting ancient mansion to express to Mrs. ACKERS and to him the cordial thanks of the Society for the very kind and hospitable reception the members had received, and he begged that they would now accept from him the warm acknowledgments of the members of the favours so kindly bestowed upon them.

Having partaken of tea and other refreshments, which had been provided in the hall, the members, in small parties, under the guidance of Mr. and Mrs. ACKERS, who were most assiduous in their attentions to their numerous guests, visited the Chapel and other interesting parts of the house, and finally concluded a most pleasant visit, marred only by the rain which had set in upon leaving Gloucester and shut out from sight the magnificent views in fine weather to be obtained from the house and grounds.

Upon leaving Prinknash Park, the party drove by Buckholt Wood and Cooper's Hill to Brockworth, noticing by the way, near the latter place, the tump, or mound, known as "Castle Hill." This is an abrupt natural eminence, whose sides would seem to have been scarped. There is no trace of any walled structure ever having been erected on it. It would appear to

have been one of those conical mounds, or mottes, which have survived from Saxon times, and which were probably defended by stockades. Neither the time nor weather would admit of a close examination of it.

On arrival at Brockworth Court, which was an old seat of the Guise family, the party was received by the Rev. S. E. BARTLEET, the Vicar of the Parish, who kindly acted as *cicerone*. The house has been very much altered and modernised, though not so much on the south side as on the western. The south side presents a good example of an old Tudor timber Manor House. The hall is a very good one of the period, though it has been somewhat shortened, and the windows all modernised.

From the old Manor House, the party visited the church close by. It is a Norman structure, consisting of chancel, choir, nave and south aisle, a central tower and a south porch. The tower is supported by two handsome Norman arches, enriched with the chevron moulding and other usual Norman decorations. The upper part of the tower has been rebuilt, as has also been the arcade of the north aisle. Against the north wall of the chancel is a good marble monument, commemorating Sir Christopher Guise, Knt. and Baronet, having a bust of the deceased within a deep recess surrounded by a wreath of bay-leaves.

In the church-yard was observed the broken head of an ancient cross, probably the original village cross ; upon the arms is the figure of a crucifix. It would seem, at some time, to have been fixed on a gable. Underneath is, apparently, a portion of an old base of a cross, probably of later date than the head just named.

From Brockworth the party returned to Gloucester, and at 7.30 assembled at the School of Art, where a meeting was held for reading papers. The President occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings observed that it was now 8 o'clock, and that as there were four papers to be read, and as some of them were lengthy, time would not admit of their being read in full and discussed. He hoped, therefore, that authors would not be displeased if he said that not more than twenty minutes could be allowed for reading each paper. He, thereupon, called upon Mr. FRYER to read his History of Lanthony Priory.

Time would not admit of Mr. FRYER'S paper being read at length, and the President, in inviting remarks upon the subject, said it might seem strange not to afford time to read a paper in full, and yet to occupy time afterwards by a discussion upon it. This course he justified upon the ground that a discussion was often of very great value. It was frequently the means of elucidating obscure points, and extending a knowledge of the subject upon which the paper treated, and this was illustrated by the discussion which followed upon Mr. FRYER'S paper, upon which observations were made by Sir WILLIAM GUISE and others.

Mr. BELLOWS followed with "Observations on some Skeletons recently discovered in the garden of St. Oswald's Priory, at Gloucester," which was succeeded by a paper by Dr. Beddoe on the Skulls so found, which being of a technical character, was taken as read.

The President then called upon the Rev. S. E. BARTLEET to read his "Memoir on Brockworth Church and Manor," which had also to be greatly

curtailed. This likewise was followed by a discussion, in which the President, Sir William Guise, and others took part. Inasmuch as it is intended that these papers shall be printed at length in the Transactions of the Society, it would not appear to be of so much consequence that they were not fully read.

The President next called upon Mr. Cecil Davis to read his paper on the Monumental Brasses of Gloucestershire.

Mr. Davis pointed out the great importance, interest, and value of Monumental Brasses, as a branch of archæology, stating that it was a subject deserving very careful study. Alluding to the extreme value attributed to these artistic and beautiful historic monuments by Mr. Hadow, in his valuable memoir upon the subject, printed in the 2nd volume of the Transactions of the Society, he had determined to make a complete collection of all the Gloucestershire Brasses, and to obtain all the information he possibly could respecting the worthies whom they commemorated; and solicited from those present the communication of trustworthy facts, which he said he would collect and arrange for publication. He mentioned that Mr. Chance had liberally offered to devote a portion of the Gloucestershire Journal, at intervals, to a detailed account of these Brasses, which generous offer he had accepted.[1]

The number of Monumental Brasses now existing in Gloucestershire, he observed, was about 80. These, he said, might be divided into three classes, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Civil, but a great number, through neglect, wanton mischief, or downright theft, had been lost, mutilated, or destroyed.

After some general remarks upon the frequent changes which took place in armour, and also in the costume of both men and women during several centuries, Mr. Davis conducted the company to the Museum, in which his interesting collection of rubbings was displayed. Of these we append the following list:

A List of Monumental Brasses in Bristol and Gloucestershire.

1 *c.* 1370 Winterbourne. A lady of the Bradestone family.

2 1392 Wotton-under-Edge. Thomas, 4th Lord Berkeley (in armour) and wife Margaret. (Lent by J. D. T. Niblett, Esq.)

3 1396 Bristol, Temple Church. Civilian, half length.

4 1400 Deerhurst. Sir John Cassy (judicial costume) and wife Alice, with canopy. (Lent by J. D. T. Niblett, Esq.)

5 *c.*1400 Cirencester. Wine Merchant (?) and wife Margaret, imperfect, with canopy.

6 *c.*1400 Northleach. Wool Merchant and wife.

7 1401 Chipping Campden. William Grevel (civilian costume) and wife Marion, with canopy.

8 1401 Dyrham. Sir Morys Russell (in armour), and wife Isabel, with canopy, imperfect. (Lent by the Rev. T. Blathwayt, M.A.)

9 *c.*1411 Bristol, Trinity. John Barstaple.

1 This is now, July, 1882, being carried out.

10 *c.*1411 BRISTOL, TRINITY. Isabella, wife of last.

11 *c.*1430 QUINTON. Joan Clopton (vowess), with canopy.

12 1438 CIRENCESTER. [Richard] Dixton (in armour), with canopy.

13 1439 BRISTOL, ST. MARY REDCLIFF. Sir John Juyn (judicial costume).

14 1440 CIRENCESTER. Robert Page (civilian costume) and wife Margaret, six sons and eight daughters, with canopy.

15 1442 CIRENCESTER. Reginald Spycer (civilian costume) and four wives, Margaret, Juliana, Margaret, and Joan[1].

16 *c.*1445. NEWLAND. Man in armour and wife, imperfect, very curious and interesting crest, representing a "free miner." (Crest lent by J. D. T. Niblett, Esq.)

17 1447 NORTHLEACH. Thomas Fortey, imperfect, William Scors (both in civilian costume), and their wife Agnes (head lost), with two groups of children and canopy, both imperfect.

18 1450 CHIPPING CAMPDEN. William Welley (civilian costume), and wife Alice.

19 *c.*1450 LECHLADE. Wool Merchant and wife.

20 1458 NORTHLEACH. John Fortey (civilian costume), with canopy.

21 *c.*1460 BRISTOL, TEMPLE CHURCH. A Priest remarkable for being palimpsest.

22 1461 BRISTOL, ST. PETER'S. Robert Lond, chaplain.

23 1461 RODMARTON. John Edward (civilian costume).

24 1462 CIRENCESTER. William Prelatte (in armour) and two wives, Agnes and Joan.

25 1467 CHIPPING CAMPDEN. John Lethenard (civilian) and wife Joan. (Lent by J. D. T. Niblett, Esq.)

26 *c.*1470 CIRENCESTER. William Notyngham (civilian), imperfect, and his wife Cristina.

27 1475 BRISTOL, ST. MARY REDCLIFF. Philip Mede (in tabard) and two wives.

28 1478 BRISTOL, ST. JOHN. Thomas Rowley (civilian), and wife Margaret.

29 1478 CIRENCESTER. Ralph Parsons, priest.

30 *c.*1480 BRISTOL, ST. MARY REDCLIFF. John Jay (civilian), and wife Joan.

31 *c.*1480 CIRENCESTER. A priest.

32 *c.*1480 CIRENCESTER. Civilian and wife.

33 1484 CHIPPING CAMPDEN. William Gybbys (civilian) and three wives, Alice, Margaret, Marion. (The effigies of the husband and one wife are covered by pews. Feb., 1882.)

34 *c.*1485 MICHELDEAN. Margaret and Alice, wives of Thomas Baynham.[2] (Lent by J. D. T. Niblett, Esq.)

35 *c.*1485 NORTHLEACH. Woolman and wife.

36 *c.*1490 NORTHLEACH. [John Taylour] (civilian) and wife Joan.

1 See Trans., Vol. II., p. 151, and Plate 1.

2 See ante p. 131, and Plates VII., VIII.

37 1493 TORMARTON. John Ceysyll (civilian.)

38 1497 CIRENCESTER. John Benet (civilian), imperfect, and wife Joan.

39 1497 SEVENHAMPTON. John Camber (civilian.)

40 1500 FAIRFORD. John Tame (in armour) and wife Alice.

41 *c.*1500 CIRENCESTER. Civilian, imperfect, head restored.

42 *c.*1500 MINCHINHAMPTON. Civilian and wife.

43 1501 NORTHLEACH. Robert Serche and wife Anne.

44 1505 OLVESTON. Morys Denys and his son Sir Walter Denys (both in armour.)

45 *c.*1510 LECHLADE. Civilian, John Twinyhow (?).

46 *c.*1510 MINCHINHAMPTON. John Hampton and wife Elyn in shrouds. Their daughter, Dame Alice, in the habit of a nun.

47 1513 CHELTENHAM. [Sir Wm. Greville] (judicial) and wife.

48 1515 BISLEY. Katherine Sewell.

49 1518 EASTINGTON. Elizabeth Knevet in heraldic cloak.

50 1519 GLOUCESTER, ST. MICHAEL. Alys and Agnes, wives of William Henshawe.

51 1519 MINCHINHAMPTON. Edward Halyday and wife Margery.

52 *c.*1520 DEERHURST. A lady.

53 *c.*1520 DOWDESWELL. A priest in a rich cope.

54 1521 KEMPSFORD. Walter Hickman (civilian) and wife Cristyan.

55 1522 BRISTOL, ST. MARY REDCLIFF. John Brook (judicial) and his wife Joan.

56 1523 NEWENT. Roger Porter.

57 1525 DEERHURST. Elizabeth Cassey.

58 1526 BERKELEY. William Freme (civilian), imperfect.

59 1526 NORTHLEACH. Thomas Bushe (civilian) and wife Joan.

60 *c.*1530 CIRENCESTER. Two ladies.

61 *c.*1530 NORTHLEACH. William Lawnder, priest.

62 1534 FAIRFORD. Sir Edmond Tame (in armour) and two wives, Agnes, with two sons and three daughters, and Elizabeth in heraldic mantles.

63 1534 FAIRFORD. Same as last, but only one son.

64 1544 GLOUCESTER CRYPT. John Cook (civilian) and wife Joan.

65 1546 WESTON-UPON-AVON. Sir John Greville (in armour.)

66 1559 WESTON-UPON-AVON. Sir E. Greville (in armour.)

67 1560 WHITTINGTON. Richard Coton (civilian) and wife Margaret.

68 1570 BRISTOL, GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Nicholas Thorne and two wives.

69 1571 THORNBURY. Avice, wife of Thomas Tyndall.

70 1583 CLIFFORD CHAMBERS. Hercules Raynsford (in armour) and wife Elizabeth.

71 1586 BRISTOL, ST. WERBURGH. William Gyttins (civilian) and wife Mary.

72 1587 CIRENCESTER. Philip Marner (civilian.)

73 1590 WESTON-SUB-EDGE. William Hodges (civilian.)

74 1590 YATE. Alex. Staples (civilian) and two wives Avis and Elizabeth. (During the late restoration this brass was covered with seats, leaving only the figure of one wife visible.)

75 *c.*1598 LECKHAMPTON. William Norwood (civilian) and wife Elizabeth.

76 1601 CLIFFORD CHAMBERS. Elizabeth Marrowe.

77 1605 WORMINGTON. Anne Savage.

78 1609 ABENHALL. Richard Pyrke (civilian) and wife Joan.

79 1614 TODENHAM. William Molton (civilian) and wife Millicent.

80 *c.*1620 MINETY. Nicholas Poulett (in armour) and wife Mary.

81 1626 CIRENCESTER. John Gunter (civilian) and wife Alice.

82 1636 BRISTOL, ST. JAMES. Henry Gibbs (civilian) and wife.

In making a perambulation of the room Mr. DAVIS pointed out that

No. 1, the rubbing of a Brass at Winterbourn, representing a lady of the Bradeston family, of the date of about 1370, was the earliest Brass in the County.

No. 2 With respect to the effigy of Lady Berkeley, he said it should be noticed that the hair was worn over the forehead only, and confined in a gold, or silver, net-work, called *crestine* or *crespine*, and that a small kerchief is pinned at the top of the head and falls behind; the ornamented work, he said, seen around the head of the figure, must not be confounded with the head-dress, the head being resting on a piece of cloth adorned with sprays, and stretched diagonally over an embroidered cushion, having a tassel at each corner. He also called attention to the Collar of Mermaids, worn by Lord Berkeley over his camail of chain.

No. 3 With respect to this Brass he observed that half-length figures are not common in Gloucestershire. The earliest of this type is that now exhibited from the Temple Church at Bristol.

No. 4 On passing this rubbing Mr. DAVIS remarked that since it was made the figure of St. John Baptist has disappeared.

No. 5 With respect to this rubbing he called attention to the groining of the canopy, which he thought was an indication that the deceased was a wine merchant. He also referred to Nos. 30 and 64, as of the same character.

No. 7 He observed, exhibited a merchant's mark, as well as the coat of arms of deceased, and said that merchants' marks might be also seen on Nos. 9, 14, 15, 20, 28, 35, 36, 45, 51, 54, and 59. These Brasses extend in date from 1401 to 1526.

No. 8 He drew attention to the fact that the armour worn by Sir Morys Russell, as shewn by this rubbing, was very similar to that worn by Thomas, 4th Lord Berkeley, No. 2.

Nos. 9 and 10 These rubbings, he said, represented portions of the Brasses of John Barstaple and Isabella his wife, at the Trinity Almshouse, Bristol. They are now loose, but it is intended, he said, that they should be presently refixed to slabs in the chapel now under restoration.

No. 11 The Brass, of which this is a rubbing, is in an unusually good state of preservation. The figure is attired as a widow. Pears are placed at the ends of the lines of the Elegiac verse. These are taken from the arms of the family.[1] The arms, he remarked, still retain traces of colouring.

No. 16 Man in armour and his wife, with a very curious crest of cir. 1445. The figures are incomplete, but the crest, he said, represents a free-miner with his hod upon his back, his pick in his hand, and a veritable candle-*stick* in his mouth, for it consists of a *stick*, with a lump of clay at the end, in which is placed the candle.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN here said that before passing on he was desirous of stating that the crest referred to was not, as supposed by Mr. DAVIS, of the same date as the Brasses. The latter he had correctly attributed to about the middle of the 15th century. The crest, however, was totally unlike the Brasses, both in respect to material, and the style of the engraving. In his opinion, it is at least 100 years later. It is true, he said, that it is laid in the same slab, but this he had no doubt was done on the occasion of one of the several "restorations" this fine and interesting church had suffered.[2]

No. 31 This rubbing, Mr. DAVIS remarked, represented a priest clad in a cassock, which was very rare.

Nos. 46 & 47. The Brasses of which these are rubbings, Mr. DAVIS said, may be classified as "eccentric." The first, viz.: that of John Hampton and his wife, (Minchinhampton), 1510, are represented in shrouds, and Anne Savage, No. 77 (Wormington) 1604, as in bed.

Mr. DAVIS concluded his address with some general remarks on the variety of the costumes displayed on the rubbings, and the archæological and historical value of these ancient and interesting remains.

1 This lady was a Besford, who bore: *Gu., a fess ar. betw. six pears or.* So that the use of the pears was in allusion to the arms of her own family and not to those of her husband, whose arms were: *ar. two bars gu. fretty or.*; and with these arms the former are impaled on the Brass. It is very singular that, according to Burke, one family of *Clopton* bore arms almost identical with those assigned to *Besford*: viz., *Gu. a fess betw. six pears or*, the only difference being the tincture of the fess.—ED.

2 We have, through the courtesy of Messrs. Hough and Bright, of Coleford, the publishers of Nicholls' "Forest of Dean," the opportunity of laying before our readers an engraving of the crest in question, which can scarcely be mistaken for 15th century work.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. DAVIS's remarks, the President directed special attention to the great work which Mr. DAVIS had achieved. In Haines' Manual of Brasses in Gloucestershire, 82 Brasses had been scheduled. Mr. DAVIS had made a pilgrimage to all the churches in the county in which Brasses are known to exist, and, with the exception of four or five, had made a rubbing of every Brass, forming the fine Collection exhibited this evening. He, therefore, thought Mr. DAVIS was entitled, in a special degree, to the thanks of the Society, for the arduous labour he had undergone in bringing together the illustrations of these monuments, so valuable as works of art, as illustrations of the varying fashions in arms and armour, male and female costume, &c., and of the manners and customs of several centuries.

The meeting then broke up.

REMARKS ON SOME SKELETONS FOUND AT GLOUCESTER, IN 1881.

By JOHN BELLOWS.

Read at Gloucester, 12th April, 1882.

Thomas Blundell, nailmaker, occupies premises at the end of Half Street, facing the north-west corner of the enceinte of the Bishop's Palace, Gloucester. There is a large garden belonging to the premises, which is situated partly in the rear of the house and partly adjoining the street on the left of it. In the spring of 1881, the occupier was digging in this garden, when he came down upon some skeletons, at a depth of from two to three feet below the surface of the ground. Further exploration led to the discovery of the remains of more than forty persons: most of them men; but one or two skeletons of females were found among them; and one of a child about 7 years of age. These remains lay scattered over an area of several hundreds of square yards. Their general direction was that of east and west: but that this was rather the result of accident than of intention, seems probable, from some of the bodies having been thrown *athwart* the others, at an angle of, perhaps, 20 degrees, and in such a manner as shewed they had been laid promiscuously in a heap: there being, in one place, three in depth. The whole of the remains were in the same stage of preservation, which would indicate a simultaneous burial, and not the accumulation of successive periods of sepulture.

Throughout the whole stratum in which the bodies had been deposited, were scattered fragments of Samian and other Roman pottery, with Roman tiles, and broad-headed nails: while no article of mediæval or modern date was found at the same level; though a considerable number of such things were turned up nearer the surface. These circumstances, together with the fact

that one of the skulls bore marks of abrasion, which, according to the opinion of several medical men who visited the spot, had been received *before* death, would point to the ground having been used for burial after a battle, which must have occurred during the Roman occupation of the city.

The only clue afforded of the probable date of this occurrence is that a coin was found among the skeletons, which may enable us to get an approximation to it. This was a "third brass" of JULIA MOESA, who flourished about the year 220.[1] As it was considerably worn, we must allow some years *after* this period: and without laying any stress on the point, we shall probably be not far from the mark in saying that the event, thus indicated, must have happened in the latter half of the third century: (A.D. 250 to 300)

The piece of ground in which the skeletons lay, is about 100 yards from the north-west angle of the Roman city: that is, a short bowshot from the edge of the moat, which at this angle formed a weir. This weir served in the middle ages as a mill-dam, and in all probabily was so utilized by the Romans also.

There were two reasons why this north-west angle of the fortification must have been the subject of special care and watchfulness on the part of the legionary garrison stationed here. First, owing to the conformation of the ground (as I have shewn in my paper on the Wall of Gloucester, in the Proceedings of the Cotteswold Club[2]), it was not feasible to have the moat close under the wall along the western side of the city, inasmuch as this boundary was on a slight declivity. This obliged a space of 200 feet or so to be left between the foot of the wall and the inner edge of the ditch: a "bare land," of which the traces are evident to the present day. Had the moat been kept on the higher level, it might have been tapped by an invading force and rendered valueless for defence. By leaving the slanting ground, and keeping to the level below, a river was maintained, some 14 or 15 ft. in depth and 100 ft. wide, all along what is now Half Street,

[1] Julia Moesa was sister of Julia Domma, the wife of Severus

[2] Vol. VI., p. 154.

and past the site of the Hooper monument to a point in front of the West Gate. From this point it converged towards the wall, running between the city and the castle, which stood where the prison now is. Beyond this is met the river Severn, of which it in fact formed an artificial branch.

It will be apparent that as the other three sides of the moat stood at a level many feet above this western one, the weirs, or falls, at the N.W. and S.W. extremities were points needing special vigilance in case of attack, as a breach once made at either of these points would at once run the northern, eastern, and southern moats dry. The south-western corner was so well protected by the castle on the other bank of the river that an attack on it would have been impracticable with any chance of success. The north-west angle had no such additional defence, however, and being on the side towards the enemy—for the Silures *were* the enemy—it was the most likely part of the city to be attacked.

That the construction of the wall itself at this point was of great strength we may infer from the size of the stones employed. Two of these Roman blocks have been re-used in the wall opposite the little cloister, close to the covered passage between Pitt Street and the Palace Yard. One of these is of shelly oolite, and the other of red sandstone. The lewis-holes in them are turned sideways in the re-building.

Even in the time of Augustus the artillery of the Romans was very formidable : some of the larger balistæ throwing stones the eighth of a ton weight. At the period we have under consideration such engines were even more extensively used : and we may be assured that this north-western angle of Glevum would be defended by the most potent weapons the Romans could bring to bear in the defence of a spot of such vital importance to the maintenance of the garrison.

In view of the several points thus briefly indicated, I take it to be fairly probable that a body of Silurian Britons had made an attack on the Roman city in the third century, and that they came to grief, leaving a number of their dead on the field, who had been struck down at short range by the shot from the walls—

stones or darts—and, that, after the affray, the Romans gathered them into a sort of rough order on the spot, and covered them with a few inches of earth, much as I have observed the dead covered after the battle of Gavelotte : *i.e.* so slightly, that the form of each body could be distinguished along the ridge they formed.

I do not give this as more than a probability : for where we have but a slender clue to an archæological problem, more than a probability is not obtainable.

Dr. Beddoe, who came twice to the spot during the exhumation of the skeletons, took careful measurements of the skulls with a view to establishing their ethnological character, and has embodied the results in a paper for the Society's Journal.

REMARKS ON THE SAME SKELETONS.

By JOHN BEDDOE, M.D., F.R.S.

Read at Gloucester, 12th April, 1882.

With regard to the discovery of these skeletons, their locality, position, &c., I have nothing to add to what Mr. Bellows has said.

By the courtesy of the owner, and with Mr. Bellows' kind assistance, I was enabled to examine all the remains, and to measure such of the crania and calvaria as were sufficiently perfect. Of these there were 11 in all, not including No. 9. With two exceptions, these had, apparently, belonged to adult males, all, or almost all, in the prime of life. Of the exceptions, one was probably the skull of a female, the other was that of a young person, I think of a boy. This is the same skull which Mr. Bellows has mentioned as having the mark of some injury, probably received before death, on the frontal bone. It is further remarkable for its singular proportions. Unlike all the others, it is brachy-kephalic, and that in a remarkable degree—its index of breadth being fully 85. I am not disposed to invoke the aid of posthumous distortion to account for this. No evidences of such distortion struck me in the other skulls. I am more disposed to think the condition a pathological one, and to set down this skull as hydrokephalic. It may be worth noting that in the crypt at Micheldean, among the crania of, not improbably, the posterity of the same tribe that furnished these skeletons, there is an almost globular one, yielding the enormous breadth-index of 91. This also has probably been hydrokephalic. In neither case is there any link of passage between the round form of the exceptional skull and the long one of the majority. Every other skull, which I have yet seen, both at Gloucester and at Micheldean, is decidedly dolichokephalic, using that word as English anthropologists commonly use it: that is to say, the breadth-index

invariably falls well below 80, below $\frac{4}{5}$ of the length. In other respects also the type is pretty uniform. The height of the skull is moderate and varies little—measured from basion to bregma, it lies between 66·8 and 73·2. The forehead is rather low and narrow, the point of greatest breadth is set rather far back, as regards the meatus; the temporal region is flattish; the norma occipitalis is in some instances pentagonal, but on the whole presents nothing very remarkable; there is more or less parieto-occipital, or post-vertical flattening; the dolichokephaly is occipital, that is to say, the lengthy form of the skull is due more to the prominence of the upper occipital region than to the preponderance of the parts in front of the ear. The dimensions are, on the whole, small, and I have no doubt the cranial capacity would measure below the average of ancient or modern English skulls. The femora and tibiæ, however, vary much in length; and one, at least, of the former must have belonged to a man of six feet or upwards.

The first question is—do the characters of these crania enable us to speak with some confidence as to the race to which they belonged. I think they do. Two or three of them might very well be Anglo-Saxon, or modern English; but, on the whole, they present one of the types which we used to call Keltic, or old British. To speak more precisely, it is the neolithic, or long-barrow, type of Thurnam, somewhat modified, probably by a cross of the bronze or round barrow race, but retaining the prominence of occiput, which originally distinguished it. Though its average index of breath, therefore, is greater than occurs in the more exquisite examples of the neolithic type, it is less than in any mediæval or modern English series with which I am personally acquainted. My observations on the Micheldean series are not yet complete, but I believe its index of breadth will not differ much from that of the one under consideration.

These skeletons, therefore, are probably Silurian or Bodunian. They may possibly have belonged to the servile population of the city, among whom a great excess of adult males is conceivable. But as appearances favour the notion of their having been buried all at once, one would have to suppose some very sweeping pestilence to have occurred, during which the dead were interred in

numbers, and with but scanty covering of earth. The hypothesis advanced by my coadjutor, Mr. Bellows, seems decidedly more probable—*i.e.*, that insurgent Silurians may have attacked the city, and been repulsed with heavy loss, after which the slain were buried where they fell. I should have been more thoroughly satisfied with this view, had there been more marks of violence on the skulls or skeletons: the injury on the frontal bone of the boy is scarcely satisfactory. Still it is quite conceivable that many men might be slain without recognisable marks being on their bones. The only other objection to the hypothesis, which I can see, is the presence of a certain quantity of fragmentary Samian pottery, which may however have been simply thrown out here as rubbish, and may have had no relation, except that of contemporaneity, with the bodies. Further investigation is possible and desirable.

Table of Measurements of Gloucester Skulls.
In millimetres.

	Length.			Breadth.					Height.		Arcs.				
	Maximum	Glab-Inial	Front-Inial	Front-Min.	Zygoma	Biauric.	Maximum	Face-length	Basio-berg	Basio-Max	Circum-Max	Auric-sup. ci	Frontal	Parietal	Occipital to inion
1	186	180	180	98			138		128	132	520	279	129	132	76
2	172	167	167	98?			134		126	129	494	249	127	126	78
3	188	185	184	—			140		135	138	536	264	139	132	66
4	187	179	173	101			136		125?	130?	533		127	137	66
5 Boy	169						144?								
6	176	172	174	94		114	137								
7	183	180	179	99			140?	66					129	132	68
8	194	190	184	103		110	148		133	139	569	292		345	
9 Frgmt.															
10	190	182	181	91		104	138		132	134	515	277	132	134	
11 Fem. ?	179	163?	170?	98		106	132				517	269			
12				93	130			64							
13	186	172	177	96	139	111	146		136		541				
Averages, excluding 5 and 11.	184	178	177	97	134?	110	139	65	130	133	530	272?			

My Glabella should perhaps rather be called Ophryon: it is the most prominent spot between the brows. Fronto-inial length from most prominent part of upper frontal region. Frontal-minimal breadth, above external superciliary angle. Biauricular ditto, from above origin of zygoma just in front of ear. Maximum ditto, *wherever* found. Circumference, in line of maximum length, *i.e.* from glabella to most distant part of occiput. Auriculo-superciliar arc, from meatus to meatus.

INDICES.

	Of Brdth.	Of Height.		Of Circum.
		Basio-Bregm.	Basio-Max.	Auric-Supraci-Arc.
1	74·2	68·8	70·9	53·6
2	77·9	73·2	75	50·4
3	74·4	71·8	73·4	49·2
4	72·7	66·8	69	
5	85·2			
6	77·8			
7	76·5			
8	76·3	68·5	71·6	51·3
9				
10	72·6	69·4	70·5	53·7
11	73·7			52·
12				
13	78·5	73·1		
	75·2 incldng. 11	70·2	71·7	51·7

REMARKS ON A COLLECTION OF SKULLS IN A VAULT UNDER THE CHURCH OF MICHELDEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BY JOHN BEDDOE, M.D., F.R.S.

In a small crypt, or charnel-house, under part of the south aisle of Micheldean church, is a collection of human bones, stacked in mass, and including a large number of skulls, many of which are tolerably perfect, and even susceptible of measurement. Their history is, I presume, the same as that of similar collections elsewhere, viz.: the removal of skeletons from a somewhat crowded graveyard, when they began to interfere with the orderly disposition of the bodies of new tenants. Such a practice has, however, been long discontinued in England; and we shall probably not be far wrong if we look upon these skulls as mediæval rather than what is usually understood by modern.

They are skulls of good size and fair development; and there is a certain degree of family, or rather ethnic, resemblance, among those which I have been able to examine. These are eight in number, of which six, if not seven, are masculine. One of the males appears to have been rickety, or hydrocephalous: in this, the index of latitude amounts to 91, a proportion seldom, if ever, observed in normal and healthy British heads. The others are all dolichocephalous, or mesocephalous, ranging as to index of latitude, between 72 and 78, while the absolute, or basilo-bregmatic, height varies between 65·7 and 74·4. The five underformed males all conform fairly to a single type: they vary indeed in aspect when viewed vertically, one being nearly elliptic, two ovoid, and two somewhat pyriform, but in other respects there is much agreement. They are all long and rather low skulls; their norma occipitalis is roundish; though the zygomata, except in the elliptical skull, are

not particularly wide, the skulls are all phœnozygous; the point of maximum breadth lies rather high, and in some at least is parietal; in only one is parieto-occipital flattening noted: the orbits present no very marked character, except in No. 3, where they are very square: the nose has been aquiline in at least four of the five: the brows are somewhat prominent, but not remarkably so; the nasal index, I think, small. None of the skulls have lower jaws.

The two remaining crania, of which one, if not both, are female, are low and flattish, with narrow foreheads; one of them is cryptozygous, and altogether they do not conform well to the type above described. It may be well to compare these Micheldean skulls with other series of crania belonging to this part of the country. Four such series, measured by myself, have been published in the Transactions of this Society,—which may be distinguished as the mediæval and modern ones of St. Werburgh's, that of St. Leonard's, also in Bristol, and the ancient Gloucester series, described by Mr. Bellows and myself jointly.

Of these, the first differs strikingly from the Micheldean series by the much greater absolute and relative breadth of the head. The second consists of skulls mostly somewhat broader and more capacious than those we have to do with. The third, a small series of only three male and two female skulls, has some points of similarity with the present one, as well as with the Gloucester series. This last is, in all respects, the most interesting. I find between it and the Micheldean one a certain general resemblance, but several distinct though not very wide differences. The masculine skulls from Micheldean are, on the whole, better developed than the Gloucester ones: every dimension is a little larger, the forehead is distinctly broader and more elevated, and a larger part of the circumference is forward of the ear; that is, the dolichocephaly is less occipital. All these are points of superiority. Still, there is a certain resemblance in general proportions, including the cephalic index, or relation of breadth to length. The two female skulls from Micheldean, with their narrower foreheads and lower vertices, remind me more of the Gloucester males. Neither the

males nor the females of Micheldean bear much resemblance to the old Anglian or the prevailing modern English type. These latter have usually more regular contours and differ much in the form of the cheekbones and of the orbit. In the Micheldean skulls, as in the men of the Forest in the present day, the breadth of the cheekbones as compared with the temporal region, and their prominence in the face, form a conspicuous feature. How far this was the case with Mr. Bellows's Gloucester Silurians, I can hardly say: the zygoma had perished in almost every skull that we measured. In the long-barrow type the zygoma is often not visible; but the Gloucester skulls may have deviated from that type in greater breadth of zygoma, as well as in smaller elevation.

Supposing the old Forest type to have been identical with that of our Gloucester Silurians, as is likely enough, what influences may have produced the changes I have noted? It is hard to say. Probably round-barrow men, Kimric Britons, Italian, or so called Roman, soldiers, English, and even Norman, conquerors, may have mixed their blood with that of the Foresters, but I do not believe that even the English, though numerous enough to change the language, were sufficiently so to modify the physical type very much. The continuity of the ancient forest laws and periods for holding courts, &c., pointed out by Mr. Bellows, speaks strongly against the submergence of the population by anything like an overwhelming flood of Anglo-Saxon invaders. Perhaps, after all, the changes in question may be due as much to influences connected with advancing civilization as to admixture of new blood.

MEASUREMENTS OF EIGHT MICHELDEAN SKULLS.

Sex	Length.				Breadth.						Height.		Indices.		Arcs.											
	Maximum.	Front Inial	Glab-Inial	B. D. †	Frontal	Zygoma	Near Ear	Step	Maximum	Mas.	Basio-Breg.	Basio-Max.	Latitude	Altitude.	Frontal	Parietal	Occp. sup.	Total	Occip. Inf.	Biaur. Bregm	Biaur. Fron.	Head Norm. V.	Head Norm. O.	Nose	Phaenozyg.	Parietal Occip flat.
M.	7·4	7	7	7·3	4	4·9	4·3	4·3	5·4	4·8	5·2	5·3	73	70·2	5·3	5·3	2·4	13	1·8	12·4	11·	Pyr.	Rd.	Aq.	Ph.	No.
M.	7·25	7·1	7	7.2	4·3	5·5	4·5	5·	5·65	5·	5·4	5·5	77·9	74·4	5·8	4·7	3	13·5	1·6	13·1	11·6	Elli.	M.	Aq.	Ph.	No.
M.	7·5	7·4	7·4	7·4	3·8	5·	4·5	5·6	5·6	5·1	5·4	5·4	74·6	72	5·2	4·8	3	13	1·9	12·7	10·6	Ov.	Rd.	(?)	Ph.	No.
M.	7·7	7·7	7·6	7·6	4·1	5·1	4·5	5·1	5·9	5·4	5·5	5·5	76·6	71·4	5·6	4·2	3·9	13·7	2·3	14·3	11·8	Pyr.	Rd.sq.	Aq.	Ph.	No.
M.	7·5	7	7·1	7·4	3.9	5·1	4·5	4·6	5·4	5·	5·2	5·9	72	69·3	5·8	5·2	2	13	2	13·2	11·8	Ov.	(?)	Aq.	Ph.	M.
Av. of 5 mls.	7·47	7·24	7·22	7.38	4·02	5·12	4·46	4·72	5·59	5·06	5·36	5·36	74·8	71·5	5·54	4.84	2·86	13·24	1·92	13·14	11.36					
Abnorm.mle. Rickety.(?)	6·7	6·8	6·7	6·5	4·1	(?)	4·7	5·3	5·1	5·1	5·5	5·5	91·	80 6	5·6	4·2	3·3	13·1	1·5	13·7	11·4	Rd.	Rd.	Aq.	(?)	No.
(?)	7·4	7·2	7·1	7·4	3·9	5·2	4·5	4·5	5·4	(?)	4·9	5·	73·	66·2	5·3	4·9	2·8	13	22	13	10·8	Ov.	M.	Aq.?	Ph.	M.
F.	7·3	7·1	7·	7·3	3·8	4·6	4·2	4·6	5·6	5·	4·8	4·9	76·7	65·7	5·8	5·2	2	13	2	13·2	11·8	Ov.	Rd.	C.(?)	Aph	M.
Av. of 8.	7·34	7·16	7·11	7·27	3·99	5·05	4·46	4·75	5·63	5·05	5·22	5·27	76·8	71·3	5·55	5·81	2·8	13·16	1·91	13·2	11·35					

† Length measured Barnard Davis's way, *i.e.* from immediately above glabella.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

Transactions

At a Special Meeting for the West Gloucestershire Division.

Held on 23rd May, 1882.

A Special Meeting for the West Gloucestershire District of this Society was held on Tuesday, 23rd May, to visit Staunton, Newland, &c. The arrangements were carried out by Mr. G. W. Keeling, *Hon. Local Secretary*, under the directions of the *Vice-President* of the District, Sir James Campbell, Bart., and the District Council, with whom were associated some of the principal residents in the neighbourhood. Among the latter may be mentioned Col. Noel, Major Lowe, Messrs. Edwin Crawshay, M. W. Wemyss-Colchester, W. C. Heane, G. E. Francis, F. E. Guise, Russell J. Kerr, F. Blundy, and W. Æ. Seys; and of the Clergy, the Revds. J. F. Gosling, H. H. Hardy, John James, John T. Harding, J. Trollope, and W. Smith. The rendezvous was at Staunton Church.

Many of the party arrived at Coleford by the Severn and Wye Railway at noon, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to Staunton. The first halting place was at a remarkable monolith by the side of the highway leading from Gloucester to Monmouth, about a mile from Coleford. Here they were joined by the President, Sir John Maclean. The members, however, had scarcely alighted from their carriages when they were subjected to a drenching shower of rain. This monolith is of unhewn stone, and stands 8ft. above the ground, and probably it is as deep beneath it. It is known as "The Long Stone." No tradition concerning it remains, except that if it be pricked with a pin, exactly at midnight, it will bleed. Mr. Nicholls hazarded an opinion that it was a Roman Centurial mark, and judging from its size, thought it was, probably, one of the *prosignes*; and he went on to describe the Roman system of division, or centuriation, of the land, after it had been secured and appropriated to the colony; but was interrupted by a heavy down-pour of rain which compelled the company to rush to their carriages and hasten with all speed to

STAUNTON CHURCH.

At Staunton the party was joined, a contingent arriving from Monmouth and the west, and now numbered 100 persons or more. Having assembled in the interesting and curious old church, the President introduced Mr. J. H. Middleton, who, he said, had come down from London for the express purpose of studying this church and that at Newland, in order to give the members of the Society the best information he could relating to them. The members, he said, he was sure would, like himself, very fully appreciate Mr. Middleton's kindness.

Mr. MIDDLETON then gave a very clear and interesting address on the church, which, he said, was remarkable as shewing in its structure the various changes which had taken place. In the construction of this church, he observed, they had the whole history of the development from the Norman to the Early English form of architecture. As far as he could understand, the earliest part of the church was commenced about the year 1100, and the old builders not being in a hurry to finish their work built slowly on and on. The style of building was changing during the progress of the work, and the history of the alteration was shown in the varied style of the arches. The work was begun at the north-west corner where there were two arches distinctly Norman, being plain semi-circles without moulding, and the capitals of the simplest form without any transitional character. The next three arches on the north began to show change ; their form is pointed, but they have no mouldings, and they still maintained the Norman type in the capitals. He therefore thought it was evident that the work on the north side of the building was completed before that on the south aisle was begun. Passing on to the south, it would be seen that mouldings began to be introduced. At first the carving on the capital is of a very simple character, but gradually as the builders passed on to the east the forms became Early English in type. This peculiarity in the construction of the edifice was very instructive, because one did not often see the whole process of change in architectural style so plainly shown in a single building. He believed the church was completed about the year 1200. Its plan, then consisting of nave, with very narrow aisles, two transepts, central tower, and chancel narrower than at present. The first alteration made in the church was the widening of the south aisle, and that seemed to have been done in the beginning of the 14th century, the date being shown by the window at the west end. When this was done the west wall of the transept was removed and the tower arch on that side had to be strengthened, because the tower began to give way. Besides the alterations made in the 14th century, Mr. MIDDLETON pointed out others which had been made at subsequent dates. The other aisle had been widened and the west wall of the north transept removed. The third alteration was probably made in the 15th century, though the church had been so much renewed and altered it was impossible to be certain. The chancel was widened in the 15th century, which had been a source of injury to the tower, because the walls did not resist the thrust of the arches so well as they did before. There was an interesting piscina in the north chapel, the position of which was rather unusual. Pointing out the peculiarity in the approach to the pulpit, he said a curious alteration would be noticed, which was made in the 15th century or the beginning of the 16th, viz., the building of the stone stairs against the wall. These stairs served three purposes, first as a means of ascent to the pulpit, then as an approach higher up to the rood-loft, and next to the belfry. Before this staircase was constructed, access both to the rood-loft and the belfry must have been gained by a ladder, which means of ascent was not unusual in early times. Later on, when musical services began to be somewhat common, staircases were nearly always put to the rood-lofts. There were two fonts in the church, one of which had been so often described that he need not say anything about it.[1] It appeared to him to be Saxon, and the other of

[1] It is described and figured by the Rev. Canon Scarth, ante p. 67.

later design seemed Perpendicular. There was once a screen with the rood-loft above it, and there appeared to be traces of screens in the north and south tower arches.

As Mr. Middleton's memoir on this church will be printed in the Transactions this brief outline will here suffice.

After inspecting the church, and noticing the base of the ancient village cross still *in situ* opposite the church gate, the party proceeded to a small field near, called "the Castle Meadow," from which name it was supposed to be the site of an ancient castle. The little field is of a rectangular form and it was thought may possibly be the site of a Roman "Speculum," a small outpost for reconnoitreing the country and signalling, but for this purpose it is not in the best position which might have been selected. With the object of testing its character, excavations had been made under the superintendence of Mr. Francis, and at the depth of 3 or 4 feet, charcoal and the bones of animals and birds were found, together with shards of coarse pottery, some small pieces of brass trellis, much oxodized, and a small piece of worked stone resembling a portion of a Roman column.[1]

The objects of interest next on the programme were the "Double View," "St. John Baptist's Well," and the "Buck-Stone." The visit to the two former was entirely abandoned in consequence of the recurrence of heavy rain, but many of the party struggled to the top of the lofty hill, 891 feet above the sea level, on which the latter is situated. The Buck Stone is rather of geological than antiquarian interest. It consists chiefly of old red conglomerate, resting upon a narrow neck of sandstone. The mass on the top is 19 feet by 13 feet. Its entire circumference is 57 feet, its height 12 feet, and the point of sandstone on which it stands is about 2 feet in diameter. A man placing his shoulder under the north-east corner may rock it with very little effort.[2]

Mr. F. J. Nicholls suggested that the Buck-Stone derived its name from Bwlch Stone = bwlch, gap, division; he remarked that the sandstone upon which the mass of conglomerate rested was not continuous to the crown of the hill, which is higher than the stone and not far distant, and he thought the stone had at some time slid and rolled over, becoming inverted, and that the sandstone had become eroded by the weather.

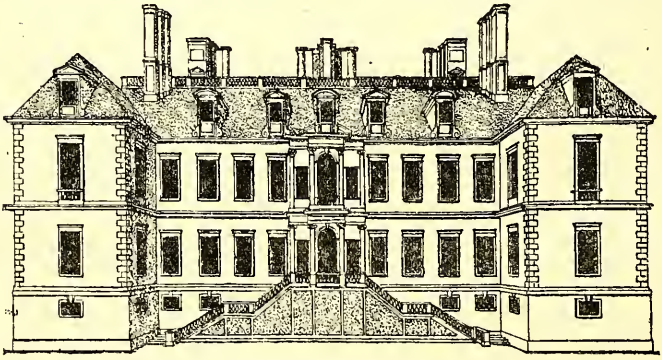
1 Since the meeting we have discovered some particulars which show the piece of ground in question to be the site of the old manor house of the Manor of Staunton. Robert Brayne died in 12 Elizab. (1570), seized *inter alia* of this manor, leaving two daughters coheirs, of whom one, Emma, married Sir Charles Somerset, Knight, and the other, Ann, married George Winter, Esq. In 20th Elizab., by Deed, dated 27 January, a partition was made of this manor, and to George Winter was assigned, *inter alia*, "Item the mansion, or capitall howse, of Staunton, beinge utterly decayed and nothinge remayninge but broken old walls and a barn, with one orchard, called 'Court Orchard,' adjoyninge to the same howse." George Wintor died 24th Elizabeth, and soon afterwards the Manor of Staunton was sold to Benedict Hall. Subsequently the Court Orchard was exchanged by William Hall with the Rector, as shewn by a Terrier of the Rectory, dated in January, 1704-5, in these words:—"A parcel of land called Court Orchard, formerly belonging to William Hall, Gent., but long since exchanged for a like parcel at the end of Mr. Hall's stable, this Court Orchard bounds with the poor's garden, the highway leading from Staunton to Hymeadow, *the waste called the Castle Ditch*, and the land of Thomas Wysham, called Dade (?) Pool on all parts thereof." The Court Orchard is doubtless the piece of ground now a garden plot, and a meadow belonging to the rectory, lying on the S.E. of the Castle Meadow, whilst the Castle Meadow has the gardens of the almshouses on the N.W.

2 A Week's Holiday in the Forest of Dean, p. 76.

Mr. J. D. T. NIBLETT considered that the texture of the Buck-Stone is similar to that of the slab of rock on which it rests : viz., old red sandstone conglomerate of quartz pebbles, exceedingly hard in most of its veins, but very perishable in others, and hence the form and origin of this singular object. He contends that the "Buck-Stone" means the Goblin Stone. Seen from any point, especially from the Monmouth Road, and cut against the sky, it has a most weird appearance.[1]

Returning from the Buck-Stone the excursionists assembled at Buck Stone Cottage, the residence of Mr FRANCIS, the crown solicitor, where they were hospitably entertained at lunch by Mr. and Mrs. FRANCIS.

After lunch, the rain having temporarily ceased, the whole party resumed their carriages and proceeded to Newland by way of Cherry Orchard, a beautiful and picturesque drive which the cessation of the rain rendered very pleasant. Approaching Cherry Orchard Farm attention was directed to the site, on the hill above, of the great mansion of the Hall family, called "High Meadow."



High Meadow House.

It commands beautiful views, especially on the west and south. The estates were carried, by the marriage of Benedicta, the only daughter and heir of Benedict Hall, to the first Viscount Gage. This lady was coheir of the Baronies of Percy, Poynings, and Fitz Payne. The house was demolished about 60 years ago. This house, from the style of its architecture, must have been erected about the end of the 17th century, but there was an earlier mansion, which had been for several generations the seat of the Halls. At the time of the civil war Benedict Hall was seated here and garrisoned his house for the king, but eventually was obliged to abandon it. It was here the plot was matured by which Lieut. Colonel Kyrle betrayed Monmouth to Massey.[2]

1 Mr. Niblett's illustrations :

Bug, Bw, Bwci, Bwbach, Old Bogie,	Welsh	Hobgoblin. threat. hobgoblin. bugbear. scarecrow.	Though shalt not be afraid of the *Bug* by night, nor for the arrow that flieth by day. *Ps.* XCI., 5, *Old Version.*

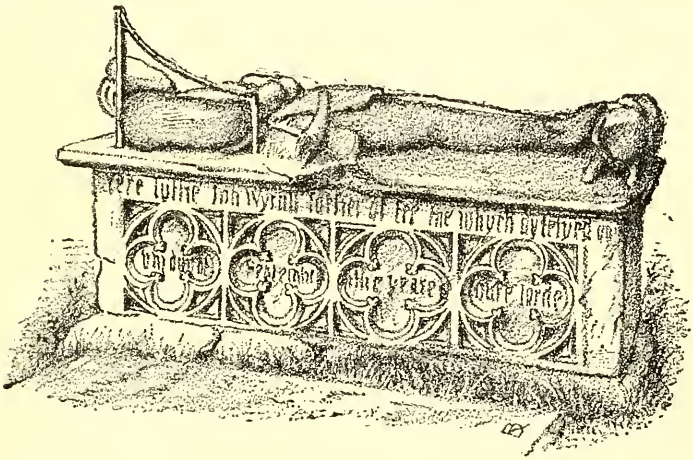
Puck from the Icelandic puke, an evil spirit.

2 Webb's History of the Civil War, II., p. 98.

Lord Gage, in 1823, sold his manor of Staunton, of which High Meadow was then the *caput*, and his manor of English Bicknor to the crown, but there would seem to have been some previous negotiations for its purchase for presentation to the Duke of Wellington, but on inspecting the place the Duke was not pleased with its resemblance to the scene of part of his peninsular campaigne. On visiting the Double View he exclaimed, "The Pyrenees —the Pyrences!"

Before entering the picturesque and charming village of Newland a halt was made to view, from a distance only, the Great Newland Oak, one of the very largest in the kingdom. It is of extreme age, and measures 45 feet in circumference, five feet above the ground.

The carriages drew up at the Lichgate, on the eastern side of the churchyard, and the visitors proceeded at once to examine the ancient tomb and effigy of John Wyrall, Forester in Fee. The legend around the tomb would seem to have been for a long while much decayed and abraded from exposure to the weather, and there has been some uncertainty as to the christian name of the deceased. He has been called "Junk" and Jenkin, but neither of these names appears in the family pedigree (See ante Vol. I., p. 68). The deceased is represented as recumbent upon an altar tomb, his feet resting against a dog, and clad in a short tunic, apparently wadded, and short fitting hose. On his right side hangs his hunting horn, and on his left his cotcau



du chase. His bonnet, or cap, is drawn back in plaits and tied behind like a sack. Effigies of this type, in hunting costume, are of extreme rarity. There is an example of the 14th century in Glinton church, near Peterborough, and a drawing of this Newland example was made some years ago by Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., which is engraved in "L'Art de Venerie par Guyllame Twici," p. 64. The sides of the tomb are divided into four panels, each being filled with a quartrefoil within a circle. The legend is continued around the plinth, and is thus given by Nicholls, who wrote some 25 years: "Here : lythe : Ion : Wyrall : Forster : of : Fee : the : whych : Dysesyd : on : the : VIII : day : of September : in : y^{e} ; yeare : of : ourc : Lord · MCCCCLVII : on : hys : soule : God : have : Mercy : Amen."

The whole of the inscription on the north side, except a few letters, is now obliterated, as is also the christian name of the deceased on the other side. There was also formerly another inscription through the sunk parts of the panels, but this is now undecipherable. Some portions of the iron hearse, which covered the effigy, yet remain. The curious tomb was doubtless originally in the church, whence it ought not to have been removed.

We have no record of John Wyrall as a Forester of Fee, but there were anciently nine in the Forest, each holding one of the nine Bailiwicks into which the Forest was divided, and one chief Forester over all the Foresters. These bailiwicks were held in serjeanty, but the services somewhat varied. William de Dene died 43rd Hen. III., seized of the bailiwick of Dene, which he held upon the custom of finding one horseman and two footmen for the custody of the said bailiwick. In 45th Henry III., William de Lasseberge died seized of 12 acres of land in St. Briavels, which he held by the service of finding one serjeant in the Forest who was bound to attach vert and venison, and to this Forestership, on the death of Thomas Hathewy, was found annexed the Chief Forestership of the whole of the Forest of Dene, as it was afterwards held of 9th Edw. IV., by Robert Greyndour. The Foresters held certain privileges which are set out in the pleas of the Forest (see ante p. 127).

Having inspected this tomb the party proceeded to another on the south side of the church. On a slab, the edges of which are chamfered beneath, is incised the figure of a man holding a bow in his left hand and an arrow in his right. He is dressed in the hunting costume of the time of James I.

On entering the church the PRESIDENT requested that the company would be seated and Mr. MIDDLETON would explain the edifice to them.

Mr. MIDDLETON said there was special interest in that church, for, as a rule, churches started from small beginnings, and were added to from century to century, but that one, with a trifling exception, was built exactly as they now saw it. He was speaking of the walls and not of the windows, most of which had been put in in the last few years, or scraped, to look as if they were new. The building was commenced about 1300, and went on steadily about 40 years, the last part done being naturally the highest, the tower, which was the most splendid, and was a sort of transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular. Judging from the splendid pinnacles on the tower, which were remarkably gorgeous, and how early the Perpendicular was used, the tower must have been completed about 1340. He called their attention especially to the west window, the mouldings of which were very rich. Of the decorated windows round the church there was only one left; all the others had been inserted in the Perpendicular period or else destroyed at the late "restoration." Unfortunately, all the screens were removed from the church, though there were marks remaining to show where they had been. The date of the present font was 1661, on which account it was of great interest. At the west end of the north aisle there is an aumbry which probably shows the orignal portion of the font. Its use was to hold the salt, oil, and a basin. He remarked that people had sometimes supposed, from the frequent mention of basins in connection with fonts that the mediæval priests were in the habit of using them for baptisms instead of the font. This was not so. The sponsor had to lift the child out of the font

and, the child having the chrism, or holy oil, on it, there was the chance that some of the oil might come upon the sponsor's hands, and sponsors were therefore required to wash their hands before they went out of the church. The tombs of the church were worthy of notice, among them are effigies of two priests in sacramental vestments, one of which is curious, its date being at the beginning of the 14th century. It has a peculiar form of alb. The other is of the 15th century. One of the chief features in connection with the church was the number of rich endowments. Chantries were founded in connection with the church, and an extract from some of the records gave one some idea of the uses of chantry priests, who had not only idly to sing masses for the welfare of somebody's soul, but often had other duties besides these to perform. He read an extract showing that the priests sometimes had scholastic duties imposed upon them.

Mr. J. F. Nicholls remarked that one of the greatest benefactors to Bristol was a native of this parish, having been born at Clearwell, and educated at Newland. He went from thence, at the close of the 16th century, and said afterwards, like Jacob of old, "I went across with my staff, but now am become two bands." By his will, dated in 1631, he bequeathed to the Grammar School at Newland the same amount as Mr. Bell had given: viz., £10 per annum. That man, Mr. Nicholls said, was John Whitston, founder of the Red Maid's School at Bristol, generally known at Bristol as Alderman Whitston. Mr. Nicholls, in conclusion, enquired if the Newland Grammar School continued in existence.

The Rev. W. Smith (Vicar of the parish), in reply to Mr. Nicholls' enquiry, said that the foundation of the Newland Grammar School still continued in existence, but the School had been removed to Coleford. He said further that there is a tradition that some of the chantry lands were given to Mr. Bell, and that being smitten with remorse for having appropriated that which belonged to the Church he gave back a portion; part of his bequest being for an almshouse and part to the Grammar School. An application was afterwards made to the Court of Chancery that the terms of the Will should be carried out, and by a Decree of the Court the Grammar School obtained a share.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Middleton for his interesting and instructive address, Sir John Maclean said he was desirous of saying a few words on some of the monuments.

He first called attention to the effigies in the south aisle, which, he said, though they had been shockingly ill-used, by being scraped all over and otherwise damaged, still possessed very great interest. The effigies have been, he presumed traditionally, attributed to Sir John Joce, or Joyce, and his wife, who was a daughter of Sir John Button, or Bitton, of Bitton, in this county, Knt., who was summoned against the Scots in 1300, and this gives some clue to the period in which Sir John Joce lived. He would probably have been some 25 or 30 years younger than his father-in-law, and may have died in 1349, as stated. The character of the effigy would, however, appear to be somewhat later. The effigy of Sir John, as well as that of his wife, very closely resemble those of Hugh Despencer (son of Hugh the younger) and his wife at Tewkesbury. Sir John Joce, like Hugh Des-

pencer, is represented in a spherical bascinet, which was probably pointed, but the upper part has been broken off. To this a camail of chain-mail is attached, in the usual way, by laces threaded through staples. He wears a jupon, upon which doubtless his arms were originally painted, and a hauberk or skirt of mail. His arms and legs are encased in plate, but gussets of mail appear at the arm-pits and elbows, and he wears spurs, though the leathers only remain. A horizontal baudric or girdle encircles his hips, to which his sword was slung, but that and his dagger are now lost. His head rests upon a tilting helm, surmounted by a fine bearded human head as a crest, decorated with a highly-enriched circlet. The upper part of the head, which was made from a separate piece of stone, and fastened on with a pin, has been lost. The lady wears a close-fitting gown, over which is a mantle, fastened by an embossed or jewelled band across the breast, from which a long pendant of a similar character hangs down in front. She wears the square head-dress, similar to that worn by the wife of Hugh Despencer, and to that of Queen Philippa, who died in 1369, in Westminster Abbey.[1] The feet of each effigy resting against a lion. Sir JOHN MACLEAN further remarked that if this monument was correctly assigned to Sir John Joce, it had doubtless been originally erected in the South Chapel,[2] which was probably built by him, as stated by Atkyns, as a Mortuary Chapel. The style of the architecture was of the period in which he lived, and agreed also with fashions of the effigies.

1 Since the meeting, through the obliging courtesy of Mr. W. C. Grist, of Chalford, we have been favoured with a copy of "Notes on Newland Church," by Mr. W. White, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, read before the Institute on 30 Nov., 1863. Mr. White, who stands very high in his profession, complains very strongly of the perverseness of the workmen employed in the restoration, who, "in answer to his remonstrances and denunciations for acting contrary to express orders, in dressing down all the little inequalities of the chamfers and octagons of the pillars, caps, and bases, &c., told him that at any rate they were 'erring on the right side.'" We can only wonder that Mr. White did not, in these circumstances, have a Clerk of the Works in charge during his absence. Of this monument he says: "This consists of two stone effigies of the departed, upon a panelled altar tomb, the panels of the tomb are traceried and canopied. The work was delicately, but boldly, cut in Caen stone; the crockets and fynials were carved with spirit, but the greater portion had perished, and dropped to pieces through damp. I rejoiced, however, to find that, from being covered up and protected by the jamb of the arch against which it stood; several of the panels were in perfect order for re-instatement, and they were such as to show the spirit and character of the work, for the reproduction of the remainder. They were clean, bright, and fresh as they came from the workman's hands. I had had it scrupulously and carefully removed for protection and restoration, and money was being raised to replace it. When I visited the church, some months after completion, I found that this had been committed to a stone-cutter, who actually re-cut the surface of the effigies, to give them freshness of finish, adding fingers and noses to the somewhat mutilated forms, leaving, indeed, the general form and outline as before, but scarcely a particle of its original spirit. He also not only renewed the whole panelling of the tomb, but, so far as I could discover, made off with the old, excepting one poor fragment, which he did not consider worth carriage." As regards the section Mr. White says: "One is richly and cleanly undercut, and the other is shallow, and finished in a rough slovenly way." He adds: "I trust that this fragment is now, and will be henceforth, religiously preserved by the side of the new work, if it is too imperfect to be still inserted in one of the new panels." Unfortunately this fragment cannot now be found, but the stone-cutter's "job" remains in all its ugliness, as an evidence of his presumption and incapacity.

2 White states that he found this monument "just outside the Probyn aisle, its east end standing partly against the pier." This could hardly have been its original position, as the Probyn chapel is of later date.

Sir John Joce, Sir JOHN said, was the owner of Clearwell, and was an ancestor of Robert Greyndour, who inherited that estate from him. This led Sir JOHN to speak of the fragments of the two Brasses still remaining on the floor of the chapel, which he believed to be those of the said Robert Greyndour and Johanna his wife. The words "Sr. Christopher Baynham, Knt.," were incised in the slab between the figures. Robert Greyndour died in 1443, and was, we know, buried in his chapel at Newland. Two years afterwards his relict founded a chantry at the Altar of St. John Baptist and St. Nicholas there, to be called the chantry of Robert Greydour. This lady afterwards married Sir John Barre, who died in 1483. She survived, and in 1484 made her Will, in which she directed that her body should be buried in her chapel at Newland, with her husband Robert Greyndour. The style of the armour of the male figure would seem to be rather too early for the date of the decease of Robert Greyndour, and the head-dress of the lady is of a fashion much too early for the death of Lady Joan Barre, but it is not at all improbable that the affection which led her to richly endow a chantry for her husband, and forty years afterwards to desire to be buried by his side rather than with her second husband then recently deceased, prompted her at the time of his death to cause his effigy in brass to be laid down, and her own, in the fashion of the time, by his side, a practice very common at that period.[1]

Sir JOHN stated that he had traced the institution of every priest to the Greyndour Chantry, from the date of its foundation to its dissolution ; and he mentioned that several gravestones to the memory of the Baynhams and Throgmortons, heirs of the Greyndours, and inheritors of Clearwell, remained on the floor of the chapel. To one of these, he remarked, had been appropriated one of the original altar slabs, upon which all its five crosses remained to be seen. It is very remarkable, he said, that there are no fewer than four altar slabs laid down in the floor of this church, besides the High Altar, which is underneath the present altar, and measures 9 ft. 4 in. in length, all easily distinguished by their crosses, a larger number than he had ever seen in any other church. One other had been converted into a gravestone as early as 1552, perhaps from motives of reverence. A calvary

1 Since this paragraph has been in type my attention has been called to the representation of these Brasses in the *Antiquarian Repertory* of 1780, p. 259, at which date the figures were complete, though the whole of the circumscribed legend, with the exception of the words ". . . . die Maie . . . Anno dni Millio CCCC . . . . ," the four shields of arms and the plate of the free miner, were missing.

Neither Robert Greyndour nor his wife died in the month of May. This, therefore, seems conclusive evidence that the conjecture expressed in the text cannot be sustained.

In Haine's Manual I., p. cxij., the following note occurs : "c. 1445, St. Christopher Baynham, Knt. and Lady, Newland, Gloucestershire," but in his list of Brasses in Gloucestershire, II., p. 69, he gives no name, but says, simply "a man in armour," Sir Christopher is out of the question. He was the great-grand-nephew of Robert Greyndour, and did not die until 6th October, 1557, far too late to have worn the armour depicted on the Brass. The chapel was undoubtedly built by, and belonged to, the owners of Clearwell, and the only owner of that estate, whose death at all falls within the period in which armour of the fashion shewn on the brass was worn was Sir John Greyndour, father of Robert above-mentioned, who died in 1416, but in which month is unknown to me. These circumstances led me to examine the Brass more carefully and to investigate the matter, generally, more closely, and I have come to the conclusion, for reasons which I will give hereafter, with an illustration of this most remarkable and interesting monument, that the knightly figure can be no other than that of Sir John Greyndour.—J.M.

cross has been incised, of the entire length of the stone, but the dedication crosses of the altar still remain. At the top we have "Hic jacet." The date 1552 appears on the cross, and below, across the stone, the words :— "Henricus Nayler, Thomas Nayler, Pater et Filius."

The vote of thanks to Mr. MIDDLETON having been very cordially given, the party left the church, and repaired to the residence near of Mr. and Mrs. BAGNALL-OAKELEY, who had courteously offered afternoon tea. Here they received not only a hearty welcome, but shelter during a pitiless storm. In consequence of the unfavourable weather it was found necessary to abandon the proposed visit to the Scowles, but the party re-entered the carriages and drove to the village of Clearwell, where they inspected the ancient village cross, a few years ago restored by Lady Dunraven, who had also erected and endowed a church for this village. Thence they proceeded to visit the remains of an ancient cross a short distance from they wayside near Sling, called *Cattle-cross*. The shaft appears to have been reversed, the tenon which rested on the socket is now on the top.

The members now returned to Coleford, where dinner had been provided at the Angel Hotel. The President took the chair. The thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. G. W. KEELING for the services he had rendered in forming and carrying out the programme, which, in spite of the weather, had contributed to an enjoyable day, and one which would leave many pleasant reminiscences.

Amongst those present during the day thus brought to a close were— Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., &c., President; Sir WILLIAM VERNON GUISE, Bart., F.L.S., F.G.S., President of Council; Sir JAMES CAMPBELL, Bart., one of the Vice-Presidents; the Revs. G. W. BLATHWAYT, T. HOLBROW, H. PROCTOR, R. HALL, W. SMITH (Newland), W. ARNOLD (Chepstow), J. BUCKLEY, D. J. DAVIS, M. ROBINSON, W. TAPRELL ALLEN, T. J. WRIGHT; LAWSON LOWE, F.S.A.; Messrs. J. D. T. NIBLETT, F.S.A., G. B. KEELING, GRANVILLE LL. BAKER, G. A. D'ARGENT, J. H. COOKE, J. MURRELL, F. BLANDY, R. CREED, T. B. EVANS, W. C. GRIST, R. WAUGH, R. G. FOSTER, D. FOSTER, R. H. FRYER; and the following gentlemen from Bristol :— Messrs. JAMES DERHAM, WALTER DERHAM, C. PASS, W. GEORGE, J. F. NICHOLLS, and T. W. JACQUES.

Notices of Recent Archæological Publications.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT & EFFIGIES IN PORLOCK CHURCH, SOMERSET, with reasons deduced from the documents pertaining to the Manor and Chantry of Porlock, for attributing the Tomb to the memory of John, fourth Baron Harington, of Aldringham, and Elizabeth (Courtenay) his wife, afterwards wife of William Bonville, of Chewton, Somerset. By Maria Halliday. Torquay: The Torquay Directory Company, 1882.

It is gratifying to recognise a wide-spread and increasing desire, almost amounting to a passion, for clearing up obscure passages in family history. The admirable little work which lies before us is an example. The undertaking was simply the result of an accident. A lady by chance sees in a remote village church a most sumptuous Monument, "more befitting a cathedral," as she describes it, than a retired country church. Upon an altar tomb, beneath an ornate canopy, in the ancient church of Porlock, on the west coast of Somerset, rest the effigies, in alabaster, of a Knight and his Lady. As is usual with monuments of this class and period, it does not bear a date, nor does the canopy or effigies exhibit any arms or mark of any kind, by which the persons represented might be identified, except that the knight's head rested upon a helmet surmounted by a lion's head erased, as a crest. The lady was impelled to attempt to discover to whose memory this splendid monument was erected. She recognised the crest as that of the Harington family, and with this slender clue to guide her she pursued her search through the Public Records and other documents with praiseworthy patience and assiduity until she had succeeded in establishing the fact that the monument commemorated Henry 4th Baron Harington, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edward Courtenay 3rd Earl of Devon. In pursuing this investigation she has deduced from record evidence an excellent pedigree, illustrating the connection between the ancient families of Courtenay, Bonville, Fitz Roger, Harington and Grey; and inasmuch as we have ourselves gone personally over much of the same ground, we can bear testimony to the care which has been shewn in the preparation of the pedigree, and the accuracy attained.

The author has enriched her monograph on the monument by recording some stirring incidents in the lines of the Harringtons and Bonvilles during the Wars of the Roses, which will be read with interest; and in support of her conclusions has given, *in extenso*, a collection of evidences bearing upon the history of the families treated of, and relating to the foundation and suppression of the Porlock Chantry, founded by John Lord Harrington The illustrations, which are excellent, are from the pencil of Mr. Roscoe

Gibbs, of Torquay. We must mention, with special commendation, Plates VI., IX., and XI., printed in gold and colours by Messrs. Marcus Ward. The whole get up reflects great credit upon all concerned.

The work was originally intended for private circulation, but a limited extra number of copies have been printed to meet the possible demand of those whom the author has not the pleasure of including among her acquaintances, and can be had on application to Mr. Roscoe Gibbs, of No. 3, Union Street, Torquay.

THE REGISTER BOOK OF CHRISTENINGS, WEDDINGS, AND BURIALS, WITHIN THE PARISH OF PRESTBURY, in the county of Chester, 1560-1636. Edited by JAMES CROSTON, F.S.A. Printed for the *Record Society* (Lancashire and Cheshire), 1881.

CHESHIRE AND LANCASHIRE FUNERAL CERTIFICATES; A.D. 1600 to 1678. Edited by JOHN PAUL RYLANDS, F.S.A. Printed for the *Record Society* (Lancashire and Cheshire), 1882.

THIS excellent Society continues in its usual activity. The two volumes at the head of this notice form the 5th and 6th which have been issued to the members of the Society since 1878. The Society is well supported, and well deserves all the support it receives. We are glad to see from the Report for the year 1880-81, that, notwithstanding all the valuable work it has accomplished, it has a good substantial balance at its bankers.

The parish of Prestbury is one of great importance, comprising within its area a large portion of the Hundred of Macclesfield, including no fewer than thirty-two Townships, and embracing a tract of country forty miles in circumference. The selection of this parish, therefore, for the commencement of printing a series of Parish Registers would seem to be well made.

Mr. CROSTON, in his Introduction, gives a brief history of the institution of these valuable records. The precise date of their first introduction is very obscure. The earliest order for their institution now known to exist was the Injunctions of Cromwell, as Vicar-General, in September, 1538. Circumstances, however, would seem to point out that some kind of authority for their establishment must have been given prior to that date, and Mr. CROSTON appears to us to have scarcely given sufficient weight to the evidence. In 1536, the Yorkshire insurgents, in order to draw in the common people, gave out, among other grievances, that they would be forced to *pay for christenings, marriages, and burials*, orders having been given for keeping Registers thereof; and Sir Piers Edgcombe, on the 20 April following, writes to Cromwell, then only Lord Privy Seal, that of the "'Kyngges sojettes' in the Scheres off Cornwall and Devonsher, be in greate feer and mystrust, what the Kyngges Hyghnes and hys Conseyll schulde meane, to geve commaundement to the parsons and vycars off every parisse, that they schulde make a booke . . . . wher in to be spicyffyyd the namys off as many as be weddyd, and the namys of them that be burryed, and off all those that be crystyned." This may be rather an apprehension than an accomplishment of an order, and may have created a difficulty which rendered it politic to delay the order, nevertheless there are many Registers which commence at an earlier date, particularly in 1537.

From the extent of the parish, the Registers of Prestbury contain entries relating to several families of station and importance, which give to them a special local value. They are not so rich, however, in the record of local incidents as may other Registers, but they disclose a very low state of morality in the parish about the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Opening the book by chance we find that in the year 1577 out of 47 baptisms there were as many as 10 of them of bastard children, or more than one in five; but it is right we should add that this was a larger proportion than we noticed in any other year, and soon afterwards, from some cause or other, the spurious births ceased to be noted, though we fear they did not cease to exist. The book appears to be carefully edited, and it possesses a good index.

Mr. Rylands' work is, we consider, of more interest. Great as is the genealogical value of Parish Registers, they are eclipsed in value by the Funeral Certificates. In former times it was required that the funerals of all persons of distinction should be attended by one of the Officers of Arms, whose business it was to take Order for the funeral, and to see that the rules of precedence, which were laid down by authority, were minutely adhered to, and in 1567 the Earl Marshall issued an Order, wherein it was enjoyned that every King of Arms, Herald, or Pursuivant, who should serve at any funeral, should bring into the Library or Office of Arms, a true and certain certificate, under the hands of the executors and mourners, or mourner, present at the funeral, stating the day of the death, the place of burial of the person deceased; and also to whom married, and what issue they had; the age of such issue at the time of the said burial, and to whom they were married. The Certificates generally contain the armorial bearings of the deceased, and often notices of collateral branches of the family. After the Revolution of 1688, heraldic influence began to decline, and these certificates ceased to exist about the end of the reign of Queen Anne.

In his Introduction, Mr. Rylands gives much interesting information with respect to the ceremonial used in the obsequies of different ranks of men, and the number of mourners limited for the several degrees, from the sovereign to an ordinary gentlemen. Many of the details furnish much quaint and curious information. From the earliest times there has been much splendour and display used in the burial of eminent persons. The funeral of the republican Oliver Cromwell cost the nation no less a sum than £28,000; and this dignified ceremonial continued almost to our own time. The funeral of Lord Nelson in 1806 is said to have been the greatest, most grand and solemn, that ever took place in England, and was nothing wanting of the banners, penons, penoncels, coat-of-arms, sword, helmet, gauntlets, spurs, &c., which were used in the funeral rites of the knights and gentlemen, whose Funeral Certificates form the subject of Mr. Rylands' volume. Of the details of the Duke of Wellington's funeral we have no knowledge.

The Certificates in this volume afford much genealogical information, though they are defaced by many blanks, and the order observed in some of the funerals is of much interest. The arms of the deceased persons are generally blazoned, but a large number are "tricked."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. G. B. WITTS, a member of the Council of this Society, whose qualifications for the task are well known, has in the press an *Archæological Handbook of the County of Gloucester*, being an explanatory description of the Archæological Map of the County by the same author, on which are shewn 112 British and Roman Camps, 25 Roman Villas, 43 British and Roman Roads, 28 Long Barrows, and a large number of Round Barrows. We have been favoured with the sight of the proofs of the first 96 pages of this work, and have great pleasure in being able to commend it to the attention of the members of this Society, and to all who take an interest in the pre-historic and early antiquities of the county. The work is to be printed by subscription, and application for copies should be sent to the author, Hill House, Leckhampton, near Cheltenham, or to Mr. G. Norman, "Examiner" Office, Cheltenham.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE SURVEY, temp. Henry I.

ALL students of the early history of our country know too well the great hiatus which exists in our records between the date of the Domesday Survey (1086) and the time of Henry III. It is true we have some Scutage Rolls of the time of Henry II., especially that of the 14th of that king (1167), levying an aid on the marriage of the king's eldest daughter, but these records, which may be found in the Red Book of the Exchequer, as a rule, give only the names of the Barons and great Tenants in Chief, and the *number* of Fees each certified he held. Scutage Rolls may also be found on the Pipe Rolls of Henry II., and his sons Richard and John, but they have the same defect. The names of the Knights and other sub-tenants do not appear.

There is, however, in the Cotton Collection, British Museum, a record which sets out the names of Landowners, in the County of Lincoln at the beginning of the reign of Henry I., which, as far as this county is concerned, to a large extent bridges over this chasm. Its date would be about the period of a generation, or 30 years, later than that of the Domesday Survey. This very important record has been printed by Hearne in his edition of the *Liber Niger* (1728), but he has assigned to it a wrong date. This has been corrected from internal evidence.

This valuable record, the like of which, unfortunately, does not exist for any other county, is announced for publication, by subscription, in photographic *fac-simile*, by Mr. James H. Greenfield. The autotype reproduction will be executed by that eminent photographic artist Mons. Praetorius (the special Photographer to the British Museum and Public Record Office). 100 copies only will be worked off. Price £1 1s. each.

Though this record relates primarily to Lincolnshire, doubtless many of the landowners in that county held lands also in other counties, so that it will, indirectly, possess a value for such counties.

Applications for copies should be addressed to Mr. James H. Greenfield, 16, Montpelier Road, Peckham, S.E.

In Memoriam.

JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, D.C.L., LL.D.

The science of genealogy has sustained a very severe loss in the removal from among us of one of its greatest ornaments and most able scholars, in Joseph Lemuel Chester. His name was widely known for his painstaking research, and consequent accuracy of detail, and for the courteous readiness with which he was at all times prepared to answer from his extensive collections any enquiries upon genealogical subjects. Moreover, he would seem to have very fully recognised the value of the old Latin motto: Bis dat qui cito dat, for he almost invariably answered all applications for information by return of post. This affords evidence of the methodical care with which his collections had been arranged and indexed, while it is also an index to the mind of the man.

Colonel Chester was an American by birth, having been born at Norwich, in Connecticut, in 1821. It is not necessary we should advert to the details of his history prior to his coming to this country, whither he was sent in 1858, in some official capacity by the American Government, during the War between the North and the South. He had, however, objects of his own: viz., to investigate the history of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the genealogy of his own English Ancestry. He soon became recognised in this country as a skilful and trustworthy genealogist. In 1861 he published the "Life of Rogers, the Marian Proto-Martyr, with Biographical Sketches of some of his Descendants," which work was highly commended by the English press. Henceforth he made England his home, and entered zealously upon the prosecution of his favourite studies. He was one of the founders of the Harleian Society in 1869, in which Society he continued to take the warmest interest until his lamented death. For it he edited the Parish Registers of St. Dionis, Backchurch, St. Mary, Aldermary, and St. Thomas the Apostle, London; and at the time of his death was engaged, in conjunction with Dr. Howard, in editing the Herald's Visitation of London in 1634, of which the first volume has been delivered to the members. But his great work, and that by which he will be chiefly known, was the editing and annotating "The Marriage, Baptismal, and Burial Registers of the Collegiate Church St. Peter, Westminster." The MS. of this work, the result of ten year's labour, with that liberality which was a part of his nature, he placed at the disposal of the Council of the Harleian Society with only some slight restrictions, and it was issued in 1876, as one of the series of the Society's volumes. "His sole object was to leave it as a legacy to the nation which he was wont to say had always treated him kindly and whose hospitable shores he never intended to leave, and where, at length, as he always wished, he found a final resting place." This work justly earned for him a reputation more than European. In 1877, Columbia College, New York, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., and in 1881 he was distinguished by our own University of Oxford with the degree of D.C.L. in recognition of his services to English literature.

Colonel Chester was a man of remarkably fine presence, tall and well formed, though stout, with a very handsome countenance, a full white beard, and most genial and benevolent aspect. He was for many years subject to attacks of gout, and suffered from a severe attack of this malady last winter, which kept him confined to his room for several weeks. From this, however, he had nearly recovered, though he continued weak. In a letter to the writer of this notice, dated 21 April, he says: "My Dr. is just sending me off to the sea-side for a fortnight for an entire change of air, &c." His health, however, continued to get worse. On the 5th May he underwent a medical examination by Sir James Paget and Dr. Moxon, who pronounced him to be suffering from a cancerous tumour in the stomach of considerable size and standing, but not of necessity immediately fatal. He gradually, however, became worse, and died on the 26th of the same month, to the great grief of a wide circle of friends to whom his simple manners, genial disposition, kind heart, and an ever readiness to oblige, had greatly endeared him.

INDEX.

Abenhall, de, 129, 130, 139, 140, 140n, 141, 142, 175; Ped. 181, 182, 183.
Abenhall, Advow. and Church, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 148, 149, 154, 158, 159, 160, 171-175; Institutions to, 175; Valuation of, 171; Inventories of, 171-175; 263; visit of Society to, 264; Mr. Middleton's remarks on, 264-265; the same printed, 277-278; Sir J. Maclean's remarks on, 264; quaint epitaph at, 264; Brasses at, 264, 278, 342; Inscriptions on bells, 278.
Abenhall, Bailiwick of, 140, 141, 142, 143.
Abenhall, Manor of, History of, by Sir John Maclean, 123-209; 137, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162, 187, 189, 207, 207n.
Abenhall, parish, population of, 172; area of, *ib.*; array of, *ib.*; Inventory of, 173; Terriers of, 173-175; 262; 284, 284n, 289.
Abenhall, Rectors of, 175-179, 265.
Abrahall, 182.
Account, Annual, 1880-81, 49.
Ackers, Mr. 306; and Mrs., receive Soc. at Prinknash Park, 337; thanked by President, 337.
A Deane, 200, 201, 202.
Adis, 204, 205.
Adlam, W., re-app. on Council, 6; at Glouc., 333.
Æthelred, 24.
Akus, 207.
Alberic, 81.
Albyn, 168.
Allard, 306.
Allen, Mr., exhs. in Museum, 45.
Allen, Rev. W. T., 1, 26; Guide to St. Briavel's Castle and Church, 32, 33, 38, 39; at Micheldean, 261; at Berkeley, 306; at Staunton and Newland, 366.
A Lewis, 203, 204.
Alewes, 201.
Amerys, 184.
Andrews, 170, 294, 295.
Anthony's, St., Well, 265.
Antiquities, presented, 4; division of, 5.
Antiquities, Roman, 75-79; Tablet, *illust.*, *Pl.* II.
Apbt. (?) 151.
Ap Eynon, see *Baynham*.
Apperley, 306.
"Archæological Handbook of the County of Gloucester," by G. B. Witts, *announced*, 370.
Arlingham, 135, 143, 157.
Arms:—Arundel, 186; Ball, 45; Baynham, 180, 182; Beresford, 44; Berkeley, 328; Besford, 343n; Bradstone, 328; Brayne, 296, 297; Catchmay, 34; Clopton, 343n; Colchester, 188; Dinham, 188; Duncombe, 188; Esse or Ashe, 188; Fitzwaryn, 328; Giffard 188; Harris, 188; Hawkins, 300; Hopkins, 296; Huddy, 188; Kingston, 292; Lloyd, 305; Lysons, 323; Mathew, 184; Nansperian, 188; Prideaux, 188; Rooke, 34; Santley, 45; Seys, 43; Skipp, 302; Spencer, 188; Thorpe, 320, 322; Unknown, 293, 303; Vaughan, 187; Veel, 184; Warren, 33n; Wemyss, 188; Westlake, 188; Westmanton, 188; Wortham, 188.
Arnold, John, 133.
Arnold, Rev. W., 1, 2, 38, 366.
Array, Returns of, Micheldean, 165; Abenhall, 172.
Arudge, 203.
Arundel, 186.
Ashe, 188.
Ashwall, 130, 200, 201, 204.
Aston, 158, 176, 176n, 195.
Aston Ingeyn, Ch., 144, 176.
Aston Ingeyn, m., 148, 149, 155.
Augustine, 169.
Aure, par., 146, 207, 301.
Aure, Parson of, 330.
Awre, Robert, de, 127.
Awdry, John, 136n.
Aylburton, 147, 210.
Ayleway, 161, 207n, 264, 295.

Bagot, 153.
Baker, 130, 150, 200, 207, 262.
Baker, Granville, elected on Council, 7; 306; at Staunton, &c., 366.
Balderton, 175.
Baldwin, J. L., 1; receives Society at Tintern Abbey, 34; 38; exhs. in museum, 45.
Bannagor heights, 25.
Barker, 261.
Barnard, 286, 287, 292, 293.
Barnesley, 293.
Baron, 184, 203, 205.
Barre, 147, 148, 176, 183, 262, 365.
Barrett, 201, 204.
Barrows, remarks on, 16.
Barstaple, John, Brass of, 339, 340, 342.
Barton, 193.
Barton Hills, 208.
Bartleet, Rev. S. E., Guide at Brockworth, 338; his Paper on Brockworth Church read, 338.
Bartlett, 156, 157.
Basse, 201.
Basset, 148, 287.
Bate, 304.
Bath, 19, 30, 51, 214.
Bath and Wells, Bp. of, 256.
Barthropp, Rev. N. S., Hon. Sec., Chepstow, 1, 21, 39; at Berkeley, 306.
Bathurst, C., 1, 19, 30, 38, 39, 40, 41, 76, 77, 79.
Bathurst, Mr. and Mrs., entertain Soc., 41.

Bathurst, Miss, 108.
Bathurst, Rev. W. H., 108
Bathurst, 210, 211, 213, 214.
Bathurst, Rob., 153.
Baxter, 160, 171.
Baynham, 37, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136n, 139, 146, 148, 149, 150, 153, 154, 161, 162, 163, 167, 168, 169, 172, 176, 177; Ped., 181, 187, 200, 205, 206, 262, 263, 286, 287, 292, 293, 299; Brasses of, 340; 365, 365n.
Bazeley, Rev. W., Hon Sec., at Chepstow, 2; reads Report, *ib.*; 5; reads Dr. Twells' Paper on the Cistercian Order, 30; remarks on coins, 36; thanked, 40; reads Paper at Speech House, 42; at Micheldean, 262; at Berkeley, 306; guide to Slymbridge Church, 309; describes the same, *ib*; his memoir on, printed, 324-332; at Glouc., 334; describes Chapter MSS., 334.
Beauchamp, 144.
Beaulieu Abbey, 82.
Beche, 200, 202.
Beddoe, Dr., Remarks on Skeletons found at Gloucester, 349-352; on Skulls at Micheldean, 353-355.
Bell, 363.
Bellamy's Place, 314.
Bellows, J., 6, 18, 19; his paper on Ancient Forest Life read, 42; the same printed, 222-229; his Paper on Skeletons found at Gloucester read, 338; the same printed, 345-348; 349, 351;
Bells, inscriptions on, 270, 278, 279, 332.
Benet, John, and wife, Brasses of, 341.
Berewe, 182.
Berkeley, 143, 165, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331; Brasses of, 339, 341, 342.
Berkeley Castle, 71; Proceedings of meeting at, 306-309; visit to Castle, 306; to parish Church, 307; Mr. Cooke's remarks on, 306, 307; 312, 314, 316, 320.
Berkeley MSS., 337.
Bernard, St., 81.
Berrington, 302.
Berry, 203.
Besford, 343n.
Betty, 109.
Beverston, 316n.
Bickford, ped., 191.
Bicknor Court Woods, 25, 26.
Bicknor, English, discovery of hiding-place at, 28; articles found there, 29; the same exhd. and presented, 47; 124, 130, 132, 133, 134, 151.
Bicknor, English, M., 361.
Bidler, 323.
Bienfait, Richard de, 88.
Bigot, 73, 90.
Bigsweir Bridge, 25, 33, 34,
Bigsweir House, 34.
Bill, 315, 321.
Birchfield 25, 34.
Birdlip, 4, 13.
Bishop's Cleeve, 270.
Bishop's Wood, 24, 26.
Bisley, 3; Brass at, 341.
Bitton, 51, 144; ped., 183; 363.
Blacker, Rev. B. H., presents books, 4.
Blackhall meadows, 207.
Blackman, 202.
Blackmere, 130.
Blackmonale, 153.
Blaisdon, 291.
Blakeway, 306.
Blandy, F., 1, 2, 262, 357, 366
Blashill, T., guide at Tintern Abbey, 34, 35; thanked for his address, 35, 39; his memoir on Tintern Abbey, 88-106.
Blathwayt, Rev. W. T., at Berkeley, 306; 339, 366.
Bledyslow, 146.
Blefeld, 167.
Blencoe, 194.
Blenerhasset, 133, 134, 169, 184.
Blideslaw, Hund., 124.
Blunt, 185.
Bohun, Humph, de, E. of Hereford, 128n.
Boleyn, Q. Anne, 285.
Bond, 189, 200.
Bonham, 184.
Bonville, 367.
Books announced, 256, 370.
Books, notices of, 230-255; 367-369.
Books, presented to Society, 4; division of, 5.
Booter, William, 127.
Booth, 200.
Borich, 200, 205.
Borlase, 290, 304.
Boryles, 204.
Bosley, 135.
Boteler, 144.
Botelowe, Hund., 124.
Bouchier, 293.
Bourghall, 175.
Bowell, 200.
Bower, 208, 293.
Bowley, C., elected on Council, 7.
Bowrey, 209.
Boyfield, 334.
Boxe, 204.
Bradley, 200.
Bradstock, 262.
Bradstone, 328, 329; Brass of, 339, 342.
Braose, 311n.
Brasses, Monumental, Micheldean, 131, 262, 263, 273; Abenhall, 278; Mr. C. Davis's remarks on those in Gloucestershire, 339-344.
Brayles, 201.
Brayne, 261, 287, 290, 296, 297, 298-299, 359n.
Bream, 212n.
Bredon, 324.
Bredwardine, 26, 203.
Bretuil Roger de, 71.
Briavels, St., Bailiwick of, 128.
Briavels, St ,Castle, 128, 130, 132n, 134, 137, 140, 140n, 144, 146, 161, 184, 209.
Briavels, St., Chaplain of, 32n.
Briavels, St., Common, 25; 31; visit to Castle, 32; visit to Church, 33; remarks on by the vicar, 32, 33; 38, 107, 109, 127, 146, 362.
Briavels, St., Constables of, 127, 130, 140, 142, 144, 184.
Briavels, St., Hermitage, 82.
Briavels, St., Hund., 209.
Briavels, St., M. of, 128.
Bridges, 156, 185, 287, 293, 299.
Bridge Solers, 24, 25, 26.
Bridgman, 161, 208, 209, 297.
Brimsdon, 190.
Bristol, Library and Museum to be formed at, 5; 6; 83, 143, 151, 160, 163, 177, 312; St. Augustine's Abbey, 312, 313, 315, 320, 327, 331, 354.
Bristol, 342: Brass at, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343; Grammar School, 341; St. Werburgh, 341; St. James, 342.

"Bristol, Past and Present," by J. F. Nichols and John Taylor, "noticed," *illust.* of, 235-239.
Brockworth, visit of Society to, 337, 338.
Brombach Abbey, 84n.
Brooches, Celtic, *illust.*, 241, 242, 243.
Brook, John and w., Brass, 341.
Brooksweir, 25.
Broomehill, 203, 205.
Broughton, 154.
Brown, 130, 202, 329.
Browne, 154, 187.
Buck, 301.
Buckholt Wood, 337.
Buckland Abbey, 85.
Buckley, Rev. J., 366.
Buckstone, The, visited by the Society, 359; Mr. Nicholl's remarks on, 359; Mr. Niblett's remarks on, 363, 363n.
Budd, 160.
Budge, 169, 169n, 177.
Buildwas Abbey, 90, 106.
Bullock, 270.
Bullmyll, 167n.
Burd, Rev. Percy, 1, 2, 22.
Burnard, 198.
Bush, 306.
Bush, Thos., and w. Brass of, 341.
Buteher, 173.
Buterl, 167.
Butler, 149, 198, 325.
Buttington Hill, 23; Wood, *ib.*, 24.
Bykerton M., 148, 149, 150, 151, 155.
Byland, Abbey, 85, 90.
Bytton, 147, 148.

Cadle, 208.
Caerleon, 41, 72, 210.
Caermarthen, Castle, 72.
Caerswell, Wood, 25.
Caerwent, 19, 41, 51, 210.
Cage of Turnspit, 32.
Caisneto de, 199.
Caldicot Castle, view of, exhd., 45, 46.
Caldicott, Rev. Dr., on committee, 5; re-appointed on Council, 6, 7; audits accounts, 49; appointed Joint Hon. Sec., 2, 24.
Calles, 182, 184, 187.
Callowe, 162, 208, 209, 287.
Cam, M., 314.
Cambe, 204.
Camber, John, Brass of, 341.
Cambridge, University, 177n.
Cambridge, 327, 329.
Campbell, Sir James, Bt., 1, 22, 357, 366.
Canterbury, Archb., 256.
Cantilupe, 311n.
Caple, 167, 167n, 168.
Cardigan, 72.
Carlisle Castle, 57.
Carnarvon, Earl of, 256.
Caron, 204.
Carter, 205, 295, 324n, 325, 327, 331.
Casbrook, 204.
Cassey, Sir John, Brass of, 339, 342; Eliz. ditto, 341.
Castle, 167, 167n.
Castle Hill, 337.
Castle Meadow, 359, 359n.
Castroggy Castle, 73.
Catchmay family, 33n, 34; arms of, 34; 161, 195, 296.
Cecil, 195
Cellars, Manor of, 135, 137.
Celtic, Ornamentation, 241, 247.
Certificates, Chantry, 166, 167.
Cesnola, Gen., his discoveries at Cyprus, 14.
Ceysyll, John, Brass of, 341.
Chalford, 323.
Chantries, 147, 148, 166, 167, 263, 267, 329.
Chase, 201.
Chee, 201.
Cheltenham, 4, 5, 6, 36; Brass at, 341.
Chepstow, Annual Meeting at, 1-48; 6, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 35, 38 39; old picture exhd., 43, 45, 46, 47; 105, 261, 268, 279n, 309.
Chepstow, Chapel of St. David at, 31.
Chepstow Castle, visit to, 23, view of exhd., 45; memoir on, by G. T. Clark, 51-74.
Cherrington, 323.
Cherry Orehard Farm, 107, 360.
Chester, Joseph Lemuel, D.C.L., LL.D., *In Memoriam*, 371.
Chestiard, 199.
"Chevage," 172, 172n.
Chiarvalle, Abbey, 86n.
Chipping Campden, Brasses at, 339, 340, 342.
Chokke, 148.
Christian Thought, illustrated by Christian Art, by Willis Probyn-Nevins, noticed, 253-255.
Churches, 209.
Church Goods, 172, 173.
Churchstyle, 204.
Chute, Mr. Chaloner, 77, 78, 79.
Cirencester, 19, 292, Brasses at, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343.
Cistercian Order, Memoir on the, by Rt. Rev. E. Twells, read, 30; the same printed, 80-87.
Citteaux, 81, 82, 88.
Civil War, incidents of in Forest of Dean, 265, 266.
Clairvaux, 82, 83.
Clare de, 70, 88, 90.
Clark, G. T., guide to Chepstow Castle, 23; his Memoir on, 51-74; 307.
Clark, 190, 201, 203, 204, 278, 306.
Clay, Henry, 1.
Clay, Mrs., receives the Society at Piercefield Park, 35, 39; exhs. in Museum, 47.
Clearwell, M., 145, 148, 149, 150, 151, 169, 286; 292, 293, 299, 363, 365, 366.
Clements, 294, 294n.
Clifford, 147, 185, 333, 336.
Clifford, Castle, 71.
Clifford Chambers, Brasses at, 341, 342.
Clive, 158
Clopton, Ann, Brass of, 340, 343. 343n.
Clorey, 204.
Clutterbuck, 184, 323.
Clyvedon, 308.
Cockshutslade, 201.
Coins, presented to Society, 4; exhd. in Museum, 46.
Coins, Roman, Paper on, by Mrs. Oakeley, read, 35; the same printed, 107, 122.
Colchester, 137, 138, 139, 161, 162, 164, 165, 170, 171, 188; Ped. 189-192; 265, 266, 357.
Coldwell Rocks, 25.
Coleford, 109, 153, 212n, 357, 363, 366.
Coleman, 160.
Collins, Dr., at Chepstow, 2, 299; 306.
Collyns, 170.

Colyn, 205.
Coucy, Castle, 68.
Congreve, Col., his death, 266.
Coningsborough, Castle, 68.
Conway Castle, 53.
Cook, John and w., Brass, 341.
Cook, 256.
Cooke, 156, 157, 158, 159, 203.
Cooke, W. H., 153n.
Cooke, J. H., at Micheldean, 262; receives Society at Berkeley, 306; his remarks on the Castle, 306-307; on the Parish Church, 307-309; reads Paper on Wanswell Court, 309; the same printed, 310-323; thanked, 309: at Gloucester, 333; at Staunton, &c., 366.
Cooper, 208.
Cooper's Hill, 337.
Copley, 302.
Cornwall, 295.
Cosin, 205.
Cotteswold Hills, 16, 31, 40, 210.
Courtenae, 367.
Courtfield, 209.
Courts, ancient, 224, 225.
Coventre, 202.
Cowburn, Major, 7.
Cox, Rev. G., 108.
Coxbury, 25.
Crab Tree Hill, 108.
Cranham, 3.
Crave, 208. [47.
Crawley-Boevey, A., 4, exhs. in Museum,
Crawley, Boevey, Sir T. H., Bart., 1, 22, 31; and Lady receive the Society at Flaxley Abbey, 267; 283.
Crawshay, E., 1; re-app. on Council, 6; 357.
Crawshay, H., 290.
Creed, 366.
Crombwell, 73.
Cromhall, 202, 205.
Cromwell, 82, 368, 369.
Croston, J., his Register Book of Christenings, Weddings, and Burials at Prestbury, co. Chester, "noticed," 368, 369.
Croxden, 91.
Culpeper, 294.
Curson, 156.
Cutt, 202, 203.
Cuttesland, 207.
Cyprus, discoveries at, 14.

"Dade Pool," Staunton, 359n.
Dalton, 158, 159, 195.
Daniel, 278.
Danyell, 201, 298.
Darcy, 73.
Daren, Bp. of, 168, 168n, 169.
D'Argent, 366.
Dastin, 322.
Daubeney, 315, 321.
Daunt, Ped. of fam. exhd., 47.
David, ap, 176.
Davies, Col. J., 1.
Davies, 172, 174, 178, 178n, 179, 193, 200, 209, 270, 306, 322.
Davies, Rev. J., Sir John Maclean's remarks on, 265.
Davies, Rev. Watkin, 1, 2; exhs. in Museum, 45.
Davis, 278, 306, 366.
Davis, Cecil, at Micheldean, 262, 286; at Berkeley, 306; at Gloucester, 339, his remarks on Gloucestershire Brasses, 339-344.
Day, 200, 306.
Dean Forest, 18; Roman occupation of, 19; Saxon Conquest of, *ib.*, 20; 29, 33; timber in, 42; visit of the Society to, 42, 51; 82; Roman Coins found in, 107-122; Bailiwicks of, 126, 127, 130, 135, 136, 141, 142, 145, 147, 181, 199, 210, 212n, 362; incidents of Civil War in, 265, 266, 284; 362.
Dean Forest, Foresters in Fee, 127, 128, 140, 146, 362.
Dean, or Dene, M., 20, 129, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 144, 145.
Dene, de, 37, 123, 125, 129, 130, 131, 139, 149, 167, 181; Ped. 181, 182, 189, 362.
Dean, Forest, Bailiwicks of, 121, 181, 362.
Dean Hall, visit of Society to, 265-267; remarks on, by Sir John Maclean, 265; Legends relating to, 266.
Dene, Keepers of the Forest of, 127.
Dene Magna, M., notes on, by Sir John Maclean, 36; History of, by Sir John Maclean, 123; Bailiwick of, 126, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 160, 161, 162, 167-172; 187, 189; Rental of, 200-206; Perambulation of, 207; Custumal of, *ib.*, 296.
Dene Magna, Church, 131n, 135, 136n, 138, 144, 164; Chantries in, 165, 166, 263; Advow., 209.
Dene Magna, par. population of, 165; array of, 165.
Dene Parva, Notes on, by Sir John Maclean, 36, 37, 123-128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 143, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152; 157, 262 *(See Little Dean)*.
Denne, H., elected Hon. Sec., Stroud, 5.
Dennet hill, 25.
Denton, C. L., at Micheldean, 261; at Glouc., 333.
Denys, 149, 184; Brass of Morys, 341,
Derham, 366.
Derhurst, 185; Brasses at, 339, 341, 342.
Despenser, 73, 363.
Deverose, 183.
Devereux, 134, 149, 183.
Dickenson, 192.
Dickinson, 192.
Digas, 201.
Digges, 296.
Dighton, 171, 171n, 190, 197.
Dinham, 188.
Dinner, Annual, 27.
Dixton, Richard, Brass of, 340.
Dixton, M., 26.
Dobbs, 174.
Documents, original, 166-167, 172-175, 199, 200-209.
Domesday, extracts from, 124.
Doogood, 201.
Dore Abbey, 13, 90.
Dorington, J. E., President, introduces the Society at Chepstow, 1; presides at meeting, 2; retires from Presidency, returns thanks, 7, 8; at Gloucester, 333.
"Double View," 359, 361.
Douglas, 295.
Dover, 179, 179n.
Dowdesfeld, 323.
Dowdeswell, Brass at, 341.
Dowle, 174.
Downes, 294.

Druidism, 17, 18, 226, 227, 228, 229.
Dryden, Sir Henry, Bart., 361.
Duncombe, 188, 189.
Dunraven, Countess of, 366.
Durham, Bp. of, 256.
Dursley, M., 312, 314, 324.
Dursley, par., 322.
Dyke, Rev. W., his death, remarks on, 3, 6.
Dymock, 203.
Dyott, 304.
Dyrham, 296; Brass at, 339, 342.

Earwaker, J. P., his Index to Wills and Inventories at Chester, "noticed," 252-253.
Eastbach, 132, 133, 134, 135.
Eastington, Brass at, 341.
Ebworth, 157.
Eckersall, 158.
Edgecumbe, Sir Piers, his letter, 268.
Edward II., 327, 329, 331.
Edwards, John, Brass of, 340.
Edwards, 256.
Effigies, bearing hunting horns, 361; hunting costume, 362.
Elberton, 185.
Ellacombe, Rev. H. N., at Berkeley, 336.
Ellacombe, Rev., H. T., 332.
Elley, 201, 203, 205.
Elleyes, 204.
Ellis, A. S., 58, 125, 306.
Elric, a thane, 124.
Emeris, Rev. J., 2.
Ephesus, discoveries at, 12.
Ernui, a thane, 124.
Esse, or Ashe, 189.
Escott, 203, 204, 205.
Eu, William, Earl of, 72.
Evans, J. B., elected on Council, 7.
Evans, Mrs., exhs. in Museum, 46.
Evans, Evan, and William, Bell-founders, 279, 279n.
Evans, T. B., 366.
Ewias Castle, 71.
Ewias, Harold, 83.
Eyton, Rev. R. W., *In Memoriam*, 258, 259.
Eywood, 205.

Fairford, 5; Brass, at, 341.
Falceio, de, 199.
Falley, 205.
Farnie, 205.
Fathers, 200.
Fawkner, 201, 202.
Fence Wood, 25.
Fenton, 186.
Ferneyhill, 207.
Ferrers, 133.
Fielding, Henry, 34.
Fisher, Major, elected on Council, 7.
Fisher, 202, 205.
Fitz Alwyn, 311.
Fitz Count, Brian, 311n.
Fitzgerald, 192.
Fitzharding, 312, 313, 313n, 315n, 317, 321, 337.
Fitzhardinge, Lord, 306, 307, 309.
Fitz Milo, E. of Hereford, 125.
Fitz Milo, Fitz William, Roger, E., of Hereford, 199.
Fitz Norman, Hugh Fitz William, 124, 125.
Fitz Norman, William, 20, 37, 124.
Fitz Osborne, William, 70, 71.
Fitz Payne, Barony, 360.
Fitz Richard, Gilbert, 72.
Fitz Roger, 367.
Fitz Waryn, 328.
Fitz William, Milo, 125, 126, 199.
Fitz William, Roger, 126, 129.
Flaxley Abbey, proposed work on by Mr. A. Crawley-Boevey, 4; Seals of, exhd., 47; 82, 83, 83n, 126 150; 262; visit of Society to, 267; Mr. Middleton's remarks on, *ib*; the same printed, 280-283; 284, 286, 287, 292, 294.
Flaxley Grange, Paper on, by Mr. W. C. Heane, 35, 262; read there, 267, 300, 305.
Fontenay Abbey, 85n.
Fontfroide Abbey, 86n.
Ford, 147, 166, 166n.
Ford Abbey, 82.
Forest, 202, 204.
Forest Life, Relics of, Memoir on, by John Bellows, 222-229.
Fortey, Thomas, Brass of, 340.
Foster, 366.
Fountains Abbey, 82, 83, 85, 90.
Fowler, 176, 176n, 335.
Frances, 205.
Francis, G. E., at Staunton, 357; his remarks on the Castle Field, 359; and Mrs. Francis entertain the Society, 360.
Fransham, 190.
Freeman, E. A., 307.
Freke, 190.
Freme, Will., Brass of, 341.
Frocester, 3, 334, 335.
Frome, Bishop, 171.
Fryer, K. H., 109, 110, 110n, 306; at Gloucester, 333; his Paper on Lantony Abbey, read, 338; at Staunton, 366.
Furneral Certificates, Cheshire, edited by John Paul Rylands, "noticed," 268, 269.
Furneaux, 183.
Furness Abbey, 85.
Fylley, 201, 202.

Gael, S. H., audits accounts, 49.
Gage, 150, 151, 177n, 185, 360, 361.
Galliard, 158.
Gallinga, A., 1.
Gammer, 203.
Gardner, 205.
Garon, 200, 201, 202.
Garrett, 27.
Garway, 293.
Gaynor, 315, 322.
George, 306, 366.
Gibbienel, 173.
Gibbs, 368.
Gibbs, Henry and w., Brass of, 342.
Giffard, 188.
Gifford, 155, 187, 199, 294, 294n.
Giller, W. T., app. Treasurer, 6.
Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E., 14.
Glinton, Church, Effigy at bearing a hunting horn, 361.
Gloucester, 3; Library and Museum to be formed at, 5; 6; 19, 21, 178, 210, 315, 316, 325; Winter Meeting of Soc. at, 333; Cathedral MSS. described, by Rev. W. Bazeley, 334-336; St. Michael, Brass, 341; Crypt, 341; remarks on Skeletons found at, by John Bellows, 345; by Dr. Beddoe, 349; 357.

Gloucester, Abbots of, 334, 335, 336.
Gloucester, Dean and Chapter of, 333, 334.
Gloucestershire, Sheriff of, 151, 153, 161, 181, 184, 185, 186, 192, 296.
Goderich Castle, 72, 289.
Godney, Michael, 127.
Godric, a thane, 124.
Golding, Messrs., present coins, 4.
Goodman, Godfrey, Bp. of Glouc., 137.
Gosling, Rev. J. F., 333, 357.
Gough, 295.
Gower, Castle, 72.
Grace Dieu Abbey, Mon., 82.
Grandison, Lord, 265.
Grange, see *Flaxley Grange*.
Grant, 190.
Gravenor, 208.
Green, 200, 201.
Green, Rev. J. F., at Chepstow, 2, 7; at Gloucester, 333.
Greenfield, J. H., his Lincolnshire Survey, "announced," 370.
Greenwich, Man., 137.
Gregg, 160, 179.
Gregor, ped., 191.
Grevell, Brasses of, 339, 341, 342, 343.
Grey, 145, 201, 315, 367.
Greyndour, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 166, 175, 176; ped. 182, 183; 262, 269; 362, 365, 365n.
Griffith, 136n, 169, 176.
Griffiths, T., 1.
Grist, W. C., 364n, 366.
Grosmont, 26; view of Castle exhd., 45.
Guildford, 150, 187.
Guise, Sir Christ., Monument of, 358.
Guise, Sir W. V., Bart., at Chepstow, 2; on Committee, 5; proposes vote of thanks to President, 7; proposes resolution, 38, 40; at Berkeley, 306; at Gloucester, 333, 336, 338, 339; at Coleford, 366,
Guise, F.E., receives the Society at Dean Hall, 265; on local com. for Staunton, 357.
Gunn's Mills, 265.
Gunter, John and w., Brass of, 342.
Gwent, Nether, 72.
Gwilliam, 209.
Gybbys, W., Brass of, 340.
Gyttings, Will., and w., Brass of, 341.

Hadnock, 26.
Hadow, 339.
Hale, 334.
Hall, 170, 170n, 178, 194, 262, 306, 359n, 360.
Hall, Rev. C. R., 1; reads Paper On Local Names, 31; 366.
Hallett, Mrs., 28.
Hallett, Palmer, Hon. Sec., at Chepstow, 2, 5; remarks on tenures, 37; thanked, 40; resigns secretaryship, 333; his services acknowledged, 334.
Halliday, Maria, her "Description of the Monumental Effigies at Porlock," "noticed," 367-368.
Halmer, 315.
Halyday, Edw. and w., Brass of, 341.
Ham, M., 314.
Hamlyn, 299.
Hampton, 184, 185.
Hampton, John and w., Brasses of, 341, 343.
Hannam, East, M., 147, 148.
Hannam, West, 148.
Hannys, 202.
Hansom, 176.
Harding, 81, 306, 332, 357.
Hardwick, co. Mon., 151.
Hardy, 171, 171n, 261, 333, 357.
Harington, 367.
Harpe, le, 200.
Harpgrove, 209.
Harpur, 186.
Harris, 170, 170n, 188, 190, 300, 304, 322.
Harrison, 191.
Hart, 173, 201, 202, 205, 336.
Hartland, E., 4.
Hasilcote, 314.
Hatheweys, in St. Briavels, 146.
Hatheweys Court, M., 149, 151, 154, 155.
Hathewy, 144, 314, 362.
Havergal, Rev. F. T., his Monumental Inscriptions in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, "noticed," 250-251.
Hawkins, 285, 287, 288, 290, 300-301.
Hawton, 189.
Hayward, 184.
Hayes, 159.
Hayles Abbey, 82, 90.
Heane, Dr., at Micheldean, 262.
Heane, W. C., submits paper on Flaxley Grange, 35; at Micheldean, 261; reads paper at Flaxley Grange, 267; thanked for conducting excursion at Micheldean meeting, 268; his monograph on Flaxley Grange printed, 284-305; at Berkeley, 306; at Gloucester, 333; at Staunton, 357.
Hearne, 158.
Hefferman, 306.
Hender, 174.
Henry, Duke of Normandy, 126.
Henshaw, Wm. and wives, Brass of, 341.
Herbert, 73, 74, 100, 146, 151, 177, 177n.
Hereford, 10.
Hereford Cathedral, 172; Monumental Inscriptions in, by Rev. F. T. Havergall, "noticed," 250, 251.
Hereford de, 175n, 199, 302.
Herefordshire, condition of in 16th cen., 10.
Hereford, Earl of, see *Fitz William, de Bohun, Fitzmilo.*
Hereford, Honour of, 134.
Hickman, Walt. and w., Brass of, 341.
Highbury, 25.
High Meadow House, 360; the same *illust.*, *ib.*, 361.
Highokefield, 205.
Higons, 200.
Hill, 322.
Hills, 101.
Hirschfeld, Dr., discoveries at Olympia, 14-16.
Hislinbruge, 324.
Hittites, remarks on, 11.
Hoare, 196.
Hodges, Will., Brass of, 342.
Hody, 131, 131n, 184.
Holbrow, Rev. T., 366.
Hollyday, 208.
Holly Trees in Dean Forest, 18.
Hooper, 166.
Hope, de, 127.
Hope Maloisell, 167n.
Hopkins, 158; ped., 194; 195, 297.
Hopton, 194, 287, 300.
Horne, 169.
Hornyolde, 299.
Horsecroft, 207.

Hoskyns, 178, 293.
Howe, 204, 306.
Howell, 203.
Howell, John, 157, 158, 178, 195.
Howell, Morgan ap, 72.
Hough and Bright, 343n.
Houlder, 173.
Houson, 175, 175n.
Hübner, Prof., 211, 212, 215, 217, 218, 219.
Huddy, 188.
Hughes, Rev. Vaughan, 1; exhs. in Museum, 45; at Berkeley, 306.
Hughes, 163.
Hunteley, 142, 175, 182, 294, 297.
Huntley, 263.
Hurst, 183, 198.
Hyett, 178, 306.

Index to Wills and Inventories at Chester, &c., by J. P. Earwaker, "noticed," 252-253.
Ingham, 205.
Incledon, 191.
Institutions to Benefices, Abenhall, 175-179; Micheldean, 167-171.
"Irish Cliffe," 200.
Isabella, 2, 327.

Jacques, 366.
James, 174, 200, 201, 202, 205, 306.
James, Rev. John, reads paper On a Roman Ring, 30; the same printed, 75-79; 221; at Gloucester, 333; 357.
Jane, Miss, exhs. in Museum, 46.
Jay, John, Brass of, 340.
Jefferies, 336.
Jenkins, 157.
Jenkins, R. Palmer, 1.
Jenninges, 208, 209.
Jerningham, 150, 151, 151n, 184, 286, 292, 293.
Joce, or Joyce, 147; ped., 187; Monuments, 363, 364, 365.
Johnson, 160, 179, 179n, 305.
Jones, 170, 171, 191, 196, 287, 316.
Jonys Ap, 176.
Jordan, 313.
Joyce, Rev. J. G., 30, 75, 75n, 76, 77, 77n, 79.
Justice, 203.
Juyn, Sir John, Brass of, 340.

Kay, Sir Brook, Bart., at Gloucester, 333, 336.
Keble, 306.
Keeling, G. B., 306; at Staunton, &c., 357, 366.
Keeling, G. W., 261, 306; at Coleford, 366; conductor of excursion, 357-366; thanked, *ib.*
Keller, Dr., 16; his death, 16n.
Kempsford, 299; Brass at, 341.
Kennison, 317, 323.
Kerr, Russell J., 1, 2, 357.
Kerslake, T., at Chepstow, 2; remarks on derivation of Micheldean, 37, 38.
Ketford, 97.
Keynton, 289, 305.
Kilpeck, M., 146.
Kilpeck, Barons of, 125.
King, 75n, 210, 211, 211n, 212, 213, 215, 219, 220.
King's Capel, M., 151, 155.
Kingscote, 292, 312, 312n, 314.
Kingsholm, 315, 322.
King's Mynd, 162.
King's Stanley, 323.
Kingston, 150, 183, 185, 285, 285n, 286, 286n, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295.
Kinnersley, 152, 153.
Kirke, 208, 209.
Kirkstall Abbey, 85, 90.
Komeseye de, 167.
Knevet, Eliz., Brass of, 341.
Kynewardeston, M., 175n.
Kynton, St. Michael, 134.
Kyrle, 155, 290, 360.

Lake Dwellings, remarks on, 16.
Lancaut, leaden Font from, exhd., 47.
Lane, 208, 209.
Lang, R., re-app. on Council, 6, 7.
Langbridge, Hund., 124.
Langdon, 191.
Langley, 133, 184.
L'Aumone Abbey, 82, 89.
Lasseberry, de, 127, 181, 362.
Lasseberry, M., 127.
Launder, 205.
Launder, Will., Brass of, 341.
Laurence, 322.
Lavars, 76.
Lavicount, 306.
Lawn-grove, 207.
Lawrence, A. J., 2.
Lawrence, 322.
Lawrence, Mrs., exhs. in Museum, 46.
Lawrence, Dr., exhs. in Museum, 47.
Layard, 256.
Lea als Ley, Man,, 138, 153, 296, 298.
Le Blanc, 306.
Lechlade, Brasses at, 340, 341.
Lechmere, Sir E., Bart., 31.
Leckhampton, Brass at, 342.
Ledene, 127.
Lee, J. E., 16, 111.
Lees, 287.
Leicester, de, 312, 313, 314, 321.
Leigh, 153, 161, 162.
Leigh, W. C., elected Vice-President, 5.
Le Gros, 256.
Leonard, St. Stanley 3.
Lethenard, John, Brass of, 340.
Levers, 201.
Lewis, 1, 158, 200.
Leyton, 291.
Limbrick, 302.
Lincoln, Bp. of, 256.
"Lincolnshire Survey," by James H. Greenfield, "announced," 370.
Lindors, 25, 32, 33, 34, 39.
Lire, Abbot of, 32, 33.
Little Dean, 262, 264, 265; Market Cross at, 267; visit of Society to Church of, 267; Mr. Middleton's remarks on, *ib*, the same printed, 278-279; inscriptions on bells, 279, 284, 284n; 296, 298, 299, 305.
Littleton-upon-Severn, 288.
Llandogo, 34.
Llantony Abbey, 21; view of exhd., 45; 101, 102; Paper by Mr. Fryer on, 338.
Lloyd, 196, 197, 265, 289, 290.
Locksmith, 200.
Loffe, 315, 322.
Lond, Robert, Brass of, 340.
Longhope, 159, 178; vicars of, 178n, 295.
Longmead, 208.
Longstone, The, near Coleford, visited by the Society, 357; Mr. Nicholl's remarks on, *ib.*

Lorrenge, 324, 325.
Lowe, E. J., 1; exhs. in Museum, 44.
Lowe, Rt. Hon. R., 12.
Lowe, A. E. L., Hon. Sec., Chepstow, 1, 2; 39; compiles catalogue of Museum, 43; exhs. in Museum, 45; at Berkeley, 306; at Newland, 357, 366.
Loxley, Rev. A., elected Local Hon. Sec. 5.
Lubbock, Sir John, Bart., 12, 256.
Lucy, W. C., at Chepstow, 2; elected Vice-President, 5.
Ludlow, Castle, 53.
Lugg, 209.
Lugwardine Vicarage, 175.
Lychefield, 144, 148, 182.
Lydbrook, 26, 108.
Lydney, 108, 134, 147, 151, 153, 211.
Lydney Park, Roman Remains in, 19, 30, 38, 39; visit of Society to, 40; remarks on Roman remains at, by Canon Scarth, *ib.*; remarks on Roman Tablet, &c., found at, by Rev. J. James, 75-79; 108; on Roman Remains in, by Rev. Canon Scarth, 210-221; 316.
Lymbyres, 200.
Lynes, Rev. Dr., at Micheldean, 262.
Lypiatt Park, 3.
Lysons, 317, 319, 322; Ped., 323.

Mabbett, 191.
Machen, 165, 171, 171n, 304.
Maclean, Sir John, at Cheptow, 2; presents books, 4; re-app. on Council 6, 7; elected President; presides at meeting, 8; his inaugural address, 8-22; proposes vote of thanks to Mr. Clark, 23; guide to Offa's Dyke, 23, 26; his remarks on, 23; his remarks at annual dinner, 27; his remarks on a Hiding Place at English Bicknor, 28; articles found there, 29; thanks the vicar of St. Briavels, 33; thanks Mrs. Oakeley, 36; his remarks on the Manors of Dene Magna, Dean Parva, and Ruardyn, 36, 37; corruption in name of Micheldean, *ib.*; presides at concluding meeting, 38-40; *eicerone* at Speech House, 42; his remarks on the Holly Trees, 42; dissolves the meeting, *ib.*; exhs. in Museum, 47; 79; 107; his History of Manors of Dene Magna and Abenhall, and Notes on the Manors of Dene Parva, Ruardyn and Westbury, 123; at Micheldean 261; his remarks on itinerant meetings, *ib.*; his remarks on the Church of Micheldean, 262, 263; his remarks at Abenhall Church, 264; on Rev. J. Davis, 265; remarks at Dean Hall, *ib.*; presides at dinner at Micheldean, 267; his remarks there, 268; thanks Mr. W. C. Heane, *ib.*; 290; at Berkeley, 306; presides at dinner, 309; remarks there, *ib.*; present at Glou., 333; thanks Dean and Chapter, *ib.*; presides at General Meeting, *ib*; thanks Mr. Majendie, 336; presides at dinner, 336; his remarks, 336; remarks on Brasses, 343, 343n; thanks Mr. C. Davis, 343; at Staunton, 357; his remarks on the Castle Field there, 359n, at Newland, 462; thanks Mr. Middleton, 363, his remarks on Monuments at Newland, 363-365; at Coleford, 366.
Macnaghton, 198.
Macpherson, J., 333.
Madgetts, 24, 25.
Mailscott Wood, 26.
Maismore, 171n.
Majendie, Rev. S. R. 333; thanked, 336.
Malletts, 202, 204.
" Malvern Chase," by Rev. W. S. Symonds, "noticed," 253.
Malverne, see Parker.
Manchester, Dean of, 256.
Mansell, 306.
Mantell, 178, 178n.
Mareschal, 71, 72, 73.
Margaret's, St., Grove, 25, 34.
Mariette, Pacha, 256.
Marling, S. S., 1, 2, 38, 39, 333.
Marling, Mr. and Mrs., receive the Society at Sedbury Park, 27.
Marrow, Eliz., Brass at, 342.
Marshe hill, 205.
Marsland, 306.
Martin, Sir Th., 256.
Martin, D. H., 262, 306.
Martyn, 168.
Maryner, le, 167.
Maskell, 270.
Mason, 200, 204, 322.
Maspero, 256.
Massey, 265, 360.
Mathern, 20.
Mathew, 184, 209.
Maud, Empress, 126.
Maule, A. H., 262.
Maunsell, 153.
Mawkins, Hazel, 25.
Maynard, 189.
McCaul, 214n, 217.
Mears, 270.
Mede, Philip, Brass of, 341.
Meeke, 174, 278.
Meetings, Divisional, suggested, 27; itinerant, 261.
Meredith, 159.
Merend Cross, 207.
Markeley Magna, M., 175n.
Mesle, par., 168.
Meyrick, 214n.
Micheldean, *see Dene Magna.*
Micheldean, remarks on corruption of name, 36, 37, 38; notes on manor of, 36, 37; notes on the church of, 38, 131n, 132; visit of Society to, 261-305; Mr. Middleton's remarks on the church, 262; the same printed, 269-277; inscriptions on Bells, 279; Brasses, monumental, 131, 262, 263, 273, 340; Paintings, 274-277; Bonehouse, 277, 349; Dr. Beddoe's remarks on Skulls in, 353-356.
Middleton, J. H., 83n, at Micheldean, 261; his remarks on the church of, 262, 263, 264; his remarks on church of Abenhall, 264; on Flaxley Abbey, 267; his remarks on Micheldean ch., printed, 269-277; on Abenhall church, printed, 277-278; on Little Dean ch., printed, 279; his remarks on Flaxley Abbey, printed, 280-283; describes Staunton church, 358; describes Newland church, 362-363; thanked for his communications, 363, 366.
Miles, Rev. H., 262.
Milford Haven, 143.
Miller, A., exhs. in Museum, 46.
Millmead, 208.
Minchinhampton, 3, 22.

Minchinhampton church, Brass at, 341, 343.
Minchinhampton Common, ancient custom at, 290.
"Miners' Court," 18, 19.
Minety, Brass at, 342.
Miserden, par., 292, 293, 294.
Modemores, 202.
Modey, 200.
Modiety, see *Madgetts*.
Modyes, 203.
Molesme, 81.
Molton, Will and w., Brass, 342
Mongey, 201, 204.
Monmouth, 10, 26, 105, 311n, 315, 322, 357, 360.
Monmouth Castle, 71.
Monmouth, Hugh, 182.
Monmouth, John de, 82, 140.
"Monumental Inscriptions in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, by Rev. F. T. Havergal," noticed, 250-251.
Moore, J. P., 307
Morcote, 124.
More de la, 144.
More, 169, 183, 203, 204.
Morgan, H , exhs. Lancaut Font in Museum, 47.
Morgan, 137, 138, 185, 190, 208, 296, 297, 333.
Morse, 162, 208, 209.
Mortford, M., 175*n*.
Motelowe, 175.
Mowbray, 73.
Moyle, 191.
Müller, Max 256.
Mulso, 168.
Murrell, 366.
Muspratt, 305.
Myll, att the, 200, 201.
Mylly, 204, 205.
Mynydd Llwydd, drawing of Stone circle at, exhd., 43.

Nailors thorne, 206.
Nansperian, 188, 191.
Nasse, 153, 316, 317.
Naunton, Beauchamp, par., 294.
Naylor, 366.
Needham, 155, 162.
Nelme, 209.
Nelson, Lord, his funeral, 369.
Nemnet, par., Som., 83.
Netherley, 135, 151, 154.
Netley Abbey, 82, 90, 91.
Nevins, Rev. Willis Probyn-, his "Christian Thought illustrated by Christian Art," "noticed," 253-255.
Newbury, J. V., 2, 34.
Newent, 297 ; Brass at, 341.
Newland Church, 150 ; Chantry founded there, 147, 263 ; Brasses at, 340, 343 ; 365, 365n, visit of Society to, 361 ; Monuments, 363.
Newland, 107, 147, 159, 292, 357, 361, 363 ;
Newland Oak, 361.
Newman, F., 11.
Newnham, 133, 134, 135, 140, 141, 142, 265, 266, 306.
Newport Castle, View of, exhd., 45.
Newton, 218, 256, 336.
Niblett, J. D. T., at Chepstow, 2 ; his remarks on rings, 30, 31 ; at Gloucester, 333 ; his remarks at Prinknash Park, 337 ; 339, 340 ; his remarks on the "Buckstone," 360, 360n.
Niblett, F., 324, 324n, 366.
Nibley, 314, 314n, 317, 322.
Nicholls, Rev. H. G., 261.
Nicholls, J. F., at Chepstow, 2 ; his remarks on Roman and other coins, 36 ; seconds resolution, 38 ; his "Bristol Past and Present," "noticed," ; at Staunton and Newland, 357-363 ; his remarks on the Long Stone, 357 ; on the Buckstone, 359 ; at Newland, 363, 366.
Nile, Society proposed for the exploration of the Delta of, 256.
Nineveh, remarks on, 10, 11.
Noden, The God, at Lydney, 75, 76, 78, 213, 214, 219.
Noel, Col. E. A., 1, 357.
Norris, 303.
Norrys, 200, 202.
North, 203, 204
Northleach, Brasses at, 339, 340, 341.
Northwood, 135 ; Will., Brass of, 342.
Norwiz, 167.
Nory, 166.
Notyngham, W., Brass of, 340.
Noxon, M., 145, 149.
Nympsfield, 3.

Oakeley, Rev. W. B., 1, 26; at Micheldean, 261 ; at Berkeley, 306.
Oakeley, Mrs. W. B., reads Paper on Roman Coins found in the Forest of Dean, 35-36 ; 39 ; exhs. in Museum, 46 ; her memoir on Roman Coins printed, 107-122 ; at Micheldean, 261 ; at Berkeley, 306 ; at Gloucester, 333 ; entertains the Society at Newland, 366.
O'Connell, 192.
Offa, King of Mercia, 23, 23n, 26.
Offa's Dyke, 20 ; Visit of Society to, 23 ; The President's remarks on, 23-26, 34 ; 52.
Okey, 138, 189.
Old Court, 313n.
Oldisworth, 135, 184, 317, 322.
Oldland, 148.
Old Radnor, 26.
Olveston, Brass at, 341.
Olympia, discoveries at, 14-16.
Original Documents, see *Documents*.
Ormerod, 24, 27.
Over, 327.
Overley, 135.
Owen, Prof., 256.
Owley Grove, 207.
Owlpen, 3.
Oxford, University, 177, 177n.
Oxford, 327.

Pacy, 203.
Page, Rob., Brass of, 340.
Paine, 205.
Paine Grove, 209.
Painswick, 3, 157, 285, 292.
Paine, Dr., at Chepstow, 2 ; at Gloucester, 333.
Palmer, Rev. Fielding, 1, 2 ; exhs. in museum, 48 ; at Berkeley, 306.
Palmer, C. T., 1.
Panbridge, 183.
Park, 203.
Parker, 324, 336.
Park End, 110.
Parry, T. Gambier, thanks President, 38 ; remarks on corruption of the name of Micheldean, 38 ; proposes resolution, 39 ; at Micheldean, 261 ; his remarks on Christian Art, 263, 264.

Parry, Rev. W., 44, 170.
Parsons, Ralph, Brass of, 340.
Pass, 366.
Patterson, 196.
Pawlin, 178.
Peach, 323.
Pedigrees:—Abenhall, de, 182, 183; Barnard, 293; Baynham, 182, 184, 185, 186, 187; Brayne, 296, 299; Button or Bitton, 183; Colchester, 189, 190, 191, 192; Dene, de, 181, 182; Gregor, 191; Greyndour, 182, 183; Harris, 191; Hawkins, 300-301; Joce or Joyce, 183; Kingston, 292-293, 294, 295, 296; Lloyd, 305; Prideaux, 191; Probyn, 194, 196, 197, 198; Roberts, 189; Skipp, 302-305; Vaughan, 187; Walwyn, 183, 185.
Pencoed Castle, drawings of, exhd, 43.
Penmoyle, 25.
Pennsylvania, 24.
Percival, 261.
Percy, Barony, 360.
Perkes, 200.
Perpyn's hill, 207.
Perry Grove, 109, 110.
Phelps, 173, 200, 203.
Phillips, John, exhs. in Museum, 47.
Philippa, Queen, 364.
Piercefield Park, Visit to, 35, 39.
Pincerna, 199.
Plantagenet, 73, 130, 146, 168, 182, 327.
Plat, 270.
Playne, 306.
Polleyn, 202.
Poole, 256.
Pope, 163.
Pope, Mr., presents to Museum, 4.
Pop-hills, painting of incident near, exh., 43.
Porlock, Som., Description of Monumental Effigies at, by Maria Halliday, "noticed," 367-368.
Porter, 151, 187, 202, 322; Roger, Brass of, 341.
Potter, 92, 101, 154, 177, 177n, 178.
Poulett, Nich. and w., Brass, 342.
Poushill, 167n.
Powell, 208, 209.
Power, 197.
Powle, 287.
Poynings, Barony, 360.
Poyntons, Rev. J. P., 306.
Poyntz, 149, 150.
Praed, 191.
Prelatte, Brass of, 340.
Prestbury, co. Chester, "Register Book of Christenings, Weddings, and Burials," edited by James Croston, "noticed," 266, 269.
Prideaux, 188; ped., 191.
Priest, 203.
Primethropp, 134.
Prinknash Park, 265; visit of Society to, 337; Mr. Bazeley's Monograph on, read, 337.
Pritchett, 262, 306.
Probyn, 158, 159, 160, 178, 178n; ped. 194-198, 364n.
Proctor, Rev. H., 366.
Prosser, 270.
Purpoint, 205.
Purslowe, 200, 204.
Putley, M., 148, 151.
Pynbollockes, 202.
Pyrke, 157, 174, 190; Brasses at Abenhall, 264, 342; 265, 278, 288, 289, 305.
Quennington, 292.
Quinton, Brass at, 340, 343, 343n.
Rabbi, Chief, 256.
Races, Migrations of, 17.
Radforde, 205.
Raglan Castle, view of, exhd., 45; 105.
Raikes, 197.
Rand, 204.
Rawling, 170.
Rawlings, Mary, painting of incident relating to, exh., 43.
Rawlyns, 200.
Raymond, 135, 136, 136n.
Raynesford, Hercules and w., Brass, 341.
Ready, R., 47.
Recusants, disabilities of, 152, 177, 177n.
Redbrook, 25, 26, 107.
Redgood, 202.
Redhill Grove, 25.
Redley, M., 141.
Reeve, 85.
Reeves, 321.
Regill, 83.
Remains, Roman, 19, 28, 30, 31, 35, 36, 40 41, 42, 75-79, 107-122; at Lydney Park, by Rev. Canon Scarth, 210; 262, 265.
Rentales, 200-209.
Report, annual, 2-6.
Rhodes, 14
Riches, 136, 189.
Ridding, Rev. C. H., entertains the Society, 309.
Rievaulx, Abbey, 82, 85, 90.
Rigge, or Rugge, 144, 147, 148.
Ring, Roman, *illust.*
Risby, 303.
Roads, Roman, 40, 42, 107, 210, 265, 267.
Roberts, 135, 136, 136n, 137, 138, 139, 161, 162, 170, 184; Ped., 189; 196, 197, 294n.
Robinson, 262, 366.
Rodmarton, 323; Brass at, 340.
Roger, Earl of Hereford, 83, 284n.
Rogers, 323.
Rolleston, Dr. George, his death, remarks on, 2, 3, 9; 17.
Rooke, Arms of, 34; 196, 212.
Roscarrock, 191.
Rosebury Topping, 26.
Rowe, J. Brooking, 84.
Rowley, Thos., Brass of, 340.
Ruardean, notes on, by Sir John Maclean, 36, 37; 123, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 150, 152, 153, 154, 182.
Rudge, 162, 208, 209.
Rudhalls, their Bells, Micheldean, 270; Slimbridge, 332.
Rudston, 185.
Russell, 105, 185, 306; Brass of Sir Morys, 339, 342.
"Ryffletum," 128.
Rylands, John Paul, his Funeral Certificates of Cheshire and Lancashire, "noticed," 268-269.
Sadler, 203, 298.
Salisbury Cathedral, 95, 96.
Saltzman, Mr., 14.
Sampson, 206.
Sandford, 162.
Sanigar, 314, 315, 316, 320; Ped., 321, 322, 323.
Santweye, 141.
Savage, 303.
Savage, Ann, Brass of, 342.

Savory, 270.
Sayce, Prof., 256.
Scarth, Rev. Canon, at Chepstow, 2; re-app. on Council, 6, 7; 19; returns thanks, 28; his remarks on a Roman Tablet, 30; 39; his remarks on Roman Remains at Lydney, 40-41; the same printed, 210-217.
Schliemann, Dr., his discoveries, 12-14.
Scors, Will,, Brass of, 340.
"Scotland, in Early Christian Times," Mr. Anderson's work on, "noticed," 238-250.
Scott, 306.
"Scowls," 212n, 366.
Scroope, 293.
Scudamore, 155, 161, 178.
Seagrave, 32n, 73
Sedbury Park, 23; visit to, 27, 38, 39.
Sellars, *see Cellars.*
Selwyn, Rev. E. J., at Chepstow, 2.
Senecianus, imprecation on, 76, 79, 217.
Seals, 300.
Serche, Robert and wife, Brasses of, 341.
Sergeant, 169, 287, 314.
Serjeant, 145, 147, 321.
Sevenhampton, Brass at, 341.
Severn Bridge, 309.
Severn River, 19, 20, 25, 27, 31, 110, 125, 211, 214, 309.
Sevier, 160, 179.
Sewall, 202.
Sewell, Kath., Brass of, 341.
Seymour, 167.
Seys, W. Æ., Chairman of Local Committee, Chepstow, 1; his reception of the Society, *ib.*; 2; elected on Council, 7, 22, 31, 39.; exhs. in Museum, 43; at Micheldean, 261; his notice of quaint Epitaph at Abenhall, 264; 266; at Berkeley, 306, 357.
Seys, Arms of fam. of, exhd., 43.
Sharpe, 83, 101, 106.
Shaw, 289, 304.
Sheldon, 296.
Shepheard, 203, 204.
Sherborne, 81.
Sherry, 177.
Shogers, 203.
Shropshire, 200.
Silchester, 30.
Silly, 191.
Silvianus, his Votive Tablet, 75-79; the same *illust.*, Pl. II.; his ring, *illust.* 78, 217.
Sims, 332,
Skeletons, found at Gloucester, described, by John Bellows, 338, 345, 348; by Dr. Beddoe, 338, 349-332.
Skene, Mr., 11.
Skenefrid, 311, 311n, 312.
Skinfrith Castle, view of exhd., 45.
Skipp, 289; Ped., 302-305.
Skynner, 176, 302.
Slapton, 203.
Slaughter, The, 26-
Slight, Rev. H. S., 2.
Slymbridge Church, visit of Society to, 309; Mr. Bazeley reads paper on, *ib.*; the same printed, 324-332.
Smart, 201, 202.
Smith, 185, 262, 306.
Smith, George, 11.
Smith, Rev., W. 1, 357; his remarks at Newland, 363, 366.
Smyth, John, 311, 311n, 312, 316, 322, 325, 327, 330.
Sorteland, 313.
Southend, 314n.
Somerset, 74, 297, 359n.
Somerset, Glanville, remarks on his death, 39.
Spayler, 204.
"Speech House," 18, 19, 40, 41, 42.
Spencer, 188.
Spicer, 196.
Spottiswoode, 256.
Spicer, Reg. and wives, Brass of, 340.
Stackhouse, 306.
Stackhouse, Rev. J. L., thanked, 309.
Stafford, 134.
Stanley, St. Leonards, 324, 325.
Stanton, 306.
Stanton, W. J., M.P., at Cheptow, 2; proposes adoption of report, 6; remarks on Trans. 7; at Berkeley, 306.
Staples, Alex., and wives 342.
Staunton, 19, 130, 133, 171.
Staunton, visited by the Society, 357; Mr. Middleton's remarks on the church, 357, 358-359; Castle Meadow visited, 359; Mr. Francis' remarks on, *ib.*; Sir John Maclean's remarks on, 359n, St. John Baptist's Well at, 359; The Double View at, *ib.*; the Buckstone at, visited, 359; Mr. Nicholls' remarks on, 359; Mr. Niblett's remarks on, 360, 360n.
Staunton M., 359n, 361.
Staure, William de, 127.
Steele, Rev. M., 1.
Stender's brook, 207.
Steventon, 207, 208,
Stichell, 295.
Stockton, 201.
Stockwell Park, Tidenham, antiquities found at exh., 43.
Stoke Gifford, 328.
Stone de, 312, 314; Ped., 321.
Stonehenge, 22.
Stonehouse, 305.
Stow-on-the-Wold, to be place of meeting, 1882, 38, 42.
Stowfield, 26,
Strelly, 186, 187.
Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. 32.
Strickland, A., 1, 33, 34, 39.
Stringer, Richard, 154, 170, 170n, 177, 177n, 239, 263.
Striguil, *see Chepstow.*
Strode, 148.
Strongbow, Richard, 71, 72.
Stroud, 5, 6.
Strutford, 287.
Studley, 205.
Sturnes Grove, 209.
Sturge, 147.
Styrrayes, 205.
Swanhunger, *see Sanigar.*
Swayne, 306.
Swyndon, 200,
Syde, 327, 329, 330.
Symmons, 300.
Symonds, 194.
Symonds, Rev., W. S., elected on Council, 7; his Malvern Chase, "noticed," 253; 333.
Symond's Yat, 20, 25, 26, 212n.
Symons, 200.

Tablet, Votive, of Silvianus, 75-79; the same *illust.*, Pl. II.; 214, 221.
Tailor, 200.

Talbot, 292.
Tallowes, 205.
Tame, Sir E. and wife, &c., Brass of, 341.
Targett, 306.
Tatinton Ulgar, 124.
Taylor, 44, 204, 205.
Taylor, John, his Bristol: Past and Present, "noticed," 230-238.
Taylor, John, Brass of, 340.
Teivi, River, 72.
Tellowes, 202.
Terriers, Ecclesiastical, 173-175.
Tewkesbury, 363.
Thayer, 295.
Thomas, C. J., resigns Treasurership, 6.
Thornbury, Brass at, 341.
Thorne, Nich., and wives, Brass of, 341.
Thorpe, 314, 314n, 315, 316, 317, 319, 320; Ped., 321, 322.
Throckmorton, 151, 167, 186, 315, 322, 365.
Thulluston, 198.
Thynne, 167.
Tidenham Chase, 31, 32
Tinling, Rev, Canon, 333.
Tintern, 24, 38.
Tintern, Abbots of, 33.
Tintern Abbey, 19, 31: visit of Society to, 34; Mr. Blashill's remarks on, *ib.*; view of exhd., 45; 70, 72, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86; Mr. T. Blashill's memoir on, 88-106; Plan of, 92; illustrations of, Plates III. to VI.
Tintern Parva, 34.
Tiptoft, 144, 145, 148, 176, 183.
Tithes, curious customs of, 174-175.
Todenham, Brass at, 342.
Todington, 292.
Toite, 322.
Tomkins Rev Henry G., proposes to write a "Life of Joseph," 256.
Tommes, 201.
Tormarton, Brass at, 341.
Tortworth, 315, 322.
Tracy, 132, 184, 292.
Transactions of Society, remarks on, 7, 28.
Trevisa, John, 307.
Treworgan Court, picture of exhd., 46.
Trigg, 190
Trolley, 282.
Trolope, Rev. J. J., 1, 357.
Trotman, 161, 287.
Troy, discoveries at, 12-14.
Trussel, 199.
Trye, 185.
Turberville, 187.
Tutshill, 25, 31.
Twells, Rt. Rev. E., his monograph on the Cistercian Order read, 30; the same printed, 80 87.
Twinyhow, John, Brass of, 341.
Tyndall, Avice, Brass of, 341.

Uley, 148.
Uleybury, 3.
Upper Ross, 155, 156.
Upton, M., 147.
Upton, Chaun, 148.
Usk Castle, View of, exhd., 45.

Vallemagne Abbey, 85n.
Vallishe, 205.
Vaughan, 137, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 162, 173, 185; ped., 186-187; 197, 207, 278.
Veel, 184, 296, 308.
Venables, Rev. Precentor, 284n.
Verne, 176.
Vernela, Abbey, 86n.
Victuals Grove, 25.
Viner, 306
Virginia, 316, 316n, 322.

Waddington, H., 1, 2; exhs. coins. in museum, 46.
Wade, 208, 209.
Walerand, Robert de, 127.
Walcott, 82, 85, 85n.
Walfric, 126.
Walfield, 202.
Walford, 205.
Walgaston, 315, 322.
Walker, 202, 203, 204, 306.
Waller, 265,
Waller, F. W., at Berkeley, 306; at Gloucester, 334; describes Cathedral, *ib.*, 336.
Wallcys, Adam le, 127.
Wall-hope, 25.
Wallingford Castle, 327.
Wall-were, 25.
Wallys, 295.
Walsh, 185.
Walters, 261.
Walwyn, 37, 131, 144, 146, 148, 149, 183, 184, 263,
Wanswell, de, 312, 321; ped., 321.
Wanswell Court, visit of Society to, 309; Mr. Cooke reads a paper on, *ib.*; the same printed, 210-223; view of, *illus.* 310; ground plan of, 318.
Wantnaby, 160, 179.
Warkman 278.
Warm, 278.
Warner, 208.
Warren, Monument of, 32, 33, 33n.
Warren, 73, 127.
Washborne, 138, 292.
Waugh, 366.
Waverley Abbey, 82.
Waybridge Forest, 145.
Wayden, 176, 177.
Wayte, 138, 189.
Webb, 196, 323, 334.
Webley, 149.
Wedderburn, Sir David, M.P., 261.
Wedge, 202
Welley, w., Brass of, 340.
Wellington, Duke of, 361, 369.
Wells, Dean of. 256.
Welsh, 151.
Wemyss, ped., 192-193.
Wemyss-Colchester, M. W., 37, 124, 163, 188, 192, 261, 357.
Werburgh, St., Church of, *illust.*, 235.
West, Lord de la Warre, 145, 147, 176, 183.
Westbury de, 199.
Westbury, M. of, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 162.
Westbury, 153, 265, 266, 288, 289, 294, 295, 323.
Westbury, Notes on, by Sir J. Maclean, 36, 37, 123.
West Kennet, 17.
Westlake, 188.
Westmanton, 188.
Westminster Abbey, 95.
Weston, 185.
Weston-upon-Avon, Brasses at, 341.
Weston-sub-Edge, Brass at, 342.

Westrym de, 199.
"West Tump," 3.
Wetham, 205.
Wethe, 205.
Wethered, C., presents books, 4.
Wethered, Dr., 262.
White, 170, 200, 202.
White Castle, view of, exhd., 45.
White, St., 284, remarks on by Sir John Maclean, 284n; 287, 288; 298 300.
White, W., his remarks on Newland Church, 364n.
Whiteheued, 168.
Whiteshill, 205.
Whitston, 363.
Whittaker, 87n.
Whittington, Brass at, 341.
Whityngton, 168.
Wicherley, 187.
Wiggatt, 205,
Wigmore, Capt., his death, 266.
Wigmore Castle, 71.
Wilderness, 137, 160, 161; Mansion built, 162; 201; 207, 208, 209, 270.
Willelm, 205.
Willett, Dr., 262, 306.
Williams, Rev. E. T., 1, 2.
Williams, 132n, 177, 186, 332.
Willis, Bishop, his monument, *illust.*, 255.
Willis, 35, 197, 198.
Wills, Bristol, 336.
Wilton, J. P. 316.
Wilton Bridges, 10.
Wind-Cliff, 31, 35.
Winterbourne, Brass at, 339, 342,
Winterborne, 329, 330.
Wintour, 25, 151, 154, 177, 186, 265, 359n.
Witts, 306.
Witts, G. B., elected on Council, 7; at Gloucester, 333; his "Archæological Handbook of the County of Gloucester," "announced," 370.
Wood, Mr., his discoveries at Ephesus, 12.
Woodchester, 3, 4, 6, 28; 336.
Woodcock, 203, 204.
Woodford, 313.
Woodruff, 184, 194.
Woodstock, 202.
Woodward, 200, 202, 204.
Woodwardes, 201.
Worcester, Bishop of, 32.
Worcester, William de, 90, 101, 102.
Wordsworth, 86, 87,
Worgan, 195.
Workman, 208, '09.
Wormington, Brass at, 342.
Wortham, 188.
Wortley, 327
Wotton-under- Edge, Brass at, 339, 342.
Wraight, 332.
Wright, 366.
Wyche, 201, 202, 204.
Wye, 184.
Wye, river, 10, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 43, 51, 107, 125, 211, 214.
Wykes, 322.
Wynston's Grove, 207.
Wyrall, 107, 107n, 151, 191, 361.
Wyrall, John, effigy of, 361; *illust.*, *ib.*, 362.
Wysham, 359n.
Wyther, 168.
Wytt, 203.

Yate, Brass at, 342.
Yate, de, 143, 157.
Yearsley, 262.
Yeats, Dr., 1; exhs. in Museum, 46.
Yerworth, 177.
Young, 288, 289 300, 304.
Young, Sir Charles, 290.
Ystwith, river, 72.
Zymbridge, 201.

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